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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In June of 1992 the Alumni Board of the McKendree College Alumni Association adopted a goal to "Encourage the college to make the drafting of a history of the college from 1928-78 a priority, and pledge the cooperation of the Alumni Association in the completion of this task." With the enthusiastic backing of the college administration, the alumni accepted the challenge.

Carmett 'Corky' Helms '59, a member of the Alumni Board, agreed to chair the History Committee and at the first meeting on November 22, 1992, predicted that the "... committee will be active for several years." Now, nearly four years later, the work of the committee — along with that of scores of others — is finished. Completion of the work would not have been possible, however, without the dedicated commitment of five people, listed alphabetically below. Rebecca Giles Brewer '47 was the driving force behind the committee structure, the overall organization of the project, contacts with the authors, realistic editing guidelines and the proofreading of the copy. Robert H. Campbell '61, who became Director of Alumni Relations during the final year of the project, entered data and made the editing changes in the computer to prepare the final version of the manuscript for the publisher. Steve Keller, McKendree College Research Librarian, was the volunteer editor for the entire manuscript who read every word of every chapter at least twice to ensure uniform usage and continuity from chapter to chapter. Jane Weingartner, McKendree College Director of Development and Alumni Relations when the project began, convinced others of the importance of the project to the college and guided the work for the first three years. Dorothy Faulkner Winterrowd '47 personified commitment to the project, personally researching nearly every source of information, coordinating the selection and placement of pictures, compiling the lists that appear in the appendix and volunteering for every difficult job no one else wanted to do.

Authors of the chapters devoted hundreds of hours to researching, recording and reviewing the information ultimately reported in the chapters. Since they worked with only the barest of outlines, each incorporated his or her own personality and style into the writing. Therein lies much of the charm of this volume of McKendree's history from 1928 to 1978. Authors include: alumni Wayne Bise '38, Rebecca Giles Brewer '47, Robert H. Campbell '61, Bartley J. Greenwood, Jr. '41, Darrell H. Kohlmiller '54, Kathi Nolan Meggs '69, R. James Oppitz '47, Miley E. Palmer '58, Paul W. Widicus '71; faculty/staff Patrick Folk, Irwin Halfond and Jo Anne Montague.

The members of the History Committee spent much time in guiding the project, as well as assisting in the collection of information. Members, in addition to those listed above, include: alumni Helen Church '34, Clyde Funkhouser '48, and Orville Schanz '50; faculty/staff Helen Gilbert and Anthony Vitale.

Several other people contributed in a variety of ways towards the completion of the project by conducting research, compiling information, entering data into the computer, proofreading, handling advance sales, keeping records, depositing moneys received and working on a host of other small but necessary tasks. Included are: alumni Robert H. Edwards '57, Constance Parrish Grob '53, Patrick McGarrity '91, Michael D. Shirley '72, Vivian Knott Thomas '83, Anne Meyer Thomure '80, Robert J. Treat '87 and Vita Viviano '90; faculty/staff Sally Barnett, Thomas Darrah, James M. Dennis, Edward Glowatski, Elva Hines, Annette Hug, Kim Lobring, Jenny Minelli, Mary Ann Newcomb, Stanley Osterhage, Thomas Sparhawk, Gerrit TenBrink, Jill M. Weil; students Michael Lester '96, Monica Quinn '93, Tim Meeker '94, Chris Nitsch '95, and Carolyn Swanson '93; friends Harrison Church, Estelle Greenwood and John Sims.

Too numerous to mention, but so very important to the success of the project, are the hundreds of alumni, faculty and trustees who responded to the questionnaires, sat for interviews and provided much of the information and many of the pictures included in this book. The committee is also indebted to those who have been inadvertently omitted in the compilation of the above lists. Even though their names may go unmentioned, their contributions have also been much appreciated.

Finally, this book could not have been completed without the cooperation of Mark Thompson and Turner Publishing Company, whose advice and encouragement has been important in bringing this project to fruition with volunteers.

DEDICATION

WILLIAM CLARENCE WALTON
1866-1958

Dr. William C. Walton graduated from McKendree College as valedictorian of the class of 1892. After two years as a pastor in the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, he joined the McKendree College faculty in 1894, serving continuously until 1957. He received four degrees from the college, A. B. in 1892, A. M. in 1894, Ph. D. in 1897 and D. D. in 1928. One of his greatest services to his alma mater occurred in 1928, when he acted as historian, editor and author of the *Centennial McKendree College History*, a monumental work which catalogued the first century of McKendree's achievements. Since this volume seeks to carry his work forward fifty years to 1978, it is only fitting that it be dedicated to the "Father of McKendree History," Dr. W. C. Walton.

McKENDREE
COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1828

McKendree College: The First 100 Years

By Patrick H. Folk, Ph. D. (Faculty)

Near the tree-shaded front campus in Lebanon, Illinois, an unpretentious sign reads, "McKendree College Founded 1828." Few visitors to the beautiful campus, viewing its mixture of majestic old buildings and modern educational facilities, realize that the present college represents nearly 170 years of dreams, struggles, and sacrifice. For over 16 decades, McKendree has conquered overwhelming obstacles to continue its mission of service to church, region, state, and nation. The college has produced at least three U.S. senators, two state governors, five Illinois Supreme Court justices, four territorial governors, two commandants of West Point, and uncounted teachers, ministers, bishops, lawyers, judges, congressmen, state legislators, scientists, medical doctors, business leaders, military officers, editors, scientists, and other community and national leaders. At least 10 colleges, universities, and medical schools, both here and abroad (including four in Illinois) count individuals with McKendree connections among their founders. Theodore Roosevelt once called McKendree College "the oldest and best in the Middle West." The contributions of this small college to the region, state, and nation are simply incalculable, and it continues to provide an outstanding education to its students. Yet throughout its history this oldest college in Illinois has led a precarious existence, with its survival often threatened and never assured. Often during its first century, the college seemed doomed to failure.

The founding of most early American colleges resulted from a combination of religious and secular motivations among Western pioneers. Frontier settlements saw the establishment of a college both as an agency of Christian civilization and moral regeneration in a savage land, and as a boost to local property values, business, and hopes for development. Most early attempts at creating institutions of higher education failed for lack of money or popular support, and few pioneer colleges survive today. McKendree College is one of those survivors.

McKendree's origins can be traced to the fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mt. Carmel in September 1827. Fifty-five delegates from Illinois and Indiana heard Peter Cartwright read a petition from Greene County Methodists concerning the establishment of a conference seminary. No action was taken beyond appointing a committee to obtain information.

The possibility of a Methodist seminary undoubtedly led to discussions in many communities, but it led to action in Lebanon. Residents of this tiny village of fewer than 200 saw a chance to make their little stop on the stage route between Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri, into a major metropolis. A college would attract settlers, commerce, and a reputation as a cultural center. At a public meeting on February 20, 1828, 105 subscribers pledged a total of $1,385 to create the "Lebanon Seminary." The "Articles of Organization" they drew up sought to promote "mental improvement" by establishing "a seminary of learning, to be conducted as nearly as may be, on the plan of Augusta College, Kentucky. . ." The most recent issue of the *Christian Advocate* had just been received in Lebanon, and it lauded five-year-old Augusta as an ideal Methodist college, ". . . not only the nursery of learning but of morals and religion as well." The Lebanon Seminary was to be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Illinois and Missouri annual conferences were invited to adopt the college as their official seminary. The stockholders resolved to meet again in the spring to select a committee to build a structure ". . . not less than 36 by 48 feet, with two wings of suitable dimensions for convenience . . ." to be used as a college and "... as a house of public worship, when this will not interfere with the design and object of the institution, and on the Sabbath day."

In March, another meeting selected a building committee and authorized purchase of eight acres of land for $24. That spring and summer, work began on the building. It proved to be a staggering undertaking for a village consisting of fewer than 30 scattered buildings. The final structure would not actually be completed until 1836.

In October 1828, the Illinois Conference again met, but some delegates tried to block any mention of Lebanon Seminary. Although the "Articles of Organization" were finally read to the meeting, delegates refused to accept the Lebanon enterprise as the conference seminary, though they did request clarification on the selection of trustees for the college. On November 8, the Lebanon Seminary stockholders met and wrote a formal constitution for the school. They elected a board of managers which consisted of 33 Methodists; 13 from St. Clair County, five from Missouri, and the rest from throughout south and central Illinois. The managers quickly decided that the school must be opened even without conference acceptance. They rented two small buildings in Lebanon that had earlier served as subscription schools, and hired two teachers. Edward R. Ames served as both principal and teacher, receiving $115 the first year and $125 the second. Miss McMurphy (whose first name never appeared in any of the records) received $83.33 and $125 for two years of teaching. On November 24, 1828, the Lebanon Seminary opened with 72 students, 67 males and five females.

In September 1829, the Illinois annual conference met in Edwardsville and accepted a report from a joint committee to establish an official seminary to serve both the Illinois and Missouri conferences. After considering a petition from Mt. Carmel, the conference settled on either Lebanon, Illinois, or Mt. Salubria, Missouri. On a ballot vote, the delegates chose the Mt. Salubria site, about a mile west of St. Louis. On a later vote that decision was rescinded, so no site was chosen. Lebanon Seminary was again left to its own devices.

The struggling little school found a powerful ally when William McKendree, the first American-born bishop of the Methodist Church, took a personal interest in Lebanon Seminary and promised a bequest of land in the Shiloh valley. In March 1830, the board of managers accepted the suggestion of their chairman, Peter Cartwright, and renamed the school "the McKendrian College." Finally, on October 6, 1830, the Illinois annual conference accepted the McKendrian College as their official seminary and authorized Methodist ministers to accept donations for the two-year-old school.

The institution operated under the control of local Methodist pastors until 1833, when Peter Akers was elected its first president by the annual conference. Akers believed the college needed to be incorporated under a state charter to ensure its financial stability and future development. His efforts toward this end were complemented by those of three other colleges in Illinois, but the question of corporate charters for private colleges was a hot issue in American politics. In 1819, the Supreme Court had declared in the Dartmouth College case that such a charter was a contract a state could not later revise unless the college trustees agreed. Democrats opposed such charters, fearing they might create a permanent aristocracy with unassailable corporate privileges. Whigs generally favored such charters as necessary to guarantee the financial and educational independence of collegiate institutions. After a lengthy and heated debate, the Illinois legislature in Vandalia passed a charter bill for four colleges on February 9, 1835. The new law granted corporate charters to the McKendrean College, Alton College (later Shurtleff), Illinois College, and Jonesboro College (which apparently never actually opened).

The new charter secured McKendree's legal existence, but only at a terrible cost. Women, who had attended the Lebanon institution since its inception, were excluded by the state charter from all four Illinois private colleges. They were finally removed from McKendree in 1836. Oberlin College, founded in Ohio in 1836, has, therefore, laid claim to being America's first co-educational institution of higher learning.

Under their new charter, McKendree's trustees began to try to solve the serious financial problems that plagued the school. The original "Articles of Organization" had allowed each subscriber to send one student tuition-free for each 10 dollars pledged. This meant that the only continuing income for the college came from tuition from non-stockholders, fees, and donations. Early donor lists show that Illinois governors and senators, as well as such notables as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and John A. Logan, all donated to McKendree College. But these sources of money proved inadequate, and in 1836 the trustees instituted several schemes to create an endowment fund for the college. College financial agents were empowered to sell scholarships. A gift of $500 bought the right to send a student tuition-free to McKendree, while $1000 purchased the right to send one student free of tuition, room, or board costs. These scholarships were perpetual, so that a purchaser and his heirs could use them forever! Since money was scarce in the West, scholarships could be purchased on credit, at 10 percent interest per year, with the principal due only at the end of 10 years. Thus $50 in interest payments could buy a purchaser one year of tuition and fees, which cost the college $62.50! One hundred of the $500 scholarships were "sold," and the college had to borrow the shortfall to finance its operations. In essence, McKendree was lending money at 10 percent that it had to borrow at 12 1/2 percent.

A second scheme adopted in 1836 seemed much more promising. McKendree sought to capitalize on the fact that Western land values were appreciating at an unprecedented rate and Eastern investors desperately wanted to purchase real estate in booming regions like Illinois. But who could they trust in the wild West, swarming as it was with crooks, liars, and thieves? McKendree's trustees provided an answer. They advertised a breathtaking offer in papers in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Investors could buy land through the trustees of a Methodist college. One-half of the land would go to the college, and one-half to the investor. If the investor preferred title to all the land, the college would receive all appreciation in value for the first five years. In a market where land could rise over 100 percent in value in less than a year, the appeal was obvious. After all, if you can't trust a Methodist college trustee, whom can you trust?

Those trustees soon gained expanded privileges. In 1839, the state legislature granted a new charter to "McKENDREE COLLEGE." This charter gave the college the legal right to grant all undergraduate or graduate degrees. It also raised the maximum landholding allowed to the college from 640 to 3000 acres, undoubtedly a concession to the land investment schemes for building up its endowment fund.

But disaster was already on the horizon. Andrew Jackson's "Bank War" and "Specie Circular" led to a major financial panic. Money disappeared and land values plummeted. By the time McKendree College graduated its first class of seven seniors in 1841, the college's resources had evaporated in a cloud of deepening debt. All the lands outside of the original campus had to be practically given away. By 1845, the college had exhausted all sources of income and credit. The trustees met and agreed that they could not complete the school year. But, despite their desperate straits, they absolutely refused to let McKendree College die. They agreed to "suspend" operations in November of 1845 but vowed to reopen classes the following fall. In 1846 McKendree College reopened, although new president Erasmus Wentworth described it as "thatched over with mortgages." Income continued to fall below expenses, and the president and faculty were paid by allowances from Methodist churches, rather than by the college. These payments were often in kind, as professors received grain, garden vegetables, livestock, firewood, and services instead of money.

Despite these problems, the college soon outgrew its deteriorating original building, which one minister said "looked like a superannuated distillery." In 1849, Professor William Goodfellow led a building campaign that raised $10,000. In 1850 construction of the brick building, now called "Old Main," was completed. When the original wood building burned to the ground in 1856, the insurance money and donated funds allowed the construction of a new chapel building completed in 1858 and still in service today. President Nelson E. Cobleigh obtained a 1000-year-old bell for the new steeple. The McKendree College bell, which still rings out the hours, and rings during graduation ceremonies, is the oldest bell in America. The bell was originally cast in the eighth century in Spain, where it was recast during the 14th century. The bell was first shipped to Jesuit missions in Spanish Florida, then to Mexico. It was discovered at an abandoned mission in Sante Fe and brought to St. Louis in the early 19th century, where it was again recast by David Caughlin. In 1858, it was purchased for $60 for the new chapel at McKendree College.

Meanwhile, college trustees had developed another questionable scheme for raising money to pay bills. In 1854, they decided once again to sell scholarships to McKendree College. These would be valid only for limited periods of time. Fifty dollars would buy seven years of free tuition, while $100 would purchase 20 years. At that time, tuition was $25 per annum, so $50 bought $175 worth of tuition, and $100 was actually worth $500. The immediate income allowed the college to pay off some long-standing debts, but in the long run, these scholarships only increased the school's financial troubles. Finally in 1858, the trustees established an endowment fund. Though it promised no privileges for donors, it slowly grew over the years.

The Methodist character of McKendree College had always been manifested in an unyielding hostility to the institution of slavery. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, McKendreans rushed to defend the Union. One-hundred-fifty of the 200 students at the college volunteered for Federal service. An approximate list of McKendree's contributions to Northern ranks includes at least six generals, 30 other officers, and 500 enlisted men. The 117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry had so many

McKendree officers and men in its ranks that it was called the "McKendree Regiment." This unit played a prominent role in about 35 major engagements. The finest hour of the 117th came at the Battle of Nashville, when the McKendree Regiment led the decisive charge that broke Hood's line and destroyed his army. On April 8, 1865, the 117th led the final infantry assault of the Civil War when they captured Fort Blakely, Alabama. Late in the war, a McKendrean even led the troops who captured Jefferson Davis.

While McKendree can be justly proud of her role in saving the Union, the departure of so many students almost led to the closing of the college. In the summer of 1863, McKendree had reached such a low point that circulars had to be sent assuring the public that the college would be open in September. The return of many veterans to the campus after the war did not fully alleviate the problem of low enrollment.

Some trustees believed that the answer lay in readmitting women, banned from McKendree since 1836. In 1868, college trustees first refused to admit women as students but later voted to create a Normal (teacher education) department open to both sexes. The teaching program was not implemented that year. Finally, on June 9, 1869, the board voted 14-7 to admit women to all classes at McKendree College on the same terms as men. In 1871, Edith Flint became the first woman to earn a McKendree degree.

By the 1870s, athletic teams had also been added to student life at McKendree College. A number of student-organized outdoor sports activities had been played on an intramural level throughout McKendree's history. In 1868, students raised money to build a single-story building called the "Athleteon" for indoor gymnastics training. The first intercollegiate athletic team at McKendree was in baseball. The sport started on a club basis as early as 1868 and seems to have been played continuously since that time. A form of soccer was played at McKendree as early as 1888 but then disappeared, to be replaced by American football in 1892. The college generally continued to field a football team until the 1950s. McKendree's first tennis court appeared in 1890, and intercollegiate matches began in 1897. McKendree also had a track team and competed in intercollegiate men's basketball by the early 1900s. Women's sports generally did not exist at McKendree before 1928, although a picture of a "girl's basketball team, 1903-04" exists in the college archives.

Although enrollments rose to over 250 students by the mid-1870s, McKendree suffered annual deficits. Unpaid bills piled up, and faculty salaries were several years in arrears. In the early 1880s, the financial situation led to a serious deterioration of physical facilities and a decline in student enrollments. By 1886, with only 35 students at McKendree, the trustees discussed closing the college. They offered the presidency to Isaiah Villars, and when he refused, one board member lamented that "the only thing to do is close the institution and let this be the end of its history." Faced with that reality, Villars finally accepted. He personally scoured Southern Illinois for students and made basic repairs on the physical plant. Although Villars never overcame the problems of annual deficits, one trustee report noted "rumors are afloat that 'Old McKendree' is still alive and getting better."

This optimism was short lived. By 1894, the college was $5,500 in debt. Mrs. Rebecca Foreman of O'Fallon held the mortgage and had indicated her intention to foreclose when the note fell due on July 19. On the day before the threatened foreclosure, the trustees elected a new president, and Mrs. Foreman agreed to grant him a little time to turn things around. The election of McKendree Hypes Chamberlin was a turning point in college history. Chamberlin was descended from two founders and had been born and raised on the campus, where his father served as director of boarding. He graduated from McKendree and Harvard Law School.

McKendree Hypes Chamberlin was determined to liquidate the debt through Lebanon donations alone. Despite hard times and the failure of the local bank, Chamberlin's emotional appeals raised $4,550 in 10 months. Still $1,000 short, he took the money to Mrs. Foreman and made such a heartrending presentation that she donated the remaining sum herself. "Old Mac" later raised $2,300 more in Lebanon to refurbish college buildings and $2,000 from Mrs. Foreman for a new heating plant. He also convinced Andrew Eisenmayer to donate money for a new gymnasium, built in 1903 and named for the donor.

Having amply demonstrated strong local support for the college, Chamberlin began approaching potential major donors with great success. By 1905, he had raised an endowment fund of $100,000 and had promises of some $60,000 for buildings if he could reach $200,000. But despite his financial successes, the board of trustees accepted Chamberlin's resignation in 1908 because of his opposition to McKendree's growing emphasis on its intercollegiate football program. Chamberlin's donor contacts continued their support, and by 1911 the college reached its $200,000 endowment goal. Carnegie Hall, Pearsons Hall, and Benson Wood Library were all constructed in the seven years before World War I. In addition, two stories were added to the "Athleteon," and the enlarged structure became the science building. In 1918, the Gary Loan Fund was established, which set up an endowed revolving loan fund to help students pay for their college education.

In 1922, the trustees abolished the McKendree Academy, largely because the spread of public high schools had eliminated most of the demand for private secondary education. During its 94-year history, the academy had given thousands of Illinois students a solid high school education.

The 1920s saw many improvements in the college physical plant, especially in those facilities connected with intercollegiate athletics. When McKendree College celebrated its centennial in 1928, the college seemed to be in excellent physical and financial shape. Professor William C. Walton authored *The Centennial History of McKendree College,* which traced the school's 100 years of struggles and accomplishments. The centennial history pointed towards a bright future for McKendree College.

Centennial Gate presented by the class of 1923.

Cameron Harmon

The Administration of President Cameron Harmon (1923-1935)

By R. James Oppitz ('47)

In 1928, McKendree College observed the centennial of its founding on an especially high note. Records were set in a number of important categories: total student enrollment, freshman students enrolled, and the number of students qualifying for graduation. The college had attracted a respectable amount of endowment. McKendree had strengthened its faculty, both in number and in their academic qualifications. The college appeared to be making progress in its long-term goal to secure regional accreditation.

In the five years of his presidency, Cameron Harmon had been popular on campus and generally respected by people throughout the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church. Still called 'Cap' from his days as captain of the McKendree football team, he was about as colorful as one should expect a Methodist minister to be. There were abundant reasons to celebrate and to anticipate the future with great optimism.

It seems remarkable, under these circumstances, that four or five years later the ability of the college even to survive was by no means certain. This was not the first time in its long history that the college had to deal with this type of crisis, nor would it be the last. The situation was by no means unique to McKendree, but there was scant comfort found in the realization that most other small colleges faced similar problems.

To a considerable degree, the emergency of the early 1930s resulted from factors over which the college had no immediate control. The stock market had collapsed in October 1929, and by the second quarter of 1930, it was apparent that the entire world was experiencing a business depression. No one knew at the time how severe the depression would prove to be, or how extended its duration. Facing economic adversity was nothing new for McKendree College. Over a period of more than 100 years, the college had had its share of hard times.

Although President Herbert Hoover had assured the nation that "prosperity is just around the corner," the nation's economy gave little evidence of being able to correct itself. Many banks proved to be insolvent and were forced to close their doors. Fully 25 percent of the nation's work force was unemployed. Those people who were fortunate enough to have jobs were working at substantially reduced wages or salaries and may not even have been paid regularly. The ability to buy such things as gasoline for 13 cents a gallon and a loaf of bread for a dime provided little consolation.

With little or no prospect for immediate employment, large numbers of young people were available for enrollment in college, but few families were in the position to pay tuition or room and board. Moreover, there was little confidence that, upon graduation, students would be able to secure employment in the careers for which they had prepared.

There was some modest recovery in the economy by the mid-1930s, but depressed conditions actually continued until the end of the decade. At that time, in anticipation of our involvement in World War II, the economy was stimulated by large federal government expenditures for defense.

There is little doubt that these were difficult times. To develop actual statistics documenting the status of the college, 60 years later, is difficult at best. There were no formal reports issued by the college. In fact, as the situation continued to worsen, there was some natural reluctance on the part of college officials to reveal to the public the severity of its crisis. The belief apparently was that such information would convince supporters that McKendree was a lost cause and that, rather than increasing their contributions, people would do exactly the opposite. There is, furthermore, some confusion in the financial data. The people responsible for accounting and finance were loyal, honest, and conscientious, but without professional training in these areas.

With the full recognition that some of these figures may represent approximations, an examination of several areas is appropriate.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Except as noted, these figures are based upon reports made to the board of trustees, meeting annually in May or June. Total enrollment in 1922-23 had been 116; by 1928-29 this figure had grown to 413. The effects of the depression were apparent in the figures for subsequent years: 1931-32 — 287 students; 1932-33 — 271 students; 1933-34 "— 299 students.

In a rather monumental study of this period, alumnus Paul Widicus, writing in 1970, claims that there were 451 students enrolled in 1930, which would represent an enrollment record which was to stand for many years to come. Widicus also indicates that there were 209 students enrolled in 1935, the final year of the Harmon presidency.

McKendree at the time had little in the way of endowment income and was heavily dependent upon the revenues generated by student tuition and fees. The decline in student enrollment therefore had an especially devastating effect upon college finances. The situation was even worse when one recognizes that the students of this era typically arrived on campus with a limited ability to meet their expenses. Virtually all students required some type of financial assistance/scholarships, loans, work assignments, or some other arrangement. In this environment, it would be interesting to know what, if any, effect a decision by the board of trustees in 1932 may have had. The board "reluctantly" voted to increase tuition from $45.00 to $70.00 per semester. How much additional revenue would likely be collected from students, most of whom did not have the original $45.00?

COLLEGE FINANCES

Prior to 1930, McKendree had an endowment of $225,000. The college in that year received $240,000 from the Methodist Church and was therefore moving toward the $550,000 minimum endowment believed to

Old Main, built in 1850.

Members of Orchestra, 1929.

Members of Band, 1931.

be necessary for regional accreditation. McKendree in June of 1931 declared that it had $665,000 in endowment with no indebtedness.

An examination of annual deficits as reported to the board of trustees paints a less cheerful picture. Some of the figures being given may have been annual deficits and some may represent an accumulation of deficits over a number of years. There was apparently a deficit of $15,000 in 1928, $3,000 in 1929, and $7,800 in 1931. The board in 1931 learned that "the deficit had grown to $79,227." An additional deficit of $28,417 was recorded for 1932. In that year, the college secured a mortgage of $30,000 on its property and found it necessary to borrow an additional $10,000 on an unsecured basis.

These amounts may appear to be modest by the standards to which Americans had become accustomed toward the end of the 20th century. They were, however, quite substantial in terms of price levels in the 1920s and 1930s.

The best available summary of the situation may very well come from a letter from Clark Yost to Bernard Isselhardt, an alumnus, on April 14, 1945. Dr. Yost had succeeded Dr. Harmon as president in 1935. The letter, written several months after Yost left the college, reflects his firm grasp of the problems and unusual candor in the frustrations he had experienced.

> *For fifteen years preceding my coming to McKendree there was a deficit each year. It averaged $20,000 a year for the ten years immediately preceding my presidency. Much of this was taken out of the Endowment–in fact more than $200,000 because securities were selling below cost. The best securities were sold and only the almost worthless were left when I arrived. The real estate all had back taxes. We paid $2,200 in back taxes to save one farm of 100 acres for which I was offered $3,000 a few months ago. The Endowment did not yield enough to pay the taxes. Moreover there were debts of $80,000: $36,000 of which were current expense debts.*

The decline in the situation at McKendree is probably best demonstrated by what happened to faculty salaries.

Faculty Play "Neighbors".

FACULTY SALARIES

McKendree had been told by representatives of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that its faculty salaries would have to be increased before the college could be considered a serious candidate for accreditation.

At its meeting in June 1928, the board of trustees responded to this advice by increasing the president's salary to $4,000 per year and faculty salaries to a range of $2,250 to $2,550. These figures were thought to be at a minimum level necessary to secure accreditation.

In the June 1932 meeting, faculty salaries were formally cut, and the board was told that "faculty had been paid only $50.00 per month for three months."

An additional 10 percent cut was authorized at the June 1933 meeting, and "faculty members were also asked to donate a month's salary in May."

There was an additional reduction in faculty salaries approved at the June 1934 meeting. The cumulative effect of this action, along with the adjustments of prior years, meant that salaries were then 55 percent below their 1928-29 level. An application of this figure would mean a salary range of $1,013 to $1,148 for faculty members for the 1934-35 school year.

The personal recollections of the children of faculty members who served the college during this period are even more grim. The descendants of one faculty member believe that there was one year in which their father received no salary at all. One other person's recollection is that 1932-33 was especially difficult. The school year began with no actual promise of compensation. The arrangement for the fall semester was that as soon as income was determined and "all necessary expenses" had been met, the resulting salary pool would be divided into equal shares for individual faculty members. Under this system, a single check for $350-400 was paid to each faculty member in November for the fall semester. A somewhat smaller check for the spring semester was issued in March or April.

Students congregate in Clark Hall.

Whether one relies upon the minutes of board meetings or upon anecdotal accounts, the situation was indeed bleak and called for sacrifice of heroic proportions for faculty members and their families. Their situation was even worse when one recognizes that each time the college embarked upon a campaign to raise external funds, a further contribution from faculty members was assumed to be necessary. The logic was that the college would have to demonstrate a full participation by its employees if any appeal to alumni and other potential supporters were to succeed.

It may seem remarkable, under these circumstances, that McKendree was able to retain a capable faculty. With no attempt to disparage in any way their loyalty and faithfulness, college faculty members had few opportunities in the early 1930s to secure alternative employment. There was little choice but to cooperate.

Faculty salaries had been substantially reduced and the college had found it necessary to eliminate several teaching positions. At the same time, a valiant effort was made to secure financial help from alumni and other supporters.

FUND-RAISING EFFORTS

The *McKendree Review* indicates that the college in 1932 attempted to sell $30,000 in McKendree College bonds. At a special meeting of the trustees, held in Flora in connection with the annual conference, President Harmon reported that only $10,000 in bonds had been sold. The board authorized a continuation of the effort.

The student newspaper also reports that the Southern Illinois Conference of the church was in October 1933 attempting to raise $40,000 for various church institutions. Of this amount, $10,000 was to go to McKendree for current expenses and for payment of debts.

A special meeting of the trustees was held in November 1933 at a church conference in Mt. Vernon. The *McKendree Review* described a plan under which alumni were to be asked to contribute $2,500 per year, which was thought to be the equivalent of the income that might normally be produced from a $50,000 endowment. This arrangement is known in the trade as "living endowment." The college was aware that, in view of economic conditions, it could not raise $50,000 in one lump sum.

Lake Beautiful in the early years.

It also had come to the painful realization that the investment of endowment funds was difficult and was not producing much in the way of income.

Reports of victory celebrations were conspicuous by their absence in the newspapers of the period. There were no public ceremonies in which mortgages or similar debt instruments were joyfully burned. One must conclude that these efforts were, therefore, only marginally successful. With depressed economic conditions, the 1930s simply were not good years in which to raise money.

One rather interesting ceremony did take place on campus. The event was consistent with the declaration by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his inaugural address as president in March of 1933 that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." It was Roosevelt's belief that the nation's problems were rooted in psychology, as well as in economics.

McKendree students, presumably with the full support of the faculty and the administration, in chapel one morning conducted a mock funeral for Mr. Jonah Hoodoo Jinx. The ceremony was followed by a procession to what was then called the back campus for a suitable burial. The ceremony was interesting but produced no long lasting effects.

DRILLING FOR OIL

For a few months early in 1935, a potential solution to McKendree's financial problems appeared to be at hand. Oil had been discovered near Bakersfield, California. The college had years earlier been given the deed to 320 acres in this region by Jennie Wood of Effingham, Illinois. In 1918, Mrs. Wood had also contributed the funds for the construction of the college library, in memory of her late husband, the Honorable Benson Wood.

All indications were that the region around McKendree's property in California would become a major oil field. There were 15 producing wells within a radius of one mile of the college property and four others were in the process of drilling. A total of 49 wells had begun producing in the general area within the past year. Oil was reported to be flowing at the rate of 3,000 barrels per day on land adjoining McKendree's property.

With a realization that a miracle might indeed be at hand, the executive committee of McKendree's board of trustees in late February asked Cameron Harmon to go to California to investigate the situation and, if appropriate, to negotiate a new lease. The college in 1930 had negotiated a drilling lease that was about to expire. McKendree had already been offered a cash bonus of $8,000 by a new potential leasee, with an agreement to commence drilling within one month.

In November 1935, McKendree received the disappointing news that its well had been abandoned. After drilling to a depth of 6,606 feet, the contractor decided that the oil was so deep and of such poor quality that further drilling could not be justified.

This final disappointment may very well have sealed the fate of the Harmon presidency. One month earlier, the resignation of Cameron Harmon had been accepted by the trustees. Dr. Harmon had offered to resign two years earlier, in 1933, but was persuaded by the board to withdraw the offer.

THE HARMON ADMINISTRATION: A PERSPECTIVE

Cameron Harmon had served as president of his alma mater from 1923 to 1935. The period had initially been one of remarkable growth, but it ended in disappointment as the college desperately struggled for survival.

One year earlier, in 1934, various constituents had made an unsuccessful attempt to unseat Harmon. The argument was that Harmon had allowed the financial position of the college to deteriorate with a devastating effect upon its programs. This was thought to have been the result, in part, of the unrealistic generosity that Harmon had extended to students.

Harmon's open support for intercollegiate athletics was also a point of controversy. Many American college presidents, over the years, have believed that success on the playing field and in the gymnasium represents an excellent opportunity to attract students and financial support for their institutions as a whole.

Many critics believed that playing football was the only thing McKendree had been able to do well in the 1930s and that this success provided evidence of an improper emphasis upon sports. There are, however, no "won and lost" records maintained for academic activities and an equally objective measurement of their success is not readily available.

Critics found additional support for their position in the fact that the most conspicuous improvements to the campus had been in its athletic facilities. Additional seating had been constructed for Eisenmayer Gymnasium. With the generous support of the Benjamin Hypes family, the football field had been provided with a field house, permanent concrete seating, a masonry wall on the west border, and lighting to permit night football games.

During the same period, a brick vault for the safekeeping of student records was constructed on the first floor of Old Main, the heating system was improved, and new seating was provided for the chapel. As important and as necessary as these improvements may have been, they paled by comparison with what had been done for athletics.

Most people are aware that Harmon served in the army for 18 months during the Spanish-American War. Less well known is that he was selected as a delegate to the 1920 Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president. He was urged at that time to run for Congress but chose not to make the race.

Cameron Harmon had made some interesting and prominent friends, including Branch Rickey, then vice president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team. A life-long Methodist, Rickey served a number of terms on the McKendree Board of Trustees.

Harmon also knew Robert Wadlow sufficiently well that Wadlow frequently traveled with the McKendree president on automobile trips around Southern Illinois. Described as "the Alton giant," Wadlow at the age of 16 was seven feet, ten and one-half inches tall and weighed 375 pounds. By the standards of the 1930s, he was a very large young man. Harmon explained that "Robert pretty well takes up the back seat, all by himself."

It had been assumed that Robert, born into a strong Methodist family, would likely enroll as a student at McKendree. Perhaps this might have happened, had Harmon continued as president. It was recognized that his enrollment could have been a mixed blessing. He would have required a special bed and classroom chairs. Robert also consumed 8,000 calories on a daily basis, which would likely have set some kind of Pearsons Hall record.

Robert Wadlow was enrolled for a time at Shurtleff College, in his home city, but he did not graduate. He died tragically at the age of 22 from a foot infection, which would not have been life-threatening for a person of normal size. At the time of his death, he was eight feet, eleven inches tall and had weighed as much as 491 pounds. He is thought to have been the tallest person who ever lived.

It is generally assumed that as a senior member of the conference, Harmon was given some choice in his reassignment to the Methodist ministry. His decision to go to the First Methodist Church in Carbondale was logical. The church was large enough to provide a comfortable salary for its minister. Carbondale was a college town, keeping Harmon in an environment he apparently had enjoyed. Most importantly, as Harmon observed at the time, the church had no current indebtedness, thereby lifting from Harmon a burden that had been onerous during his Lebanon days.

The years at McKendree had taken their toll, but Cameron Harmon was able to move on with his life, with an understandable sense of freedom and relief.

Cap Harmon died in 1966 at the age of 90.

REGIONAL ACCREDITATION

It seems strange that in the midst of all of these problems, McKendree was actually able to secure accreditation by the North Central Association in March of 1931. President Harmon and Dean E. P. Baker had gone to Chicago with the full expectation of being required to argue the case for McKendree. Upon their

Dr. E.R. Spencer, Professor of Biology, and students beautify the campus.

arrival, they were pleasantly surprised to receive the message, "Tell Cap we do not need him. His school has already been admitted."

In the same year, the college received a Class A rating from the Illinois Department of Education, enhancing the opportunity of graduates to teach in the public schools.

Even after being accredited, McKendree was to be subject to an annual review by the North Central Association. This arrangement was thought to be unusual. It is not known whether it reflected the belief that McKendree's qualifications were thought to be marginal or simply that the association was aware that the Depression would prove to be especially detrimental to the quality of programs of small church-related colleges.

At any rate, North Central Association accreditation was withdrawn in April 1934 as the result of the substantial deterioration, which was becoming increasingly evident. It would be many years before McKendree would comfortably regain regional accreditation.

Accreditation had been a goal for the college with the expectation that this recognition would enhance the ability of the college to attract and retain qualified students and faculty and to secure funding support. For students wishing to transfer credits or to qualify for admission to graduate programs, the lack of accreditation probably meant that their choices were limited to colleges and universities in the immediate region. Such schools would likely have had previous, recent experience with students from McKendree and, on that basis, were likely to be sympathetic. About the only problem that most students reported was that their credits for Bible-related courses were not usually accepted by state-supported institutions. This decision reflected the fact that such courses were not a part of their own curricula, rather than any suggestion that the universities believed that the McKendree courses were not of academic quality.

The Big Four – Waggoner, Dolley, Walton, and Baker.

Distinguished Service

McKendree in 1934 acknowledged the significant contributions of four of its senior professors. The 1934 *McKendrean* yearbook provides the following tribute:

> *To our quartet of professors — Dr. Waggoner, Dean Baker, Dr. Walton, Dr. Dolley — for their long and distinguished service to the college covering, collectively, one-hundred and sixty-nine years; for their true McKendree spirit, making us grateful for the past and brightly hopeful for the future, in admiration and appreciation, the 1934 McKendrean is dedicated.*

Edward Baker Waggoner had graduated from McKendree in 1875 and later completed requirements for a master of arts degree. Except for one year on leave, he served as professor of science at McKendree from 1881 to 1922, a total of 40 years. He was then 70 years of age. After teaching science at Lebanon Community High School for five years, Waggoner returned to McKendree on an informal basis to develop a college museum. He died in 1935, one year after the McKendrean tribute, at the age of 83.

Edwin Percy Baker was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1893 and later that year joined the McKendree faculty, teaching Latin and German. He retired at the age of 85 in 1953, after providing 60 years of service to the college. He was secretary of the faculty for many years. In 1917, he was appointed dean and served in that capacity until 1937. He was also acting president of the college for two years during World War I. Dean Baker died in 1963, at the age of 95.

William Clarence Walton served McKendree in various capacities from 1894 to 1946, a total of 52 years. He was the valedictorian of his 1892 McKendree graduating class and qualified for an A.M. degree in 1894 and a Ph.D. degree from McKendree in 1897. His original appointment was in Greek and Latin; students would later take his courses in philosophy and religion. He was admitted to the Southern Illinois Methodist Conference in 1892. His contributions include 10 years of service as fiscal agent and many years as director of the summer school. He was McKendree's vice president for 12 years, under McKendree President McKendree Hypes Chamberlin. He acted as treasurer of the college for more years than most folks can remember. People who are interested in McKendree's history will be eternally grateful for his work in compiling a massive centennial history in 1928. Dr. Walton, despite failing eyesight, remained active until his retirement in 1946 at the age of 80. He died in 1958, just two months short of what would have been his 92nd birthday.

1930 Homecoming Parade Award Winning Float.

James Clay Dolley was graduated from Randolph-Macon College in 1888 and received a master of arts degree from the same institution, one year later. He taught Latin and Greek for McKendree from 1899 to 1942, a total of 42 years. He was vice president for four years, served as registrar during the 1920s, and edited the college catalog for many years. In failing health, he retired in 1942 and died less than a year later at the age of 77.

Beyond their impressive longevity and their loyalty to the college, these men had other things in common. Each had been trained in the classics, a curriculum that preceded the present day study of liberal arts. Baker and Dolley were sons of Methodist ministers. Baker, Walton, and Dolley all served terms on the Lebanon city council with the service of Dolley especially noteworthy, extending from 1919 until 1941.

Students dressed for Hobo Day in 1929.

Together, they embodied the heart of McKendree tradition, a legacy McKendreans still enjoy to this very day. Their philosophy is probably best represented by Dean Baker's statement in 1953 on the occasion of his retirement:

> *I never had any ambition to leave McKendree for larger or better paying fields. With enough to eat and a place to sleep and a little comfort, I was satisfied. I have been far happier than any teacher receiving a salary two or three times larger than mine. As far as my work and my life are concerned, I am well satisfied. I would do the same thing again.*

MARY HAD . . .
AN UNLIKELY POET

From 1932 until 1938, the *McKendree Review* regularly featured a series of anonymous four-line poems that dealt humorously with various aspects of college life. They were probably inspired by Sarah Joseph Hale's nursery rhyme, "Mary had a little lamb," which had been published early in the 19th century, but with which most people are familiar. The following examples are provided:

On being a freshman:
Mary had a fit of blues
Oh my, but she was sad,
Cause she was just a little frosh
Homesick for mom and dad.
(September 13, 1932)

Mary had a new green cap,
Upon her head it sat,
Of Mary all the people asked,
"Where did you get that hat?"
(September 20, 1932)

On attending chapel:
Mary had a chapel cut,
It filled her with dismay,
She fixed it up with Little Joe,
And now it's all okay.
(October 4, 1932)

Mary had a chapel seat,
To sit in twice a week,
And even if the talks were good,
She always went to sleep.
(October 31, 1934)

On going to a football game:
Mary had a football game,
The Bearcats sure did roar.
And when the game ended,
We had the biggest score.
(October 6, 1937)

On surviving the winter:
Mary had two little feet;
She went out in the snow,
And on the icy walk, these feet,
From under her did go.
(December 13, 1932)

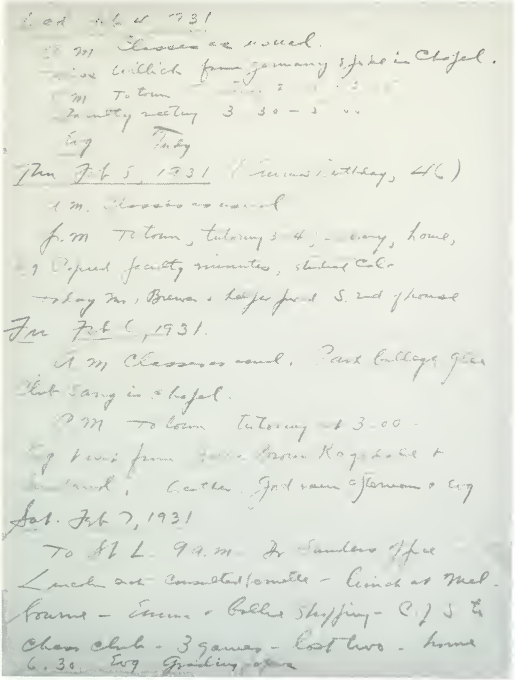
On attending class:
Mary had an easy course,
But never worked a lick;
And when the six-week's grades came out,
She surely did feel sick.
(October 18, 1932)

Mary had a little grade,
Well below a D.
She dated the night before the test,
And that is why, you see.
(November 2, 1932)

Mary had some text books;
She never even read 'em.
Exams are fast approaching,
And boy, does Mary dread 'em.
(November 6, 1933)

On being May Queen:
Mary had a May Fete,
She was to wear the crown.
But when they put it on her head,
They got it upside down.
(May 6, 1933)

On graduating from college:
Mary had a cap and gown;
She donned them with a sob.
For college days are over,
And she now must hunt a job.
(June 5, 1934)



Wed Feb 4 1931
A M Classes as usual.
Miss Willich from Germany spoke in Chapel.
P M To town [illegible]
Faculty meeting 3 30 – 5 [illegible]
Evg Party
Thu Feb 5, 1931 (Emma's birthday, 46)
A M. Classes as usual
P.M To town, tutoring 3–4, [illegible], home,
[illegible] Copied faculty minutes, [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. Brown [illegible] S. [illegible]
Fri Feb 6, 1931.
A M Classes as usual. Park College glee
club sang in chapel.
P M To town Tutoring at 3.00.
Evg [illegible] from [illegible] Kaskaskia [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] afternoon & Evg
Sat. Feb 7, 1931
To St L. 9 a.m. Dr Sanders office
Lunch at [illegible] – [illegible] at Mel-
[illegible] – Emma & Bobbie shopping – C J S to
Chess club – 3 games – lost two – home
6.30 Evg Grading papers

A page from Dean Stowell's diary.

Most people were shocked. Dean Stowell was a kind, compassionate man but did not have the obvious warmth of personality that his predecessor as dean, Edwin P. Baker, had abundantly displayed. Dr. Stowell was an effective college teacher, thorough and methodical, but with a sober demeanor. Any sense of humor that he may have had was rarely evident in his classes. In fairness, it should be pointed out that the courses he taught in mathematics and economics do not readily lend themselves to humor. Even those students who recognize that a background in mathematics is necessary often regard the subject matter as dry and unexciting. Economics is no better; it has long been called "the dismal science."

Charles Jacob Stowell was graduated from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1911 and completed a Ph.D. degree at the University of Illinois in 1917.

He was a member of the McKendree faculty from 1920 to 1955, a total of 35 years. During most of his career, his teaching was in the field of mathematics. When Professor Clayton Watts resigned in 1939, McKendree found that it had no one who was qualified to teach economics. Dr. Stowell indicated to President Yost that he was willing to assume this additional responsibility. Most people were unaware that Dr. Stowell's doctorate had actually been in economics, with a background in mathematics appropriate to that discipline. To strengthen his qualifications in mathematics, he returned to the University of Illinois for postdoctoral study in 1923-24.

In his willingness to teach economics, relatively late in his career, Dr. Stowell demonstrated the cooperation and versatility that had characterized the McKendree faculty over the years and which would become especially important to the survival of the college and its programs, a few years later during World War II.

Harold Hertenstein, who graduated from McKendree in 1938 and then went on to the University

There was no widespread speculation as to the source of this poetry. The fact that the poems appeared over a period of six years suggests that if students were involved, the work would have been the contribution of more than just one single student. Perhaps at the time, students were more interested in the authorship of "The Campus Owl." This column, which also appeared anonymously in the *McKendree Review*, dealt with campus romances, clearly a matter of more immediate concern to most students.

Months after the last "Mary Had" poem had appeared, Dean Charles J. Stowell delivered a chapel talk in which he read some of his original poetry. He mentioned, simply in passing, that it was he who had been responsible for the "Mary Had" series.

of Illinois for graduate study, was appointed to the college faculty to teach the introductory courses in mathematics, which would otherwise have been taught by Dr. Stowell.

When Dean E. P. Baker in 1937 indicated his desire to be reassigned to full-time teaching, Dr. Stowell was named as his successor. He served as dean of the college until 1947.

Dean Stowell died in 1966 at the college at the age of 82.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH GYMNASIUM

This story is repeated despite the fact that there is no evidence that it is at all factual. It represents a part of the mythology that sustained McKendree students during the 1930s at a time when people had to create their own entertainment.

A rumor spread that officials of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery had offered $20,000 to McKendree toward the construction of a new gymnasium, with the stipulation that the building be named for a member of the Busch family. This offer would have been made sometime after 1933, when repeal of the 18th amendment, legalizing the sale of alcoholic beverages, became effective.

The story persisted for several years, even though there was no evidence to believe that an offer was ever made. It was subject to debate by each of the three literary societies, probably on more than one occasion. It showed up regularly in the topic of themes which students wrote for freshman English courses.

Contemplation of the proposal offered more than just a pleasant diversion. The discussion provided an opportunity for people to work toward some kind of understanding as to why McKendree was founded and why it was important that she should continue to exist.

Some students believed that a new gymnasium was so urgently needed that the gift should be accepted. Old Eisenmayer had been designed before basketball became a popular sport and was barely adequate for that purpose. There had been no new construction on the McKendree campus for almost 20 years, and any new building would have provided a beneficial psychological lift.

The case against accepting the gift was based upon moral principle. Some people believed that the brewery, in making the offer, was diabolically attempting to compromise McKendree's Christian integrity. "It is better to be poor but proud" was the essential argument.

It is easy to understand why the slogan never appeared on the college letterhead nor on highway signs at the edge of Lebanon, but "Poor but Proud" appropriately describes the McKendree College of the 1930s.

Original Eisenmayer Gymnasium, built in 1903.

The Administration of President Cameron Harmon
Faculty List

1928-29

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek, Registrar
Glen F. Filley	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
W.B. Garvin	Psychology,Coach
Pauline Harper	Public School Music
Joseph M. Harrell	English
Wesley C. Kettlekamp	History
John William Andrew Kinison	Religion
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
J. Max Kruwell	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure**	Chemistry
Evelyn E. McNeely	English
Irwin R. Nelson	History
Mrs. Emma Noss	History
Sophy D. Parker	French, Spanish
Olive E. Patmore	English, Expression
Martha Schmucker	Voice
Eugene Shaffer	Violin
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles Jacob Stowell	Mathematics
Claude E. Vick	Education
William C. Walton	Philosophy
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Exean Woodward	English
Otis B. Young	Physics

1929-30

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Walter Couch	Physics
Eli Crouse	Bible
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek, Registrar
Glen F. Filley	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Wiley B. Garvin	Psychology
Pauline Harper	Public School Music
Joseph M. Harrell	English, Religious Education
Wesley C. Kettlekamp**	History
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry
Wilbur McKee	History
Evelyn E. McNeely	English
Julia W. Osling	Public School Music
Sophy D. Parker	French, Spanish
Eugene Shaffer	Violin
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles Jacob Stowell	Mathematics
Claude E. Vick**	Education
William C. Walton	Philosophy
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Exean Woodward	English

1930-31

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Eli Crouse	Bible
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Arthur H. Doolen	Physical Education, Coach
Wiley B. Garvin	Psychology
Pauline Harper	Voice
Frank Hirth	Band
Agnes Howe	Expression
Wesley C. Kettlekamp	History
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Aedythe Mange	History
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry
Evelyn McNeely	English
Walter Morse	Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics
Louis K. Oppitz	Physics
Nell Oppitz	History
Julia W. Osling	Public School Music
Sophy D. Parker	French, Spanish
Robert Roloff	Violin
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Claude E. Vick	Education, Registrar
William C. Walton	Philosophy
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Exean Woodward	English

1931-32

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Emma Bergmann	Assistant Librarian
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Arthur H. Doolen	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Wiley B. Garvin	Psychology
Pauline Harper	Voice
Gottlieb Hohn	German
Agnes Howe	Expression
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Harold Lawson	History
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry

Balloon blowing contest at a party in Eisenmayer Gymnasium.

Scene from the play "The New Poor" presented by students in the Chapel.

Evelyn E. McNeely	English
Walter Morse	Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics
Louis K. Oppitz	Physics
Nell Oppitz	History
Julia W. Osling	Public School Music
Sophy D. Parker	French, Spanish
Robert Roloff	Violin
C. J. Roberts	Assistant Coach
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Claude E. Vick	Education, Registrar
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Exean Woodward	English

1932-33

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Emma Bergmann	Assistant Librarian
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Arthur H. Doolen	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Pauline Harper	Public School Music, Voice
Arthur E . Hortin	Assistant Coach
Agnes Howe	Expression
Raymond Huck	Physics
Carolyn Kennedy	French, Spanish
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry
Evelyn E. McNeely	English
Nell Oppitz	History
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Clyde H. Todd	Bible
Claude E. Vick	Education, Registrar
Nell B. Waldron	History
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Edward Weatherly	English
Vera E. Whitlock	Assistant in Music
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1933-34

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Darrell Doolen	Mechanical Drawing
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Robert Hartley	Assistant Coach
Rosalind M. Hohn	English
Agnes Howe	Expression
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry
Nell Oppitz	History
J. Frank Reed	English, French
Leone C. Reed	English
Eugene Schaffer	Violin
Webster R. Schmidt	Physics
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Clyde H. Todd	Bible
Claude E. Vick	Education, Registrar
Paul D. Waldorf	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Nell B. Waldron	History, Political Science
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Victor White	History
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1934-35

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Fiscal Agent
Darrell Doolen	Mechanical Drawing
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Robert Hartley	Assistant Coach
Earl W. Hayter	History
Rosalind M. Hohn	Expression
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure**	Chemistry
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Eugene Schaffer	Violin
George A. Scherer	Chemistry
Webster R. Schmidt	Physics
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Lillian L. Steckman	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Clyde H. Todd	Bible
Elsa M. Tyndall	French
Paul D. Waldorf	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Benton Wood	Education, Registrar

**On Leave

Clark R. Yost

The Administration of President Clark R. Yost (1935-1945)

By R. James Oppitz ('47)

Dr. Clark R. Yost became president of McKendree College on October 29, 1935. He was returning to a college from which he had been graduated in 1913 and to a city where he had been minister of the First Methodist Church from 1924 to 1928. His wife of many years, the former Madeleine Foulk, was a member of the 1912 graduating class. A daughter, Gwendolyn, in 1935 was a sophomore at McKendree and was graduated in 1938. Their other children, Madeleine and Paul, earned McKendree degrees in 1940 and 1942, respectively.

Dr. Yost had served as minister of a number of Methodist churches in the Southern Illinois Conference since 1911 and also had been superintendent of the Olney District. His long and distinguished service to the church was recognized in 1928 when McKendree awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Yost had an interest in McKendree throughout his adult life. He was associated with a group of trustees concerned with the deteriorating position of the college in the early 1930s and had recommended that Dr. Harmon be asked to resign.

There is, however, no evidence to suggest that in his participation in this movement, Dr. Yost had any personal ambition for the job, nor an expectation that he would be named as McKendree's next president. There is, furthermore, nothing to indicate that Cameron Harmon left the college with any bitterness or resentment. Dr. Harmon, in fact, had recommended to the board of trustees that Clark Yost be named his successor. It was simply time for a change in leadership.

Years later, in 1963, in an address to an alumni reunion at which the 50th anniversary of his graduating class was being observed, Dr. Yost was generous in describing his predecessor:

> *Cameron Harmon, 1924-1935, was a popular leader. He was captain of the McKendree football team and had served in the Spanish American War, where typhoid fever came close to ending his life. He was and is one of the most generous and unselfish of men. Many took advantage of his generosity. He literally spent himself and all he had for McKendree and her students. . . .*

Dr. Yost did not inherit a happy situation. McKendree was still reeling from the effects of the nation's worst business depression. It is also fortunate

1936-1937 Faculty and Staff.

in 1935 that he could not possibly have anticipated that World War II, with an equally demanding set of challenges, would also occur on his watch. Had that been the case, it would be reasonable to assume that Clark Yost might not have accepted McKendree's call. The period was not a good time to be president of a small, church-related college. In a speech accepting the presidency, as reported by the *McKendree Review*, October 2, 1935, Dr. Yost outlined his challenges, as follows:

> *My first objective will be to remove any question relative to scholastic recognition. The next objective will be to strengthen the financial situation.*

One month later, in announcing the initiation of a McKendree Forward Movement to raise $120,000 in cash by October 1, 1938, Dr. Yost expressed the needs of the college in slightly different terms. The campaign was to be a three-pronged attack aimed at upgrading "the financial, academic, and cultural atmosphere of the college." In its summary of the effort, the *Review* on November 20, 1935, indicated that McKendree ~~was~~ to upgrade the financial, academic, and cultural atmosphere of the college. McKendree was to move forward culturally in the areas of Christian ideals, social life, and personal habits. Scholastically, McKendree had to maintain its standards and regain the accreditation it had lost.

President Yost quickly recognized the key role which an improvement in finances would play in making progress toward any of the other objectives. In the presentation in 1963 at the 50th reunion of his graduating class, to which reference has already been made, Dr. Yost provided paragraph-length summaries of each of the presidential administrations with which he had been familiar. It is significant that the following analysis of his own presidency dealt only with finances:

> *I had seven years of depression when the students had little money and three years of war when nearly all the students, even the young women, went into the armed services. No one could go through those ten years of trials and come out entirely sane. Now you can understand the cause of some of my strange behavior. I inherited a debt of $80,000, the equivalent of one of $800,000 today, an empty treasury, an unpaid faculty, and depression days when 90% of the students had little or no money. But eventually all current debts were paid — 150 of them, such as $4,600 for groceries, $4,400 for meat, $4,000 for coal, $3,600 for athletic equipment. Mr. Will Pfeffer wrote to me that for the first time on record the college owed nothing to the Pfeffer Milling Company. How were the debts paid? Not by "deficit financing" but by sacrifice and hard work. One thing I did was to require some alumni to pay what they owed before we would release their credits so that they could secure commissions in the military services. This action made me very popular with the 150 creditors.*

Eliza Jane Donaldson

Policies of the Yost administration were appropriate in view of the precarious condition of the college, but were quite austere and sometimes controversial. Dr. Yost found a willing helpmate in Eliza Jane Donaldson, who had arrived at McKendree as comptroller one year earlier. Whatever the item — whether it be light bulb, a fuse plug, or a piece of chalk — Miss Donaldson issued them, one at a time, always with grace and with a touch of sarcastic humor. The two of them managed to make every dollar count.

Each year the students who worked on the *McKendrean* yearbook became aware of how limited the resources of the college actually were. These students were anxious to deliver their product before classes were dismissed for the summer. Bumping up against their deadline, they had trouble getting any sort of commitment from the firms responsible for engraving, printing, and binding. The firms had not yet been paid for their previous year's work and were clearly justified in their reluctance in doing any more work for the college. Each year, miraculously, Miss Donaldson managed to put together sufficient funds to keep these creditors at bay. The yearbooks arrived just in time for students to solicit the autographs and comments of the people with whom they had shared the year's experience. It was a tight schedule; there is no record of the number of aspirin and antacid preparations consumed by the parties concerned. Experience regarding the yearbook is cited as an example of the creative way in which McKendree was able to keep things going.

One of the major challenges of the Yost administration was that of maintaining student enrollments. There were apparently 209 students enrolled at the time that Dr. Yost assumed the presidency. In ensuing years, the figure may have been as low as 186 and as high as 243. Even that higher figure was considerably below what the college could have reasonably accommodated. There were apparently 210 students enrolled in 1940-41. The figure was apparently somewhat smaller one year later when the United States entered World War II. Some help had been provided in connection with the federal government's National Youth Administration program, which financed a portion of McKendree's student payroll. For help in recruiting students and for various other activities, Clifford C. Brown, a 1938 McKendree graduate, was retained as an executive secretary. He served in that capacity for four years.

College bus in the '30s.

There were two activities of the Yost administration that proved to be especially controversial. Dr. Yost believed that McKendree should suspend its intercollegiate football program. He also withdrew college recognition from the social fraternities and sororities that then existed on campus.

THE FOOTBALL QUESTION

Clark Yost felt that McKendree's student enrollment was too small to justify the playing of football. With its need for specialized equipment, this was an expensive activity the college could ill afford, in view of its other financial problems. He frequently observed that the alumni who were most vocal in their support of football rarely offered to help in its funding. "They haven't given us enough to buy a pair of sweat sox," he once noted.

President Yost also believed that football was physically brutal and that it tended to attract, as participants and fans, students whose attitudes and personal behavior were inconsistent with McKendree's Christian ideals. This attitude may have reflected the state of the sport at the time that Dr. Yost attended McKendree as a student. Serious thought was given, early in the century, to the banning of football by all colleges and universities for the reasons cited here. It was blamed for a number of fatalities each year. It was not until the rules were drastically changed that football was retained as a legitimate college sport.

The Bearcats had enjoyed some artistic success in football during the 1920s and early 1930s. McKendreans took justifiable pride in the 13-7 upset victory over a much larger Washington University in 1932. The program was much less successful at the end of the decade.

Dr. Yost never convinced the board of trustees to discontinue football. The program was suspended in the fall of 1942, however, because its coach, Lewis Scholl, had entered the service. The male student population was also declining because of the war. Even the ability of the college to provide transportation for road games became questionable, with the prospect for the rationing of gasoline looming on the horizon.

Students enjoy Sadie Hawkins Day at their favorite "hangout," Bunge Bakery.

It is remarkable that the program had even survived during the previous fall. Only 12 or 13 players "came out" for football in 1941. Even playing only seven or eight games, there was little room for possible injuries. Regardless of its won and lost record, the 1941 squad made its own kind of history.

SOCIAL FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

When President Yost came to McKendree, he found two social fraternities and two or three social sororities. None of these groups had any national affiliation, nor did they occupy separate housing. His objection to them was two-fold:

Such groups might conceivably serve some useful purpose on the campuses of large state universities, where students might be in need of some kind of group identification. Dr. Yost believed that they were clearly out of place on the campus of a small college. Students should be encouraged to identify with the college itself. The presence of social organizations in those circumstances tended to divide, rather than to unify a student body.

Dr. Yost was especially critical of the off-campus social affairs sponsored by these groups. At these parties, there was tobacco smoking, the consumption of alcohol, and dancing, all of which were prohibited on the McKendree campus. People who were attracted to such activities were not believed to be the type of students McKendree was intended to serve.

A Committee on Literary Societies and Student Activities in 1938 reported, as follows, to the entire board of trustees:

> *We thoroughly oppose the activity of any of our college societies off the campus in ways which are derogatory to the highest ideals and traditions of McKendree College. We recommend that all societies, fraternities, and sororities which are not helpful in the realization of the finer ideals and culture of the school be eliminated as soon as possible, and that an effort be made to consummate this step by 1940.*

The McKendree faculty reacted quickly to the decision by the trustees. On November 1, 1938, it voted to recommend that recognition be withdrawn from the following organizations: Alpha Mu Omega, Bachelors, and Phi Lambda Tau. The recommendation became effective that same semester.

At least one group resisted the action. On an illegal basis, the Bachelors attempted to function for another year or two. The group even took advantage of the fact that there was a blank page, reserved for autographs, at the back of the 1940 yearbook. That page was removed from members' copies and taken to a separate printer for a group picture and the customary description of activities. After the group lost its official recognition, it could not be mentioned either in the yearbook or the campus newspaper.

There was an infamous party in Highland, which was raided by the police, presumably in the belief that underage drinking might be involved. The primary offenders were identified and punished. Some were required to move out of the residence hall; others were either dismissed from school or were not permitted to re-enroll beyond the current semester.

What may have been left of these social organizations had pretty well disappeared by the time America entered World War II. There was no attempt to reorganize them after that.

Dr. Yost was not very happy with certain aspects of the Lebanon community, as an environment for young people away from home for the first time. On more than one occasion, he observed, "There are ten dens of iniquity on St. Louis Street alone." Some students considered it good sport to try to name all 10 establishments. First of all, there were the taverns, actually a surprisingly large number for the size of the community. There were two poolrooms and the Bunge Bakery. Bunge's may have produced and sold bakery goods by day, but it became a swinging youth center at night. There was a soda fountain, a jukebox, and a decent-sized, unobstructed floor, for those who were interested in dancing.

Another familiar student haunt, Bill Daumueller's, across the street, offered a much quieter place for a fellow to take his date. If the movie at the Alamo Theatre didn't run too long, going to Bill's for a Coke and some conversation represented a good way to end the evening.

Although their buildings still stand, none of the three businesses mentioned here still exists. In the old Alamo Theatre building, the Looking Glass Playhouse offers stage plays several times a year, featuring local talent.

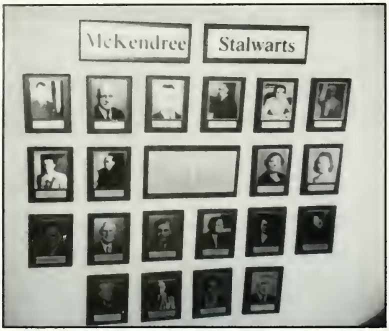
War Comes to McKendree

December 7, 1941, began as a quiet, peaceful Sunday — unusually warm for the time of the year. The calm was quickly shattered by the radio news, shortly after lunch, of the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor. Even though the official declaration was not to come until the following day, America was at war.

The war had already had some impact on the college. The Selective Service program had gone into effect, more than a year earlier, and potential students had been lost to the draft. Male students were to become a comparatively scarce commodity. As mobilization for war became more obvious, McKendree was left with its ministerial students, a few students who were not physically qualified for service, and a dwindling number of students who had enlisted in Navy and Army reserve programs.

The enrollment, which would eventually fall below 100 students, became predominantly female. For as long as anyone remembered, ringing the chapel bell to mark the beginning and ending of class periods, had been a "man's job." Ruth Koerber Miller inherited that responsibility. In his exhaustive study of the period, Paul Widicus observed that, "Even the Student-Faculty Council had to elect a woman as president for two years."

Flag flies during war.



McKendree Stalwarts plaques.

Faculty members were lost, either to the service or to better-paying positions. Those who remained assumed the responsibility for additional classes and taught courses in unfamiliar areas. Their dedication was recognized in a ceremony that was held in connection with the 1991 commencement. They were identified as the McKendree Stalwarts. A plaque, placed in the chapel foyer in that ceremony, reads as follows:

> *The years 1941-45, the World War II period, found McKendree College with at least one semester with fewer than 90 students enrolled, not enough to support the staff and facilities; still the doors remained open that semester and throughout the war. This was possible through the effort, sacrifice and dedication of the total college staff. The faculty taught heavy loads, alumni in Lebanon taught, the office was staffed by one comptroller, the kitchen was managed by one person, the facilities were maintained by one employee, the library remained functional with one librarian. The hours were long, and salaries were not competitive in the larger academic world. Still the faculty stayed, the staff remained and McKendree continued to function as a four-year liberal arts college.*
>
> *It is to honor the McKendree College staff of that period that this citation has been placed by the alumni who had the privilege of working and studying under them.*

H.P.K. Agersborg	Biology
Edwin P. Baker	Dean Emeritus and German
Leon Church	Director of Athletics and Physical Education
James C. Dolley	Latin and Greek
Eliza Jane Donaldson	Comptroller, Accounting and Commerce
P. R. Glotfelty	Maintenance
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish and Journalism
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry and Physics
Blanche Hertenstein	Dietitian and House Mother
Dorothy West Hohn	English
Reinhold B. Hohn	Registrar, Education and Psychology
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Theory and Organ
S.M. McClure	Geology
Nell G. Oppitz	History and Sociology
Eula R. Smith	Voice and Public School Music
Frederick C. Stelzriede	Speech and Dramatics
Charles J. Stowell	Dean, Mathematics and Economics
W. C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion, Greek and Latin
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Clark R. Yost	President

Carnegie Hall, which had been a men's dormitory, was closed and rented as housing for Scott Field personnel during 1942-43. Male students were moved to Clark Hall. Men were housed on the east end of the building and women were on the west. Wooden

Communicating around "the wall."

partitions were erected in the hallways, arranged in such a way that the bathroom on the second floor was for women and the facility on the third floor was for men. There were separate stairs on either end of the building. It made for a cozy arrangement and was representative of the cost saving believed to be necessary if the college was to survive.

Travel was severely curtailed because of the cost and the rationing of gasoline. Chapel services were held only once a week and attendance was made optional because of the need for some students to work at off-campus jobs. In addition to the sons and daughters who were given to the war effort, members of the McKendree community purchased $1,500 in War Bonds, to provide the cost of a Jeep.

THE YOST PRESIDENCY: A PERSPECTIVE

The years had been controversial and at times, stormy. In the face of mounting criticism, Clark Yost tendered his resignation on September 20, 1944. Because no successor could be found, he agreed to stay until the end of the 1944-45 school year. World War II, ironically, was about to end. Without bitterness, he would later observe that the college received more in tuition and fees during the first two years from the GI Bill of Rights, in behalf of returning veterans, than his administration had collected from all students during the entire 10 years of his presidency.

Dr. Yost returned to the ministry, as pastor of the First Methodist Church in West Frankfort, Illinois. He retired from the ministry in 1952 and, in failing health, died at the age of 75, on November 30, 1964.

Even those people who were able to recall things about the Yost presidency they did not like readily concede that he undoubtedly saved McKendree College. Had it not been for his dedication and his persistence, it seems likely that McKendree would have been forced to close its doors, either during the Great Depression or the equally demanding years of World War II. A lesser man could not have met such challenges. He left McKendree College considerably better off than he had found her. He was clearly the right man for the job.

Clark Yost was a man of strong convictions. He was a political and economic conservative, many years before it would again become popular for people to hold such opinions. Dr. Yost did not openly engage in partisan politics, but most folks knew where he stood. Few people are aware that in 1940 he was invited to board the Wendell Willkie campaign train in eastern Illinois and ride with the Republican presidential nominee on the way to the St. Louis Arena for a major political address.

CHAPEL SERVICES

Regular chapel services for students and faculty had been a tradition at McKendree for as long as anyone could remember. In the 1920s and early 1930s, these sessions were scheduled daily between 10:00 and 10:30 AM. The service typically consisted of an opening hymn, announcements, a scripture reading, a brief devotional message, and a dismissal march.

Students were required to attend, and Cameron Harmon was insistent that faculty members join him on the platform. When he noticed that some faculty members preferred seating themselves in the rear of the room, Dr. Harmon suggested that, in retribution, students "should sit on the teacher's desk" in regular classes.

One persistent complaint was that faculty announcements frequently consumed fully half of the allotted time. Minutes of the March 1, 1933, faculty meeting acknowledged receipt of the following petition from an organization of students who were planning careers in the ministry:

> *We, the members of Sigma Beta Rho, commend the faculty for the devotional talks which have been delivered, but believe that the chapel should be used entirely for devotional purposes.*

In a practice that continued until after World War II, male and female students were seated separately — males on the west side of the chapel and females on the east. Because there were no female students at McKendree in the 1850s when the chapel was designed, it is doubtful that the provision for two sets of stairs leading to the second floor anticipated a need for segregated seating. Men, however, used the west staircase and women used the staircase to the east.

Students were given seat assignments on an alphabetical basis. Freshmen were seated in the outside sections. Seniors were assigned seats in the front of the center section; behind them were the juniors, and finally the sophomores. At least one seat in the middle of each row was left vacant, to maintain a separation of the sexes.

Faculty and students gather for Chapel in 1942.

The faculty voted in 1934 to have chapel exercises on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the equivalent of a full class period, 50 minutes. The plan also allowed the students to be in complete charge of one chapel service each month.

President Yost and the trustees, according to the *McKendree Review*, wrote an order of worship which had to be used for all services, beginning in 1937. The service was to consist of "just scripture, prayer, and inspirational talks." Attendance was taken and students "cutting chapel," except for reasons such as illness, had to answer to the president.

There were few McKendree students at this time who were Roman Catholics. Because of the attitude of their own church and because the chapel services were religious in character, these students were not required to attend chapel. Many people may remember an occasional student who would actually go through the motions of taking instruction in the Catholic church to avoid what was apparently believed to be an onerous requirement. History does not record whether any of these students eventually embraced the Catholic faith.

Men's Glee Club practice in 1937.

An arrangement was developed under which students could submit an acceptable essay on the speaker's topic for that morning's talk to avoid any penalty for not having attended. Attendance was later enforced by a provision that offending students were assessed negative semester hour credits. In other words, these students would have to take additional course work to qualify for graduation. By the 1940s, one of the weekly sessions was officially recognized as being secular in character.

Regular chapel services were later discontinued altogether. This may have been the result of a growth in student body size to the point that there was inadequate space to seat all students in the old chapel. It may also have been a recognition by the college of the need to use these two morning hours to accommodate a greatly expanded schedule of class offerings.

CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS

McKendree during this period was able to make a number of modest improvements in its physical facilities. Fire escapes were provided for the chapel and for the science building, which was later to be known as Wildy Hall. Funding for the fire escape at the rear of the chapel came from the net proceeds of plays that had been sponsored by the Faculty Dames Club. This was an organization of faculty wives and female faculty members. Among its various activities, each year this group staged a play, featuring faculty members and their spouses in acting roles. The Faculty Dames, in purchasing a used fire escape, admitted that their motivation was selfish in one respect. There was fear that if a fire should occur in the chapel during a large convocation, such as commencement, people in the front of the room, including faculty members, would likely have difficulty in leaving the building alive.

The fire escape proved to be a real convenience for people performing in plays. They were able to change their costumes in the speech studio downstairs and make their way backstage, without disturbing the audience.

The fire escapes that were installed on either side of the science building were salvaged from the old Lebanon grade school in 1938. The science building previously had just the one wooden staircase in the center of the structure. With the chemistry laboratories on the third floor, the building involved an obvious fire hazard. The three fire escapes mentioned here were subsequently replaced.

Science Building

Late night cooking in the chemistry lab.

The old Lebanon school building also provided brick used in the construction of a drainage ditch that runs parallel to the walk between the chapel and the president's home.

Old Main, the chapel, and the science building were also tuck pointed. This involved removing from the brick exterior a red paint that had been applied years earlier and replacing mortar and any damaged bricks. Workmen were appalled by what they found. It was observed that the bricks had apparently been secured by "little more than wet sand which had had almost one-hundred years in which to dry out."

The pride the college had in these old structures was confirmed by a study from the U.S. Department of the Interior that designated Old Main and the chapel as "buildings of historical importance which are worthy of preservation." The science hall, which is almost as old as the other buildings, was not so recognized. The decision was presumably based on the fact that its architectural integrity had been compromised, early in this century, when the second and third floors were added. The building originally had one floor and served as a gymnasium.

In 1941, there was a much-needed renovation of the auditorium on the second floor of the chapel. The last public event in this room, prior to the initiation of work, was the marriage of Gwendolyn Yost to Von Baker, in the middle of the summer.

Renovation proved to be a rather ambitious project. A ceiling that had been damaged by a roof leak was repaired. All of the woodwork was repainted and new wallpaper was hung. A new random-width floor was installed. A giant velvet curtain that stretched across the north end of the room was removed. It had seen better days but was salvaged for use in Eisenmayer gymnasium.

Dean Charles J. Stowell

A pipe organ that had originally occupied the northeast corner of the auditorium was repaired and carefully moved to a room at the rear. This room had not been used recently, but at one time was used for student housing, including presumably the student who rang the chapel bell to signal the time for classes to change. Among its occupants had been Paul and Chester Farthing. Chester went on to a distinguished career as an attorney in East St. Louis. Paul, despite being blind, served as chief justice of the Illinois Supreme Court in the late 1930s.

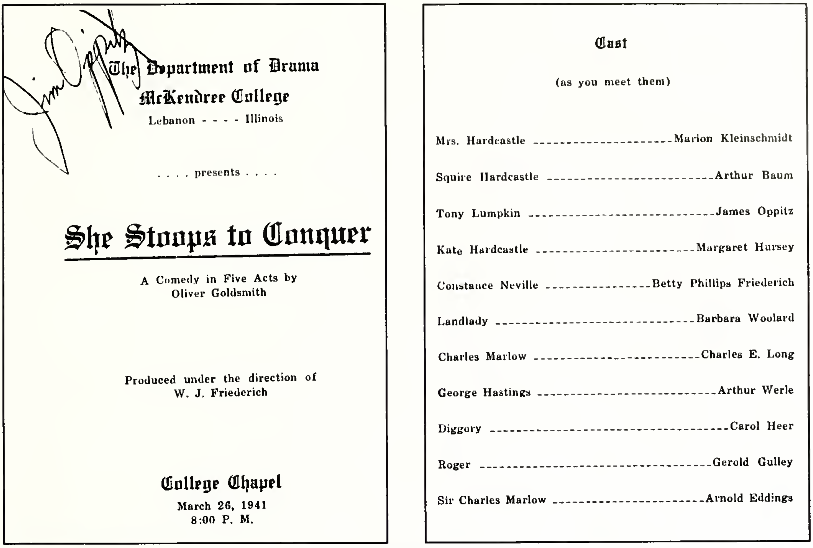
This room had been vacant for a number of years. One alumna reports that in the late 1920s, students would gather there to dance to piano music provided by Charles Nichols, who was later elected as mayor of the city of Belleville, Illinois.

Ford and Ruth Chamberlin Mautz contributed funds for a new chandelier for the chapel. It was a reproduction of a fixture they had admired in Williamsburg, Virginia. Mrs. Mautz had earlier made it possible to replace the windows of the entire building, with windows with small panes, which were thought to be more consistent with the building's architecture. Mr. Mautz served as a McKendree trustee for a number of years.

As a part of this project, temporary partitions under the stairwells on the first floor of the chapel were removed. A small office under the west stairwell had been used for many years in the production of the *McKendree Review*. Its office was moved to the lower level of Pearsons Hall.

The work also included construction of a stage in the west wing of Eisenmayer Gymnasium. The bleachers that were removed to make this possible had rarely been needed to accommodate basketball crowds. By this time, many of McKendree's basketball games were actually being played in the gymnasium of the new Lebanon grade school. This action also had the effect of moving college production of plays out of the chapel building. Mrs. Madeleine Yost, the president's wife, had little enthusiasm for the content of some of these plays and was quite uncomfortable with the idea that they were being staged in a room in which religious services were regularly held. The work on renovation of the chapel and the installation of a stage in Eisenmayer was completed, barely in time for the homecoming observance in the fall of 1941.

Theater buffs may be interested in the fact that the final drama on the chapel stage was Euripides' "the Trojan Women," offered as part of the May Fete celebration. Eisenmayer's initial production was "Your Uncle Dudley."



Jim Oppitz

The Department of Drama
McKendree College
Lebanon - - - - Illinois

. . . . presents . . . .

She Stoops to Conquer

A Comedy in Five Acts by
Oliver Goldsmith

Produced under the direction of
W. J. Friederich

College Chapel
March 26, 1941
8:00 P. M.

Cast

(as you meet them)

Mrs. Hardcastle	Marion Kleinschmidt
Squire Hardcastle	Arthur Baum
Tony Lumpkin	James Oppitz
Kate Hardcastle	Margaret Hursey
Constance Neville	Betty Phillips Friederich
Landlady	Barbara Woolard
Charles Marlow	Charles E. Long
George Hastings	Arthur Werle
Diggory	Carol Heer
Roger	Gerold Gulley
Sir Charles Marlow	Arnold Eddings

"She Stoops To Conquer" program.

"She Stoops To Conquer" cast.

"Mom" Hertenstein on leaf raking day.

Among a number of minor projects completed during the period, one is mentioned here simply because of the sentimental value it had for McKendree students. Many college administrators believe that concrete walks should not be poured arbitrarily, but that students should be asked to demonstrate their need by the paths they wear in grassy areas. Such a path had developed out in front of the chapel, presumably by students from Clark Hall headed for town, by way of the centennial walk. The shortcut enabled students to save a few steps.

In the fall of 1938 or 1939, Russell Gullett, a student employee, was asked to build a primitive stone walk near the southeast corner of the chapel. Working the 10 or 15 hours per week normally allocated to students, Gullett consumed the entire fall semester in building a walk that probably stretched for no more than 20 or 25 feet. It came to be known as Gullett Walk! Many students, at least subconsciously, hope that in some fashion they may achieve a measure of immortality during their college years. Rather than making the decisive field goal in a basketball game or some similar accomplishment, Russell Gullett was to be remembered for his walk.

Alumni of this era who return to campus will be disappointed to learn that Gullett Walk no longer exists. Some McKendree official, unaware of the walk's sentimental value, had it removed as an eyesore. There is no historical record of when the walk was removed, nor the amount of time that was required. With reasonable certainty, one might speculate that it was removed more quickly and with less effort than had been required for its original construction.

Alumni may also be disappointed to learn that Lake Beautiful has disappeared from the McKendree campus. This was a small pond, created by erecting an earthen dam, along Alton Street between Clark Hall and the cemetery. It was originally part of a water system the college developed to serve Carnegie, Clark and Pearsons Halls, before water service became available from the City of Lebanon. For years it had been referred to as the college pond; someone facetiously renamed it Lake Beautiful. Despite valiant efforts by Dr. Edwin R. Spencer and students from the Nature Club to maintain and improve it, the lake was little more than a stagnant pool of water, overgrown with weeds and algae. It disappeared in connection with the construction of Bearcat Gym, in the same general location.

Those same returning students may find some comfort in the knowledge that the College Hill Cemetery still has the cross-eyed angel and the tombstone bearing the epitaph, "She was more to me than I expected."

A Pair of Queens

McKendree had a long-standing tradition of selecting a May Queen. By popular vote of the student body, a senior coed was selected for this honor. Other senior women comprised the queen's court, which also included the children of faculty members. A procession moved to a spot, north of Pearsons Hall, for the coronation and a traditional winding of the Maypole. The "dance" was to appropriate music and was performed by other female students.

Nature Club

Winding the May Pole in 1944.

Of more recent origin is the election of a Football Queen, with the crowning being a part of the half-time ceremonies at the homecoming football game. The practice started in the mid-1930s and was sponsored originally by the M Club, a lettermen's organization. Three candidates were nominated by each of the four classes. Voting involved the purchase of 100 votes for a penny, with the proceeds going to the M Club. The organization was especially fortunate one year, when one of the nominees was dating a male student who had considerably more money than most of the students of that era. Legend holds that he had to invest $35.00, then a rather large sum, to get his girlfriend elected. The two later married but were subsequently divorced.

On the belief that the process lent itself to possible abuse, the college administration later changed the rules. Each class selected a single candidate; the winner was selected by popular vote of the student assembly. Under this arrangement, the winner was most often a freshman or a sophomore, because these classes had larger enrollments. With the suspension of the football program, the title was changed to Homecoming Queen.

A College Bookstore — But No Juke Box

With the opening of the 1940 spring semester, a recreation room was established in what had been a large classroom at the rear of the first floor of the Science Hall. The room's equipment included a ping-pong table. In Ralph Edwards' article in the *McKendree Review* outlining plans for the room, a partition was to be constructed, separating the game room from a space for reading and quiet conversation. The room was eventually to have a fireplace for the roasting of marshmallows. These features were to be added as funds became available.

By the fall of 1940, and well before any of the improvements outlined by Edwards materialized, the college decided to open a bookstore in this room. Most textbooks, prior to this time, had been ordered through the Freshour drugstore in the Lebanon business district.

The bookstore also offered school supplies, soft drinks, candy, and other confections. The room quickly became a popular gathering place for students between classes and during the evening hours.

By coincidence, Ralph Edwards became the first student manager of the bookstore, assisted by James Agles and James Loy. It was not long before students expressed an interest in installing a juke box in the facility. The proposal was offered to the Student-Faculty Council, for possible approval. Its discussion resulted in some interesting by-play. Mature faculty members on the council had trouble understanding why any student would be willing to spend a nickel simply to hear a phonograph record being played. "Why not buy the record, or, better still, listen to the radio?" was the argument. Students tried their best to explain the unique sound produced by the juke box and how the effect was

Cannon's Band

different from that of ordinary phonographs of the period. They also attempted to explain the salutary effect of listening to such music with friends. It would have been helpful, in retrospect, had the expression "schmoozing" then been a part of the English language. The possibility of dancing to the music was not discussed.

Eliza Jane Donaldson, the comptroller, expressed doubt that any vendor of juke boxes would be at all interested. For fear of disturbing classes elsewhere in the building, the device could be played only during late afternoon and evening hours. It would therefore not produce sufficient revenue to justify the vendor's investment.

President Yost's reaction was along different lines. He indicated that he would support the installation of a juke box, provided the student members would go on record as condemning the practice of freshman initiation which then existed on campus.

It is likely that he was opposed, in principle, to the idea of freshman initiation, as well as to the abuses likely to occur in connection with the activity. President Yost was aware of the need for McKendree to increase its student enrollment. He had no interest in any activity that would tend to make new students feel they were not welcome.

The rules for freshman initiation were fairly simple. Each freshman was required to purchase a green cap; the cost in 1939 was one dollar. The caps had been sold traditionally by members of the M Club. Proceeds of the sale presumably went toward the cost of athletic letter sweaters and other awards. The green caps were later sold through the college bookstore. The caps were to be worn at all times, on and off campus, until Thanksgiving day. By tradition, if McKendree won its homecoming football game, the requirement came to an end. The caps were not to be folded when worn, nor could they be decorated. Freshmen were required to tip their caps upon encountering a senior student.

Freshmen were required to attend all pep rallies. At the end of chapel exercises, freshmen were required to wait until all upperclassmen had left before attempting to leave themselves. A similar arrangement existed for entering and leaving the dining hall.

In departing from and entering the campus, freshmen were required to use the President's Walk. They were specifically prohibited from using either Centennial Walk or the campus driveway for this purpose. Freshmen "were not to step on the campus for any reason." This meant presumably that they were to keep off the grass.

Freshman Class gathers wood for Homecoming bonfire.

Enforcement of the rules was in the hands of members of the M Club, seniors, and "a committee of three," consisting of the president of the student association and a representative of each of the junior and sophomore classes. Upon learning of a violation, the Committee of Three was to meet, decide on an appropriate punishment, and "to inflict the punishment immediately." Dr. Yost believed, with considerable justification, that the arrangement lent itself to considerable abuse.

History does not record when the practice of freshman initiation at McKendree actually started, nor when it may have been discontinued. The practice took at least a hiatus in the fall of 1946, at the end of World War II, when 185 freshman students were enrolled. Freshmen outnumbered upperclassmen by at least two to one. Many of the freshmen were World War II veterans, older and with no interest in repeating the indignities which they had earlier experienced in army basic training or navy boot camp. At any rate and for whatever reasons they may have had, student members of the Student-Faculty Council in the late 1930s did not accept the offer from President Yost. The bookstore did not get its juke box.

RACE AT McKENDREE

Most of the students who attended McKendree through the years were Caucasian. There were some exceptions. During the 1920s and 1930s, several Native Americans enrolled, one or two at a time. They came from North Carolina. Included were Clifton Oxendine, James Sampson, and John Paul Sampson. Evidence suggests that they were well accepted into the McKendree community. In fact, James Sampson, an outstanding athlete, was married to Dorothy Harmon, daughter of McKendree's president.

An Oriental student named Edward Woo was enrolled as a junior in 1927-28.

Among African Americans, there was at least one older student — someone who later would be called a non-traditional student — who commuted to McKendree from his home in East St. Louis. More numerous were the young people from Lebanon who enrolled in the college. Lebanon is unique among smaller towns in the area in that it has had a sizable black community. Included were Marvin Trimble, Magdalena Willis, Lester Hickman, Thomas Brown, Cicero Burns and Curtis Burns. Marvin, Magdalena, Thomas and Cicero all graduated from McKendree and went on to productive careers.

The policy on African American students may not have been spelled out, but it was evident to all concerned. Such students were welcome to enroll in the college, but they should not expect to live in the residence halls. Lester Hickman's story is especially tragic. He had enrolled in January 1938, and was working on campus during the following summer. Early in the day, on September 9, he and Paul Correll had been in the chapel belfry and noticed a large nest of bees. After completing their work for the day, they returned to the chapel, with the hope of smoking out the bees and securing some honey. They ignored the fact that a thunderstorm was in progress. A large bolt of lightning struck the bell, glanced off, and struck Lester in the chest. Paul was momentarily stunned but not seriously injured. A unit from the Belleville fire department attempted to revive Lester but was not successful.

An article in the *McKendree Review*, later in the month, described the incident. The writer was generous in referring to Lester's "friendly disposition, his perseverance, and his universal interest in things about him." Lester was described as "a gentleman whose ambition to develop himself would bear creditable comparison with that of anyone. . . ." The writer did not mention Lester's race, even though such references were customary in the newspapers of the period. The important thing was the life of a young American had ended much too soon.

Considerably less enlightenment was reflected by a resolution by the faculty in its meeting on April 22, 1942, that "No American-born Japanese were to be admitted to McKendree." The decision was not widely

Pearsons Dining Hall

Students lined up for lunch in Pearsons Hall.

publicized and was largely symbolic. In fact, it was not until Mike and Roy Katayama enrolled in McKendree, after World War II, that anyone thought of there being any students of Japanese ancestry residing in the area from which the college attracted its students. These two young men were, incidentally, readily accepted into the McKendree community. The process of healing had already begun. The faculty decision that would have barred their enrollment was simply a part of an anti-Japanese sentiment that spread throughout the nation following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7 of the previous year. The incident brought the United States into a war that had then been raging for more than two years. As a part of that sentiment, the federal government relocated several thousand Japanese-Americans from the Pacific coast to internment camps in the interior of the country. The period reflected little in the way of cultural enlightenment and is painful, even now, to recall.

What if a McKendrean of this period had had a Rip Van Winkle experience, dropping off into a sleep that would last for 50 years? Upon awakening, he would be amazed by the changes he would observe. He would find a McKendree College with a greatly expanded campus and a large, diverse student body. He would be astonished by how well America is getting along with its former enemies. The differences that drove Japan and the United States into war with each other have either disappeared or are no longer thought to be important. The two nations, at peace, have experienced a mutually beneficial economic and cultural bonding. For McKendree College this has meant, among other things, an active exchange of students and faculty and the highly productive Dr. Kenji Tanaka Scholars Program. Dr. Tanaka was subsequently elected to the McKendree College Board of Trustees.

Among man's most precious gifts is the ability to make peace.

The Administration of President Clark R. Yost
Faculty List

1935-36

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Earl W. Hayter	History
Clifford Hertenstein	Mathematics
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure**	Chemistry
Louis K. Oppitz	Physics
Nell G. Oppitz	History
George A. Scherer	Chemistry
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Lillian L. Steckman	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
Elsa M. Tyndall	French
Paul D. Waldorf	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1936-37

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean
Christopher J. Bittner	Social Science
Josephine Bittner	Physiology
Birdsall E. Blanchard	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
C.D. Hardy	History, Political Science
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Earl W. Hayter	History
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Chemistry
Louis K. Oppitz	Physics
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Lillian L. Steckman	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
Elsa M. Tyndall	French
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1937-38

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Birdsall E. Blanchard	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
C. DeWitt Hardy	History, Political Science
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Charles F. Kraft	Philosophy, Religion
Standleigh M. McClure	Geology
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish, Dean of Women
Louis K. Oppitz	Physics
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Lillian L. Steckman	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
William C. Walton	Prof. Emeritus Philosophy and Religion, Treasurer
Clayton R. Watts	Economics, Sociology
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1938-39

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
H. D. Gould	Football Coach
C. DeWitt Hardy	History, Political Science, Dean of Men
Pauline Harper	Voice, Public School Music
Arthur K. Henderson	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Charles F. Kraft	Philosophy, Religion
Standleigh M. McClure	Geology
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish, Dean of Women
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Webster R. Schmidt	Physics, Chemistry
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
William C. Walton	Prof. Emeritus Philosophy and Religion, Treasurer
Clayton R. Watts	Economics, Sociology
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Mary H. Wright	English

1939-40

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
H. D. Gould	Football Coach
C. DeWitt Hardy	History, Political Science, Dean of Men
Arthur K. Henderson	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Harold N. Hertenstein	Mathematics, Chemistry
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Geology
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish
Nell G. Oppitz	History
William J. Scarborough	Philosophy, Religion
Webster R. Schmidt	Physics, Chemistry
Aileen Spencer	Biology
Edwin R. Spencer	Biology
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
Pauline Harper Van Leer	Voice, Public School Music
William C. Walton	Prof. Emeritus Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Mary H. Wright	English

1940-41

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Laura N. Ford	Voice, Public School Music
William J. Frederich	Speech, Dramatics
H. D. Gould	Football Coach
C. DeWitt Hardy	History, Political Science
Arthur K. Henderson	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Harold N. Hertenstein	Mathematics, Chemistry
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Standleigh M. McClure	Geology
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish
Nell G. Oppitz	History
William J. Scarborough	Philosophy, Religion
Webster R. Schmidt	Physics, Chemistry
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
Cora M. Thomas**	Speech, Dramatics
Harold E. Wallace	Biology
William C. Walton	Prof. Emeritus Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Grace R. Welch	Speech, Dramatics
Alleen Wilson	Librarian
Mary H. Wright	English

1941-42

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Marion L. Conrow	English, Dean of Women
James C. Dolley	Latin, Greek
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Laura N. Ford	Voice, Public School Music
J. Carlyle Hackney	Chemistry, Physics
C. DeWitt Hardy	History, Political Science
Harold N. Hertenstein	Mathematics, Chemistry
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish
Nell G. Oppitz	History
William J. Scarborough	Philosophy, Religion
Lewis Scholl	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
Cora M. Thomas	Speech, Dramatics
Harold E. Wallace	Biology
William C. Walton	Prof. Emeritus Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Dorothy I. West	English
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1942-43

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
George Barton	Music
Neva Charles	Biology
Leon H. Church	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Marion L. Conrow	English, Dean of Women
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Mildred Krughoff	Speech, Dramatics
Gladys Lesher	Voice, Public School Music
Ruth McDaniel	French, Spanish
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Jean Ridgeway	Voice, Public School Music
Eula R. Smith	Voice
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Grace R. Welch	Speech, Dramatics
Dorothy I. West	English
Alleen Wilson	Librarian

1943-44

H.P.K. Agersborg	Biology
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
George H. Barton	Music
Leon H. Church	Dir. of Athletics, Coach

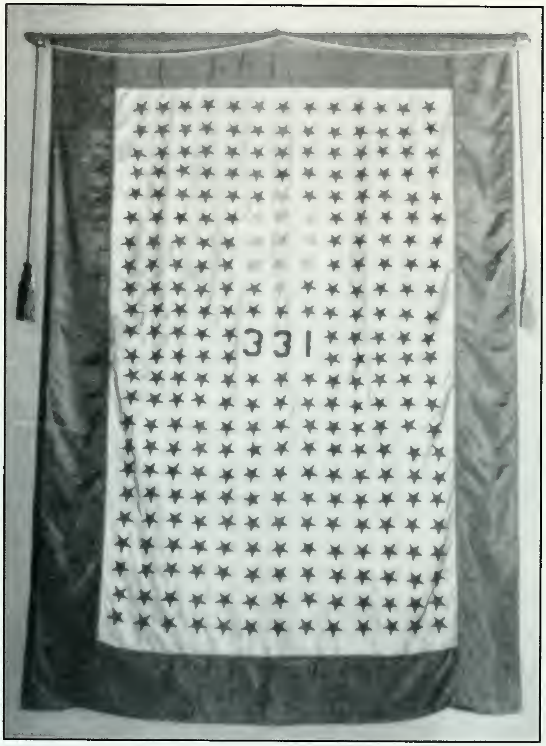
Students in front of Benson Wood Library.

Debaters at work in the library.

Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Elizabeth McClintock	English, Latin, Dean of Women
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Eula R. Smith	Voice, Public School Music
Frederick C. Stelzriede	Speech, Dramatics
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Dorothy I. West	English, Librarian

1944-45

H.P.K. Agersborg	Biology
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
George H. Barton	Music
Leon H. Church	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian, Dean of Women
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Eula R. Smith	Voice, Public School Music
Frederick C. Stelzriede	Speech, Dramatics
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
William C. Walton	Philosophy, Religion, Treasurer
Grace R. Welch	Speech, Dramatics
Dorothy I. West	English



SERVICE FLAG IN CHAPEL

McKendreans in World War II

By Bartley J. Greenwood, Jr. ('41)

PROLOGUE

By 1919, the general attitude of Americans was not unlike that of the English some 250 years earlier, as noted by some unknown soldier in this bit of verse:

> God and the soldier we adore,
> In time of danger, not before.
> The danger gone, and all things righted,
> God is forgotten, the soldier slighted.

In 1919, people worldwide were returning to their homes to pick up their lives as students or members of the work force. McKendreans, along with the rest of America, put the war behind them and quickly returned to the status quo. Most went through the "Roaring Twenties" and entered the "Great Depression" with little thought or concern as to what was going on outside their sphere of influence.

But all was not well in the world. The victory in the "War to End All Wars," followed by the Versailles Treaty, attempted to force France, Great Britain, and the United States to accept the burden of collective and national security. The countries would not (or could not) pay the price in preparedness and joint action, the only way in which peace could be maintained. Consequently, the forces of totalitarianism quickly took root, spread, and were left unchecked for too long. As a result, there were widespread military operations, "The Little Wars," which flared up all over the world during the period from 1919 to 1939. These became testing grounds for new weapons and techniques. The United States put some of its military people "in harm's way," but it was generally in the form of police and control operations.

The possibility that some McKendreans may have taken part in any of these actions is remote, and no such evidence has been reported to date. A few times and places where McKendrean participation was possible included:

May 1919 to June 1924:
Dominican Republic, U.S. Marines

June 1918 to August 1919:
Russia (Murmansk), one U.S. Infantry Regiment (Reinforced)

August 1918 to April 1920:
Siberia (Vladivostok) two U.S. Infantry Regiments

July 1919 to August 1934:
Haiti (third time) U.S. Marines

November 1925 to January 1933:
Nicaraugua, U.S. Marines

December 12, 1937:
Yangtze River, China, USS *Panay* sunk by Japanese planes

July 1936 to March 1939:
Spanish Civil War—Lincoln Brigade

By the mid-1930s, McKendreans were becoming more aware of the dangerous forces that were loose in the world and started wondering about our military capability; this led to some early military enlistments by a few McKendreans. Our military forces in the 1930s were appallingly weak in most areas. The Navy was in excellent condition, while the Army was only a skeleton in comparison to its responsibilities. Cuts in personnel and pay further reduced the ability of the military to be a force for world peace. Consider that by 1939, the entire Army numbered only about 180,000 officers and enlisted men, and the Army Air Corps had fewer than 2,000 training and tactical planes, 1600 officers, and 18,000 enlisted men.

Discussions on the McKendree College campus during the fall of 1937 to the spring of 1939 centered on whether the sinking of the Panay and the Spanish Civil War should be a major concern of our government. The activation and build up of the Lincoln Brigade boosted awareness and interest in what was going on in Spain. However, no enlistments of McKendreans in the Spanish Civil War had been reported to date. That situation would change dramatically in the ensuing months and years, making a significant impact on the life of McKendree College.

The chapter entitled "The Administration of President Clark R. Yost" discusses the impact of World War II on the college, while the chapter entitled "The Administration of President Carl C. Bracy" indicates the impact of the post-war era. This chapter focuses on the individual McKendreans who were involved in the conflict that forever changed the world.

For purposes of definition, anyone who was registered as a regular student, a fine arts student, a special student, or a summer school student prior to August 15, 1945, and who could be identified as having served in the military was considered a McKendrean in World War II. Information on these men and women was gleaned from surveys, word of mouth, direct interviews, and various publications including *McKendree College Bulletin*, *McKendree College Alumni Bulletin*, *McKendree Review*, and *Lebanon Advertiser*.

From these sources, the most complete list possible of the McKendreans who were involved in World War II has been compiled.

McKENDREANS WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

Incomplete information in the records of the Office of Alumni Relations at McKendree College is evident in the fact that only 125 surveys were sent to alumni known to have been involved in the military. The small percentage of completed returns, deaths, and/or forgotten details by the responders resulted in minimal information about many of the following McKendreans who served in World War II. Where possible, more complete profile sketches were developed, as indicated in the listing. The data obtained is presented in the following order: Rank, Name, Class (graduation date, based on entry year); Branch of Service; Where Stationed; Details; Awards. An * indicates information for that item could not be found.

Tech. Sgt. Edgar A. Agles '40; Marine Air Corps; finished basic training at U.S. Marine Base, San Diego, California, August 3, 1942; consecutively assigned to Naval Air Training Center, Corpus Christi, Texas, January 16, 1943; EWO Air Station, Hawaii; Marine Air Squadron, Midway; and Marine base, Guam.

Lt. (jg) James Agles '43; Navy; Southwest Pacific; on an LCT.

Capt. Cecil R. Albright '42; Army; Fort Belvoir, Virginia; on the staff and faculty of the U.S. Engineers School.

1st Lt. Boyd Anderson '44; Marine Air Corps; South Pacific.

Pvt. Merlin Anderson '35; Army; Camp Wolters, Texas; wounded in France in October 1944.

Corp. William Ashby '43; Marines; Cherry Point, North Carolina; transportation with the permanent personnel.

1st Lt. Kenneth Atkins '40; Army; Battle Creek, Michigan; infantry; disabling foot injury; after months of hospitalization in Percy Jones Hospital, received medical separation; European Campaign Ribbon with Two Stars, Purple Heart, Presidential Citation, Silver Star.

Maj. Bernard Baldridge '37; Army Air Corps; ETO, England; Headquarters 5th AACS AAF, Radar Technician; [See Profile].

ARTC2c Byron Baldridge '40; Navy; New York.

*** Lloyd Barnard '40**; Navy; CONUS.

*** Marvin Barnes '30**; Army; Pacific, Japan; Infantry; in Luzon, then wounded in action on Leyte; Purple Heart.

Sgt. Harold Barrow '45; Army Air Corps; Polk Field, North Carolina; with First Troop Carrier Command; served in the ETO for nine months.

M. Tech. Sgt. Arthur Baum '42; Marine Air Corps; Pacific; participated in the fighting for Archipelago, Munda, and Bougainville; after serving over a year in the Pacific, returned to CONUS; killed in a plane crash at Cherry Point, North Carolina, August 16, 1944.

Maj. Whitmore Beardsley '31; Army; ETO, Sardinia and Italy; combat units; entered service well prior to WWII; continued after war's end.

Ens. Delmont Beckemeyer '41; Navy Air Corps; Atlanta, Georgia; instructor; licensed to make cross country flights for civilians.

RT2c Warren Beckemeyer '48; Navy Air Corps; Philippines; radio repairman.

PhM3c Gordon Beers '35; Navy Medical Corps; South Pacific; on receiving ship.

Lt. James T. Beers '38; Navy; Pacific; communications officer in charge of Subron Base; was in Manila with General MacArthur's first invasion fleet; in 7th Fleet as member of General Kinkaid's staff.

S. Sgt. Paul Belcher '40; Army Air Corps; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Radio Operations School.

Capt. William Bennett '35; Army; ETO, Germany.

Maj. Clyde Berry '33; Public Health; CONUS; served from August 1941 until 1948; responsible for health and safety of war production personnel; first assignment was assisting in promotion of health and safety in North Carolina industries connected with the war effort; assigned to Safety and Security Branch of Army Ordnance to inspect ammunition manufacturing plants; Good Conduct Medal.

Lt. Wayne R. Bise '38; Navy Air Corps; Pacific, Saipan; PBM Squadron #21; previously assigned to U.S. Atlantic Fleet and light cruiser USS *Marblehead*; located German surface ships and blockade runners between Japan and Germany; served on submarine patrols; remained in the service until 1962.

*** Wallace Blackburn '38**; Army; Infantry, from 1943-1946.

*** John Bowler '44**; Army Air Corps; Drew Field, Tampa, Florida; Celestial Navigation trainer.

CWO Ivan Bowles '41; Army Air Corps; Pacific; 556th Air Service Group; in the service five years in September 1945.

Lt. Earl Braeutigam '43; Navy Air Corps; Panama Canal Zone.

Lt. George Breitwieser '42; Coast Guard; Cambridge, Massachusetts; attended MIT, advanced electronics; [See Profile].

S.Sgt. Arthur Brewer '32; Army Air Corps; Saipan; Bombardier Group, gunner on a B-29; flew several missions over Japan; Air Medal for meritorious service.

1st Lt. Wayne Brewer '42; Marine Air Corps; Deland, Florida; LSO instructor; completed overseas missions; prior to arrival in CONUS, was a member of a squadron in the South Pacific with 135 planes to its credit.

S.Sgt. Charles Briner '42; Army; near Kunming, China; in CBI Theatre for 23 months; Official Commendation, Bronze Star.

S.Sgt. George S. Brines '36; Army; ETO, England.

Lt. (jg) Carrol Brissenden '35; Navy Air Corps; Patuxent River, Maryland; Naval Air Station; served in Pacific area 16 months.

Lt (jg) Eugene Brissenden '35; Navy; in Pacific area over 16 months.

S. Sgt. Dale Broom '41; Army Air Corps; returned from 34 months in the CBI Theater.

Pvt. Donald Brown '50; Army; Fort Knox, Kentucky; Armored Division; was to take amphibious training.

***Harold Brown '37**; Navy; Pacific, New Caledonia; station hospital.

SF1c Wilson Brown '35; Navy; Pacific; on a destroyer.

***Fletcher Burge '46**; Navy; St. Louis, Missouri; Washington University Dental School.

S. Sgt. Cicero C. Burns '42; Army; ETO, France.

Pvt. Curtis Burns '44; Army; ETO, Germany.

Capt. Marvin H. Butler '40; Army; ETO, Southern France; 7th Army, AAA (AW) Battalion.

Sgt. Harry Buzzard '45; Marines; Pacific, Marianas Islands; Amphibious Tractor Battalion; made initial landing on Iwo Jima with 5th Marines Division.

Capt. Myron Carlisle '38; Army; ETO, Germany; Special Services Company.

Capt. Paul Carson *; Army; ETO, France; moved from Camp Wardem, Washington to Fort Douglas, Utah; to Fort Lewis, Washington; to England with General Hospital; then to France.

S. Sgt. Richard Carson '41; Army; ETO, Germany; in the service for 4 1/2 years.

Pvt. William Carson '45; Army; Pacific, Philippines; engineering company; experienced five major campaigns in 19 months overseas; was stationed in New Guinea.

T. Sgt. Allen Cast '42; Army; somewhere in Italy; in service for 34 months (17 overseas); two Presidential Citations, Bronze Star, Good Conduct Award.

S2c Edward Cavins '48; Navy Air Corps; Pacific; aircraft carrier.

Cpl. Robert Chapman '40; Army; northern Italy; Fifth Army, Engineers' Section; in message center office decoding messages.

Pfc. H. B. Church '30; Army Air Corps; Pacific; air service, Headquarters and Base Service Squadron.

Capt. Thomas H. Clare '30; Army Air Corps; CBI Theater; 341st Bombardment Group; chaplain; joined unit in CONUS and remained with it throughout its deployment to the CBI Theater; wrote book, *Lookin' Eastward*, (Macmillan Publishing Company, 1945) covering his military experiences from departure from CONUS through experiences in India; missing after his plane traveling between India and China suffered a mishap; later declared killed.

1st Sgt. Glen Coles '38; Army; ETO, Holland; 82nd Airborne Division — first division to enter France on D-Day; very specialized assignment: Glider Infantry.

* **William Collins '39**; Army; Camp Polk, Louisiana.

Capt. James Connett '42; Army; Fort Gruber, Oklahoma; 222d Infantry Regiment; Army; ETO; 42d Infantry; director of 222d Infantry glee club; in famous "Rainbow" unit of WW1, which was heavily engaged in combat, especially in the Battle of the Bulge; remained in the service until January 1969; Bronze Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster.

S. Sgt. Xon Connett '45; Army Air Corps; ETO, Holland; Paratroop Unit; radio operator; participated in the British operation "Market Garden," which proved a failure (it was made into a movie, *A Bridge Too Far*); missing after action over Holland; declared killed September 18, 1944.

Ens. George Cook '38; Navy; Pacific; skipper on a motor torpedo boat.

S1c Lymon Cook '46; Navy Air Corps; Langley Barracks, Athens, Georgia.

* **Josiah Cooper '39**; Navy; Gulfport, Mississippi; radio school.

Sgt. Paul Correll '38; Army; ETO, Germany; Medical Battalion.

PO3c Harold Corrie '45; Navy; Pacific; radio operator aboard a destroyer, part of Admiral Halsey's Fleet; was in four major engagements.

RM2c Beryl Corris *; Navy Air Corps; Atlantic; radioman, patrol duty on B-24.

Pfc. Marvin Corzine '43; Army; ETO, France; Railroad Battalion.

T. Sgt. Donald Cramer '48; Army Air Corps; Pacific; Depot Supply Squadron.

PFC Joe Crawford '38; Marines; Pacific; Engineering Section.

Pfc. James L. Cremeens '41; Army Air Corps; Drew Field; in a hospital.

Cdr. Edward M. Curry '31; Navy; Pacific.

1st Lt. Cyril D. Curtis '43; Army; attended 35th Technical School Squadron, electronic and radar school, AETC, Cambridge, Massachusetts; [See Epilogue].

MM1c Raymond Daniel '38; Navy; San Bruno, California; Advanced Base Personnel Depot.

Ens. Robert Dannenbrink '46; Navy; Pacific; Engineering officer on LSM.

Ens. Robert Joe Davis '40; Navy Air Corps; Drew Field Naval Air Station, Tampa, Florida.

Pvt. Fred Doerner, Jr. '39; Marines; Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; Infantry Training Regiment.

* **Ivan Donaldson '45**; Navy; received a V-12 scholarship; attended UCLA and Harvard.

S2c Victor Donaldson '49; Navy; Fort Worth, Texas; Naval Unit of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital; storekeeper striker keeping account of all supplies going on and off an LST to a large hospital ship in the South Pacific.

S2c Clyde D. Donham '38; Navy; South Pacific, COB III Unit.

1st Lt. Samuel Donham '41; Army Air Corps; East Indies; C46 flight leader for the AA Corps pilot troop carriers; had seen service in the CBI.

Capt. Arthur Doolen (Faculty) '34; Army; Mattoon, Illinois; teaching ROTC at the high school; was coach at McKendree College during 1932-1934.

2d Lt. Harry Douhitt '39; Army Air Corps; ETO; glider pilot and glider pilot instructor; overseas a year; Air Medal for invasion of Holland.

S.Sgt. Elton Dressel '41; Army; Opelika, Alabama; spent 31 months overseas; left U.S. by way of the Atlantic, returned by way of the Pacific.

Cpl. Lavern Dressel '38; Army; ETO, somewhere in France.

Lt. Larry East '21; Navy; Oleathe, Kansas; in charge of civilian personnel.

1st Lt. William Eaton '36; Army Air Corps; Pope Field, North Carolina.

Aviation Cadet Arnold Eddings '42; Army Air Corps; Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Ens. George E. Edwards '42; Navy Air Corps; Africa; pilot of a torpedo bomber; completed a mission off the coast of Africa in November 1943; departed from CONUS in March 1944, for a second sea duty tour; parents last heard from him in a letter dated May 23, 1944; shot down by anti-aircraft fire when attacking enemy submarine; reported missing June 1944; later declared killed.

***Ralph A. Edwards '42**; Navy; Great Lakes, Illinois; military career ended after debilitating injury in a touch football game at pre-flight training school; became very successful as a minister.

S1c Vernon Elless '46; Coast Guard; Atlantic City, New Jersey; training station; was member of the *Southwind* crew that captured the German trawler *Externsteine* in the Arctic Ocean 500 miles from the North Pole.

Pfc. Estil Ellis '46; Army; ETO; 39th Regimental Combat Team of the 9th Infantry Division; Combat Infantryman's Badge and European, African, Middle East Campaign Ribbon with one Battle Star.

Maj. Sol Ernst '38; Army Air Corps; Orlando, Florida.

Sgt. Raymond Fary '42; Army; ETO, Southern Germany; Radio Platoon, 100th Signal Battalion of the 100th Infantry Division; participated in the final defeat of Germany; vividly remembers providing, in the rain and mud, foot pedal power for a dentist to drill his tooth; Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, American Defense Medal, American Theater Ribbon, European-African Middle East Ribbon.

S1c Bruce Fiegenbaum '31; Navy; Pacific, Kerma Relto, Okinawa; on a destroyer tender.

Pfc. James Finley '48; Army; South Pacific; Post battalion office; clerk typist.

T. Sgt. Robert O. Finley '36; Army Air Corps; ETO, Italy; heavy bomber group; radio operator and gunner on a B-24 missing over Czechoslovakia; later declared killed; Air Medal with three Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters.

Ens. William A. Fischer '40; Navy; Pacific; photo interpreter in the U. S. Naval Photographic Interpretation Squadron Two; was on Guam and Japan.

Cpl. John Fizzell '46; Marianas Islands; 11th Heavy Bomb Group of 7th AAF; primary MOS was communications clerk; was also director of the band and orchestra. [See Profile].

Sgt. Forrest Flamuth '42; Army; Pacific, Manila, Philippines; Engineering Corps; after 51/2 years of service, was discharged at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Sgt. Paul Flesor '40; Army; ETO, Germany; Signal Unit; Bronze Star Medal.

Cpl. Lawrence Fox '39; Army Air Corps; Coffeyville, Kansas; spent 31 months in the Panama Canal Zone.

Sgt. William Freshour '46; Army; Philippines; AAA (AW) Battalion.

Corp. Junealda Frey (Jackson) '34; Marines; Mohave, California; Marine Corps Air Station; CONUS; entered service June 9, 1943, in St. Louis, Missouri; spent 2 1/2 years at various Marine air stations, either training Marine pilots, or attending school to increase skills; basic training at Camp Lejeune, New River, North Carolina; honorably discharged from MCAS, El Toro, California, October 25, 1945. [See Profile].

1st Lt. Herbert Fritz '40; Army; City Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri; on leave of absence as resident doctor.

WO Howard Gaddy '37; Navy; Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois; Navy Redistribution Center; had 54-month tour of duty in the Southwest Pacific.

T. Sgt. Oren Gammon '35; Army; India; Signal Corps Unit.

Lt. Boyce Garvin '41; Navy; CONUS (while his ship underwent needed repairs); destroyer escort duty in the Central Pacific.

1st Lt. Holt Gay '49; Marines; Balboa, California; suffered broken back in an accident.

Capt. Orville Geiger '32; Army; ETO, France; in ETO for two years.

MM2c Stanley Gibson '34; Navy; Pacific; on a destroyer.

T. Sgt. Ted Gibson '42; Army Air Corps; Lowry Field, Colorado.

Maj. Scott Gier '42; Marine Air Corps; El Toro Marine Air Station, Santa Ana, California; Executive officer in charge of Squadron 217; Air Medal.

HA2c Frank Glotfelty '43; Navy; Newport, Rhode Island; Naval Hospital staff.

Lt. Col. Andrew Jackson Goodpaster '35; Army; ETO Northern Italy; CO, 48th Engineer Combat Division; wounded in action, but soon returned to duty; reassigned to CONUS.

Lt. Walter Grauel '32; Navy; Norfolk, Virginia.

1st Lt. Bartley J. Greenwood, Jr. '41; Army; Finschafen, New Guinea; 478th AAAW Battalion; after one year of enlisted duty, Sergeant Greenwood attended OCS and became a second lieutenant in November 1942; a ruptured ear drum, followed by infection and loss of 2/3 of the ear drum, led to medical separation January 12, 1945.

S. Sgt. Leland Grieve '42; Army Air Corps; Pacific, APO unknown; reassigned from Redistribution Center in Miami Beach, Florida.

Lt. Harry Grothjahn '44; Navy Air Corps; Pacific; flight officer for Vice Admiral Hill's staff September 1945; had been flying instructor at Daytona Beach, Florida.

AOM3c James Grove '45; Navy Air Corps; Central Pacific, Guam; Photographic Air Squadron.

Cpl. James Gruchalla '38; Army; Camp See, Virginia; Quartermaster Corps.

Sgt. Charles Hall '30; Army; ETO; Special Service group in the Division of Entertainment and Education.

Sgt. Benjamin Hamm '44; Army; Southwest Pacific; 593d Amphibious Engineer Battalion; New Guinea landings included Aitape, Wewak, and Noemfoor from April to July 1944; in campaigns in the Philippines from March to August 1945; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with Two Stars.

Capt. Robert N. Hamm '35; Army; Camp Ellis, Illinois; dental surgeon.

Sgt. George Handlon '40; Army; ETO, Germany; Tank Battalion; [See Profile].

1st. Lt. John A. Harmon '40; Army Air Corps; ETO, England; navigator, B-24 Heavy Bomber; [See Profile].

Maj. Henry Harper '40; Army Air Corps; Carlsbad Army Air Field, New Mexico; commanding officer of a training section.

Lt. Marshall Harris '34; Navy; USS Franklin.

Capt. Roy D. Harris '36; Army; Italy; 5th Army; Bronze Star Medal.

M. Sgt. Saline Harris '39; Army Air Corps; Fighter Group based out of New York.

Lt. (jg) Donald Hartman '43; Navy; Pacific; Assistant Gunnery officer and Welfare and Recreation officer for an APA; served nine months in the Mediterranean.

Pfc. Leroy Haseman '36; Army; Pacific, Okinawa.

Capt. George Everette Hayden '40; Army; Fort Dix, New Jersey; ETO, Germany; chaplain for combat unit; severely injured on December 22, 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge; medically separated from the service after a long period of hospitalization in Percy Jones Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan, and Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

S2c Raymond Hayes '45; Navy; Pacific; radar instructor.

PhM1c John Hearst '35; Navy; Philippines; on a submarine chaser.

Sgt. Frank Hedger '34; Army; San Francisco, California; Transportation Corps Group.

Pvt. Charles Heeley '39; Army; Camp Sutton, North Carolina.

*** Eldon Heer '35**; *; released from Armed Forces as of May 1945.

Lt. (jg) A. K. Henderson (Faculty) '41; Navy; Little Creek, Virginia; Pacific, Okinawa; commander of LSM5; served as chaplain (none available at base); in Armed Guard for the European African Area Amphibious Forces; saw action off Algiers at Bizerte November 6, 1943; Battle Ribbons, two Battle Stars; released from active duty in Chicago, Illinois, January 1946; was coach and athletic director at McKendree College 1938-1941.

S. Sgt. Myrl Herman '46; Army; Camp Maxey, Texas; Infantry Unit.

*** Gail Hines '31**; Army; ETO, Germany; Ordnance.

1st Lt. Arthur Hinson '47; Marines; Okinawa, Pacific; D Battery, 2d Artillery Battalion; 11th Regiment, 1st Marine Division; injured by mortar fragments in his right shoulder, arm, and lung during the invasion of Okinawa on April 15,1945; excellent medical care from the field corpsman to the 103d U.S. Field Hospital on Guam enabled him to make a fast recovery; returned to duty and completed his tour in the Pacific; placed on inactive list April 22,1946.

Lt. Harrison A. Hoffmann '34; Navy; Pacific; on an APA.

Maj. Arthur Hoppe '30; Army; Fort Worth, Texas; AA Command Headquarters.

1st Lt. Charles L. Hortin '38; Army Air Corps; Southwest Pacific.

T. Sgt. Dale E. Hortin '39; Army; South Pacific, New Guinea; 210th FA Battalion; [See Profile].

1st Lt. James Hortin '30; Navy; Corpus Christi, Texas.

Maj. Paul Hortin '28; Army Air Corps; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Hqs. 2d AF.

RM3c Ross Hortin '43; Navy; Philippines; war ended shortly after his arrival at that station.

*** Gaylon Howe '34**; Navy; Pacific, Great Lakes, Illinois; held services in "the Chapel of the Keep" at Dutch Harbor in Alaska.

M.Sgt. Raymond Howe '40; Army Air Corps; Italy; Technical Supply Service in the Mediterranean.

Pvt. Richard Howe '56; Army; Philippines; Quartermaster Corps; diploma in recognition of special work in the personnel and administration areas (prior to leaving CONUS).

1st Lt. Gordon Huff '44; Army; ETO, Germany; 102d Infantry Division; wounded at Aachen, Germany; reassigned after recovery.

*** Arthur V. Huffman '35**; Afghanistan.

SK1c Marion B. Jackson '36; Navy; Philippines; Chief Storekeeper.

CPO Max E. Jackson '36; Navy; near Okinawa; disbursor; second overseas tour; previously posted in the Pacific with the First Construction Battalion; served seven years, with 23 months spent in Guadalcanal area; was at the Kaneoki Air Station when the Japanese attacked it eight minutes before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

1st Lt. Robert G. Jackson '38; Army Air Corps; Midland, Texas; Air Base School; was in both ETO and African Theaters; completed 30-mission tour in Italy as a bombardier on a B-24; Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Pvt. William Jackson '31; Army; ETO, England; General Hospital Division.

Lt. (jg) Roy Jaeckel '39; Navy; Pacific; five-inch gunnery officer, Battleship USS Alabama; [See Profile].

Lt. (jg) Albert Johnpeter '42; Navy; Pacific; on an APA; six Campaign Stars.

2nd Lt. Charles Jones *; Marines; Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; platoon leader.

* **Edward Jones '40**; Marines; Pacific.

Cpl. Robert Just '44; Army; Philippines; Signal Corps; served in Australia and New Guinea.

Lt. Wallace Karstens '35; Navy; Oakland Airport, California; dental services; entered service in September 1943.

S2c Clifford Keck '44; Navy; Pacific; ship radioman.

* **George Kennedy '43**; volunteer ambulance driver attached to the British Navy.

* **Robert Kercher '44**; Army Air Corps; Pacific, New Guinea; air base.

SK2c Dean Kirkpatrick '43; Navy; Great Lakes, Illinois.

Capt. Gustave Krizek '37; Army; ETO, Germany; 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion; Bronze Star Medal for achievement in combat, awarded in ceremony at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, by Brigadier General J. A. Cranston, Chief of Staff, V Corps.

Cpl. Robert Kruh '46; Army; ETO, Germany; Engineering Battalion; unit received a commendation from General Hodges' 1st Army for putting a bridge across the Rhine in 10 days.

Capt. Robert Kurrus '33; Army Air Corps; ETO, Germany; [See Profile].

* **Delbert Lacquement '28**; Army; ETO, France, Camp Maxey, Texas; Armored Unit, only chaplain for the 14th Cavalry Group; reported the 91st Armored Division wiped out at Luxembourg; medically discharged.

S.Sgt. Harry Lang '33; Army; Pacific, Philippines; finance section; had been in New Guinea.

Sgt. Robert Langenwalter '46; Army; Assam, India; chemical laboratory; overseas for 18 months.

* **Wallace Leaf '43**; Navy; Pacific.

Sgt. Harry Leckrone '41; Army Air Corps; Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin; was slowly recovering from typhus fever in a hospital at Scott Field, Illinois.

PhM1c Bernard Logan '47; Navy; Northern Pacific, Aleutian Islands; medical department.

MM3c Ralph Logan '42; Seabees; Pacific; in the service for three years, one year of which he spent in Iceland; returned to CONUS to be an instructor at Camp Endicott, Rhode Island; spent 11 months in Hawaii.

Capt. Charles E. Long '41; Army Air Corps; Oakland Airfield, California; flight control center.

CPhMic Alvin Lopinot '46; Navy; Pacific; in charge of his division on an LST.

Lt. (jg) Carrol Lowe '42; Navy; South Pacific; USS *Brownson*; action off New Britain [See Profile].

Capt. Cecil Lowe '40; Army; ETO, England; was the first and only chaplain for the hospital at Camp Chafee, Arkansas; had two sons in the service.

Pfc. Donald Lowe '48; Army; ETO, Germany; Engineering Battalion, 7th Army.

Col. Earl C. Lowry '28; Army; ETO, France; CO, 195th General Hospital; served in hospital from 1944 to the end of the war; remained in service until 1967; after one year at McKendree College, transferred to the University of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and received a B.S. in Science in 1927; earned M.D. at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1933; entered the Army in 1933 as M.D. with rank of lieutenant. [See Profile].

Lt. (jg) James L. Loy '43; Navy; Pacific; Assistant Operations officer with the combined 7th Amphibious Staff.

* **Don Mahan '43**; Army Air Corps; New Guinea; had accrued 138 points toward discharge.

Pfc. M. Alfred Manis '39; Army Air Corps; ETO, Germany; supply clerk, 464th AA Corps Base Unit.

Pvt. Albert Manwaring '35; Army; Camp Van Dorn, Mississippi.

Sgt. Charles Manwaring '46; Army; ETO, France, Germany; Tank Destroyer Battalion attached to General Patton's Third Army; wounded in July 1944, and placed in military hospital in England; rejoined his unit.

1st Lt. Daniel B. Martin '45; Army Air Corps; CBI; flying troop transport in Burma; transferred from Fort Gardner Field, California, where he was in training as an aviation cadet; reported killed in March 1945; shortly before his death, wrote a letter to Dr. Dorothy West, which in part read, "...the war here is like McKendree playing football against Missouri University. We have enough spirit, but lack the backing."

Pfc. Francis Martin '43; Army; APO New York; Signal Service Battalion.

2d Lt. Harry A. Martindale '42; Army Air Corps.

S.Sgt. Kenneth V. Mason '36; Army; ETO, Germany; Engineering Battalion.

Pfc. Charles R. Matthews '46; Army Air Corps; Galveston, Texas; inspector of B-24s.

1st Lt. John V. McLain '42; Army; Fort George Meade, Maryland; 15-month tour of duty in the South Pacific.

Capt. Elmo T. McClay '31; Army Air Corps; Scott Field, Illinois; Medical Corps; CONUS.

A3c John W. McNelly '47; Navy; Pacific; fireman on an LST.

PFC Donald Mercer '42; Marines; Southwest Pacific; Infantry Unit.

* **Emile Mignery '35**; Army; CONUS.

Lt. (jg) Hugh Miles '38; Navy; Little Creek, Virginia.

Sgt. Maxine Miller (Finley) '39; Army Air Corps; Webb Air Field, Big Springs, Texas; bombardier school, radio and code training; teacher; released from the Armed Forces soon after the war's end.

Sgt. Lee Mockler '33; Army; South Pacific, Dutch New Guinea; Headquarters 33rd Infantry Division G-2 Section, MOS 631; assisted in collecting, evaluating, interpreting, and disseminating enemy intelligence and counter-intelligence operations; landed in Finschafen area, New Guinea, during monsoon season May 1944; served from April 27, 1942 to November 19, 1945; American Campaign Medal, Pacific Medal with 2 Campaign Stars, Philippines Liberation Ribbon, World War II Victory Medal.

Cpl. Ralph Monken '43; Army Air Corps; Pacific, Tarawa; AACS Squadron.

Slc Lee Mooney '41; Navy; Ward Island, Corpus Christi, Texas; Aviation Radio Technician in the Navy Air Technical Training Center.

S. Sgt. Walter Morse '32; Army Air Corps; Army Air Field, Waco, Texas; weather forecaster.

Capt. Charles Mueth '42; Army Air Corps; CBI; flew "The Hump" in B-24; [See Profile].

Pfc. Raymond Musgrove '35; Army; Brooklyn, New York; Medical Detachment.

Pvt. Malcolm Myers '43; Army Air Corps; Pacific, Marianas Islands; Depot Repair Squadron.

Cpl. Albert Nattsas '34; Army; San Antonio, Texas; M.P. Detachment.

Maj. Harry Nesmith '34; Army; ETO; completed 39 months of duty in hospitals in England, Scotland, North Ireland, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, and Germany; neuro-psychiatrist.

Cpl. Clair Norris '37; Army; Philippines; Amphibious Truck Company; overseas 20 months in Australia, New Guinea, and the Philippines.

AS Harold Nothdurft '45; Navy; Fort Schuyler, New York; USNR; medical service.

Sgt. George Nugent '37; Army; ETO, France; Ordnance Depot Section.

Mus2c Robert F. O'Brien '43; Navy; Pacific; USS *Dixie* Band Division; member of band that was famous across entire Pacific; played at all friendly – and sometimes unfriendly – ports. The Dixie Band was performing at a Marine base in the Solomons when a shot rang out from the top of a nearby coconut tree. O'Brien quipped, "I didn't know we were that bad." [See Profile].

S. Sgt. Marion E. Officer '50; Army; ETO, France; MVD Company.

1st Lt. John Oppitz '38; Army Air Corps; Ellington Field, Texas; associate editor of monthly magazine, *Log of Navigation*; after graduating from navigation school at Selman Field, Monroe, Louisiana, became navigator on a lead bomber at an air base in England; completed 30 bombing missions over Germany; Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross; [See Profile].

Sgt. James Oppitz '47; Army Air Corps; ETO, England; Administrative NCO for the 388th Bomb Group (H) of the 8th Air Force.

2d Lt. Harold Ore '42; Army; Camp Robinson, Arkansas; graduated from Infantry OCS at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Pvt. Robert Lee Osborn '46; Army Air Corps; ETO, Germany; AAA Gun Battalion, 7th Army; wounded in Germany; sent to a general hospital in England; returned to his unit.

Capt. Herbert Oxendine '38; Army Air Corps, CONUS; tour in Southwest Pacific.

Slc Andrew Patterson '44; Coast Guard; tours along West Coast and radio school in Atlantic City, New Jersey, ended in February 1945; assigned to a ship being refitted as a rocket launcher vessel, but the "bomb" stopped the LST from completing its mission.

Cpl. Robert H. Peach '28; Army; ETO, England and France; 5th General Hospital; optometrist; participated in Normandy, northern France, and Rhineland campaigns; Europe-Africa-Middle East Ribbon with three Battle Stars, Certificate of Merit with Citation: "For superior services as optometrist Fifth General Hospital, England and France, 1 August 1943 to 25 July 1945."

Y1c Wilfred A. Pemberton '32; Navy; Fleet Post Office.

Pvt. Anial Pennell '42; Army; Pacific, Philippines; F.A. Battalion; wounded in action; recovered and later rotated to CONUS.

Lt. Cdr. Lowell Pennell '36; Navy Air Corps; Burton, South Carolina; in school; transferred to West Coast to command his own squadron.

Maj. Lewis V. Peterson '27; Army Air Corps; Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; Air Technical Service Command; granted leave of absence from University of Illinois where he was supervisor of visual aids.

* **Mason Petty '43**; *; released from Armed Forces as of May 1945.

Capt. Morris Phillips '31; Army; Italy.

1st Lt. Wendell Phillips '38; Army; ETO Rome, Italy; overseas 30 months as infantryman in Africa, Sicily, Italy, and France; Silver Star.

T. Sgt. Raymond Pike '41; Army Air Corps; Carlsbad, New Mexico; Squadron A CAAF; returned from 36 months overseas.

1st Lt. Walter Pimlott '44; Marine Air Corps; Pacific; Corsair Squadron pilot attacking Gilbert Islands; during operations in the Marshall Islands, his plane failed to rendezvous with the rest of his flight and was never located; Air Medal and Victory Medal WWII; his name is inscribed on the "Court of Honor" at the Honolulu Memorial National Cemetery for the Pacific; missing since June 20, 1944; later declared killed.

Ens. James Pinkston '45; Navy; out of New York; on USS *Sturdy Beggar*.

S1c Howard Pistor '51; Navy; Great Lakes, Illinois; Selection Office; interviewed and classified recruits; graduated from Classification Interviewers School at Farragut, Idaho.

Cdr. J. Rue Plater '26; Navy; San Bruno, California; Fleet Hospital Division; dental surgeon; also in Pacific Theater as dental surgeon.

Pvt. William Plato '44; Marines; San Francisco, California; was in Naval Hospital, recovering from wounds suffered in action in the Philippines.

Capt. William Podesta '33; Army; Pacific Theater; entertainment officer in San Francisco, California; ran a dental clinic; made and fitted artificial eyes for casualties on Christmas Island; received Bronze Star.

Capt. William H. Poe '35; Army Medical Corps; ETO, France; hospital unit since February 27, 1944; landed on "D" Day with a combat unit.

Cpl. Archie Porter '46; Army; ETO, France; AAA (AW) Battalion.

* **Edward Posage '41**; Army Air Corps; ETO, Germany; prisoner of war but circumstances unknown; survived; returned home after the war.

Lt. Charles E. Pruett '33; Navy Medical Corps; Pacific; aboard ship.

1st Lt. Walter Pruett '38; Army; Dallas, Texas; Headquarters 8th Signal Corps; moved from Fort Devens, Massachusetts; was awaiting overseas orders.

Sgt. Leslie Purdy '47; Army; Pacific; advanced element of a supply depot; previously in Australia, New Guinea, and the Netherlands East Indies.

Pvt. Edward Quick '40; Army Air Corps; AAF Base Unit; had served three years.

Lt. Malcolm Randall '39; Navy; Pacific; battleship; in two years of sea duty, had participated in seven actions.

CPhM Allen Rapinot *; Navy; Pacific.

Ens. Wyatt Rawlings '45; Navy Air Corps; Banana River, Florida; Naval Air School.

Lt. Richard Recard '43; Navy Air Corps; ended CONUS-bound flying career at USNAS, Boston, Massachusetts, September 6, 1945.

Pvt. Amos Reed '40; Army Air Corps; completed radio training course at Scott Field, Illinois.

Pfc. Ralph Ritchey '31; Army; Pacific; Infantry Division Band; Amphibious Battalion from Philippines to Japan, attached to Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet; band member.

PFC Frances Robinson (Bailey) '43; Marines; Cherry Point, North Carolina; "Sergeant of the Guards"; special services: recreation and dramatics director; worked in bowling alley, planned baseball tournaments, parties and dances, taught ballroom dancing, escort for entertainers who came to the base, and produced weekly locally-broadcast radio show; entered Marines in March 1944, basic training at Camp Lejuene, North Carolina; promoted to sergeant prior to her release in January 1946.

* **Albert Rode '32**; Army; ETO, France; killed somewhere in France.

Sgt. Bernice Rongey (Douglas) '42; Army (WAC); North African Theater; only female McKendrean stationed overseas; unit was in General Eisenhower's camp; discharged October 1945.

* **Walton Russ '42**; *; released from Armed Forces as of May 1945.

Sgt. Allen Sager '48; Army; ETO, France; Engineering Regiment.

1st. Lt. Milton Sager '40; Army; ETO, Germany; 9th Armored Division; Headquarters Battery Commander and Battalion Communications officer [See Profile].

* **Phillip St. Martin** *; Navy; Bend, Oregon; officer in charge of Personnel Section.

RM3c Paul Salmon '48; Navy; Pacific; destroyer; crossed the equator 11 times; traveled by sea over 90,000 miles; had been to almost every important island in the Pacific, and landed troops on 11 of them.

Lt. James T. Sampson '37; Navy.

* **John Sanders '35**; Army.

Maj. William Sanders '36; Army Air Corps; Memphis, Tennessee; Municipal Airport, Headquarters, 4th Ferrying Division of the Air Transport Command; Personnel Affairs officer; had been assigned to the Munitions Building, Washington, D. C., in charge of casualty notification; was on terminal leave in General Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee; Army Commendation Ribbon.

CWO Glen Sappington '42; Army; ETO, France; administrative work.

Lt. Albert Schmedake '38; Navy; returned from 10-month overseas tour.

CSp Lewis Scholl (Faculty) '41; Navy; Great Lakes, Illinois; physical therapist; served primarily in San Diego, California area; physical education; coach at McKendree College in 1941.

Ens. Herbert Schroeder '44, Navy; Pacific; Engineering officer on a patrol gun boat.

Sgt. Thomas Schwarzlose '46; Army Air Corps; ETO, Italy; Bombardier Squadron; ball turret gunner on a B-17; completed several of required 50 missions before being declared missing; actually was imprisoned until the end of the war.

* **Frank Scott '34**; *; released from Armed Forces as of May, 1945.

PhM3c Kenneth Scott '35; Navy; Farragut, Idaho.

S2c William Searles '46; Navy; departed San Francisco, California to become ship repairman at a Pacific base.

Pfc. Paul Seibert '44; Army; Pacific.

Cpl. Ernest Sheese '46; Army Air Corps; Charleston, South Carolina; airplane mechanic.

Cpl. Richard Shepherd '44; Army Air Corps; CBI Theater, Assam, India; Air Transport Command; at base for two years.

Ens. Harold Shipp '40; Navy; Pacific; Executive officer, Squadron Navigator, and Communications officer on a motor torpedo boat.

1st Lt. Herbert Simons '42; Army; ETO, Germany; Infantry Platoon Leader during and after Battle of the Bulge; wounded and sent to general hospital in England; after recovery, rejoined unit; Purple Heart, Combat Infantry Badge, Bronze Star.

Capt. H. Y. Slaten '26; Army; ETO, England; 228th Station Hospital; held services in a hospital ward and a chapel used exclusively for religious services of all denominations. He stated, "There were men of almost every sect, and those who declared they had no faith at all."

2nd Lt. Ralph Sleight '45; Marines; went home on leave after completing officers' training.

Ens. C. Earnest Smith '44; Navy Air Corps; CONUS, was awaiting reassignment.

Cpl. Edwin Smith '38; Army; ETO, France; General Hospital; stationed for a year in North Africa.

S. Sgt. Jonas Smith '43; Marine Air Corps; CONUS, returned after 18-month tour in the South Pacific; after a 30-day leave, reported to Cherry Point, North Carolina.

* **Richard Snyder '44**; Army; ETO, France.

Sgt. John Spiller '44; Army; Germany; 17th Cavalry Division.

S.Sgt. Kenneth Stegall '45; Army Air Corps; ETO, Italy; turret gunner on B-24; missing since December 1944; later declared killed.

Pvt. Wesley Stelzriede '49; Army; Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

Pvt. Leonard Stoecklin '38; Army; ETO, Germany.

1st Lt. Eddie Stroehlein '38; Army; New Orleans, Louisiana.

Ens. Raymond Suggs '45; Navy; Pacific; on an LCS.

Capt. Curtis Taylor '42; Army; ETO, Italy; 88th Infantry Division; twice wounded; multiple shell fragments in the back; received surgical treatment in Italy; upon recovery, rejoined unit. [See Profile].

Y2c Stephen L. Tedor '31; Navy; Pacific, Marianas Islands; Seabees.

Ens. Robert Tenney '45; Navy; South Pacific.

Sgt. Antone Tepatti '48; Army Air Corps; Pacific, Philippines; 600th AAF Band; trumpet player; entertained troops at every opportunity and for all special occasions; played reveille every morning and retreat parades every night; returned home at end of war.

T. Sgt. Edgar Thilman '48; Army; ETO, Germany.

Lt. Royce Timmons '43; Navy Air Corps; South Pacific, Guadalcanal; VB-102 Unit; [See Profile].

* **Thomas Jefferson Tippett '39**; Army; ETO; killed in service.

Pfc. Harold Todd '44; Army; ETO, Germany; Infantry.

Cpl. Claude Tritt '41; Army; ETO, France; small arms mechanic with 9th Armored Division.

* **Billy Tucker '34**; Army.

1st Lt. George Tuttle '43; Army Air Corps; Napier Field, Dothan, Alabama.

1st Lt. James Tuttle '43; Army Air Corps; Mitchell Field, New York; First AAF Fighter Command; instructed pilots for overseas replacement; completed his missions abroad.

S.Sgt. Russell Ungerzagt '38; Army Air Corps; ETO, Germany; imprisoned from October 11, 1944, until the end of the war.

2d Lt. Paul Vanatta '43; Army Air Corps; Pacific; flying B-29 Super Fortress.

Pfc. Harold Vernor '42; Army Air Corps; Morris Field, Charlotte, North Carolina; AAF Band.

S.Sgt. Clair Villiger '44; Army; ETO, France; Troop Transport Unit.

Pfc. Roy Waggoner '44; Army Air Corps; Camp Murphy, Florida.

Pfc. Richard Wagner '46; Army Air Corps; Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

Cpl. Harry Walker '42; Army; CBI Theater, Burma; 1304th Construction Battalion; worked two years on the Ledo Road.

Lt. Harold E. Wallace (Faculty) '41; Navy; South Pacific; hospital division, responsible for malaria control; remained in service for duration; Ph.D., taught biology at McKendree College in 1941.

Capt. Clarence H. Walton '35; Army Medical Corps; Pacific; during early 1944 served in northern Italy with 329th FA Battalion of the 85th Infantry Division; returned to CONUS May 1945, took refresher courses, sent to Pacific Theater; service ended after V-J Day. [His father is Dr. William C. Walton, who was a much-admired faculty member at McKendree College.]

PFC Donald Ward '41; Marines; Pacific; infantry; killed in action fighting the Japanese on Berico Island during the Battle for Tarawa on November 22, 1943; his gold star was the first one placed on McKendree College's service flag.

1st Lt. Harry Ward '42; Army Air Corps; ETO; 8th AF; Bombardier on a B-17; 25 missions over Germany; Air Medal with additional Oak Leaf Cluster.

AS John C. Watson '42; Navy; served aboard a liberty ship in Africa and the Solomons.

Lt. (jg) Arthur Wehmeier '37; Navy; Pacific, Philippines; on a seaplane tender.

SK2c Kathleen Weidler (Griswold) '44; Coast Guard; Norfolk, Virginia; member of SPAR chorus, which sang on a Coast Guard-manned transport back from combat action in the Mediterranean Sea; took basic training at Palm Beach, Florida; discharged in October 1945.

1st Lt. G. B. Welborn '38; Army Air Corps; ETO, Italy; bombardier and navigator; flew number of missions over Germany.

1st Lt. Arthur Werle '50; Army; Pacific, Okinawa; Engineering Battalion; [See Profile].

MaM2c Gaylon Whiteside '34; Navy; Pacific, Honolulu; postal service; expected to be moved.

* **Harold Whitlock '35**; Army; North Africa and Italy; sponsored Christmas party for the Italian children.

Sgt. Gerald Whittington '37; Army; assigned consecutively to Special Services, Transportation Services, and Signal Corps School; expected departure for the ETO canceled due to the end the of war in Europe.

Ens. Orval Wiley '44; Navy; Pacific.

Pvt. Wilbur Wiley '44; Army; CBI Theater.

Lt. Charles O. Williams '40; Navy; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; advanced train [See Profile].

* **Howard Williams '44**; Marine Air Corps; Pacific; met Walter Pimlott while in the Gilbert Islands.

ART3c Daniel S. Williamson '45; Navy; Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Lt. Kenneth Wilson '36; USNR; Little Creek, Virginia; Amphibious Training Base.

Pvt. Robert Winning '45; Army; Little Rock, Arkansas; Camp Robinson; attended Army Dental School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Cpl. Karl Wittlinger '34; Army; ETO, Italy; 35th Field Hospital.

S.Sgt. Warren Wolfe '35; Army; ETO, Germany; overseas for 24 months.

Sgt. Byrl Woodard '39; Army; ETO, Belgium; Railroad Operating Battalion; conductor.

Cpl. Donald Woodburn '44; Army; San Bernadino, California; Sub-Depot Repair Facility, Quartermaster Branch.

S. Sgt. Merrill H. Wright '33; Army; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; reception center, Army Ground Forces; one of the three enlisted liaison representatives.

Ens. Noble Wright '45; Navy; Norfolk, Virginia; Submarine *Lucker*.

Ens. Paul Yost '42; Navy; Pacific; APA, Communications officer; received commission after completing Midshipman's School; formerly Executive officer on an LCI.

Lt. Loren Young '33; Navy; Pacific; on a destroyer tender.

Maj. Roger Zeller '38; Army Air Corps; Washington, D. C.; North Africa; administration officer; transferred to nearby unit as pilot for 319th Bomb Group on a Marauder B-26, called "the Widow-Maker" because of operational difficulties encountered by pilots; plane was shot down, and he was captured during bombing run over Sardinia; held in POW camp in Chiete, Italy; escaped with three others as they were being readied to move to Germany; Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, Purple Heart.

The names that follow were listed on the "Armed Service Roll" in issues of the *McKendree Review* from 1941 to 1946, but no additional information was available.

Don Davis *
Warren Faeth '43
William Gillespie '30
Roy Griebel '39

Russell Gullett '42
Raymond Harms '38
Elbert Isaac '33
David Jackson '36
Leslie Lee '42
James Lyerla '42
John Perry '45
Robert Rucker '39
Robert Stoffel '43
Dale Whitehurst '35
Burdette Williams '40
Lester Wilson '39

GIs MATRICULATING AFTER WORLD WAR II

In the years following the war, there were also 54 veterans who came to McKendree College as students with no prior connection to the college. They came on the GI Bill of Rights following the ending of hostilities on August 15, 1945. Nevertheless, in recording the history of McKendree College, their impact on the curriculum, finances, campus life, and the future of the college qualifies them to be listed as McKendreans in World War II. Their names follow:

Harold E. Affsprung '49
Rocjard Ashall '50
Kenneth L. Austin '50
Franklin Babb '51
Dale Bailey '49
Don Benitone '49
Lauren Berger '50
Edward Benny Bogard '51
Kenneth Bowker '50
Don Brown '50
Tony Bruno '50
Edward Cavins '49
David Cummins '50
John Curtis '50
Charles Fox '51
Wade Gee '47
Andrew P. Geist '49
Jayhew Halcomb '49
Burnell Heinecke '50
John Heiser '49
Thomas Hemmer '49
Stanley Holzhauser '50
Gene Lowell Houser '50
Richard Howe '48
Dale Huff '49
Howard Hursey '50
William Johnston '51
Sherman Lyle Jones '51
Ralph Juda '51
Roy Katayama '50
Blaine Kennedy '50
John K. Krumeich '49
Pat Ladas '50
Anthony Markarian '49
Robert McCable '50
Brainard Miller '51
George Pathenos '51
John Rainholt '51
James Reizer '47
William J. Rhodes '51
John Richichi '49
Elvis Rosenberger '50
Elmer A. Rouland '49
Orville Schanz '50
Robert E. Simpson '51
Samuel W. Simpson '49
Theodore Sleeper '49
Thomas B. Sowers '49
Lee I. Strain '50
Newman Thompson '50
William Togias '50
Richard Townsend '49
Milo Wadsworth '50
Kenneth William Walters '49

PROFILES

The sources reviewed and, in some cases, the individuals themselves, provided additional information on the McKendreans listed below. It is hoped that the information related here will provide the reader with an understanding of the widespread, and sometimes tragic, results the war had on McKendreans and their families.

Bernard H. Baldridge '37 entered McKendree College from Gillespie, Illinois, in September 1933, and graduated in June 1937. In his senior year, he became master scientist in the campus national honorary science and mathematics fraternity, Sigma Theta, Beta chapter.

He entered the Army Air Corps in November 1941, as a civilian instructor member of a small cadre of engineers organizing the Army Air Corps Radar School at

Scott Field, Illinois. He moved with the school to Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, Florida, in January 1942; he later moved to the base constructed for the school at Boca Raton, Florida. He was commissioned directly as a second lieutenant with a radar officer's MOS in October 1942 and continued with the same duty and assignment of the Radar School Technical and Supervision staff. From April 1942, to March 1944, he served as a liaison with industry for operator/maintenance training on new and advanced radars.

From March through December of 1944, Baldridge was assigned to Headquarters AACS, AAF in the ETO, to provide maintenance and operational services to the 8th and 9th Air Forces during the introduction of ground-controlled-approach instrument landing systems.

He was decorated with the American Campaign Medal; European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign Medal with one Battle Star; WW II Victory Medal; and the Army of Occupation Medal (Germany).

Baldridge was discharged September 1946 with the rank of major.

George F. Breitwieser '42 entered McKendree College in September 1938, from East St. Louis, Illinois. He attended only one year, but many of his peers still recall the help he gave them in academics. While at McKendree, he took a competitive examination for an appointment to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and won admittance to the school in July 1939.

After graduating from the Academy in June 1942, he was assigned to convoy escort duty on board the cutter *Pandora* running from Key West, Florida, to New York City, and back again. This route crossed what was known as "Torpedo Junction," a favorite area for German submarine attacks against coastal shipping. Convoys totaled up to 100 ships, with about six to eight escort vessels patrolling forward, aft, and at the sides of the array of merchant ships.

Submarines would lie in wait ahead of the convoy, and fire torpedoes as the broadside of the ships was presented. The escort vessels searched the area ahead and to the side with the then-available sonar, which had very limited range. Frequently, sonar contacts turned out to be fish or some other kind of target; nevertheless, every contact was pursued and attacked if it persisted. The attack consisted of dropping a pattern of depth charges, which seemed to be as much danger to the patrolling escort vessel as to the submarines. Attacks could come at any time of day or night; they were "not conducive to a good night's sleep!"

After a year of this duty, Breitwieser went to anti-submarine advanced training; then to gunnery school; then to Houston/Galveston, Texas, to commission a new destroyer escort vessel, USS *Vance*, DE 387. On this ship he was Electronics and Communications officer, and later became Executive officer. It was again convoy escort duty from Norfolk, Virginia, or New York City, to the Mediterranean, North Africa, and Sicily. These convoys were in support of the invasion forces that were already in North Africa. The most dangerous routes were through the Mediterranean, from Algiers to Tunis. Attacks came from German aircraft flying out of southern France, as well as German submarines lying in wait for the convoys. Occasionally, they lost a ship or two; occasionally, they filled the sky with AAA fire. Once they picked up a downed German airman and delivered him to Allied Forces in Tunis. This tour of duty ended in September 1944, and he returned to school for graduate work at MIT in Electrical Engineering.

Lieutenant Breitweiser was awarded the American Theater Campaign Medal, the North African Campaign Medal, and the Victory Medal.

John J. Fizzell '46 entered McKendree College in the fall of 1938; due to his service in World War II, he did not graduate until September 1946. A music major with a specialty in voice, he was in the chorus and was also becoming familiar with instrumental music.

He was drafted into the Army Air Corps at Scott Field, Illinois, in July 1942. After basic training, he joined the 11th Heavy Bombardment Group (B-24) of the 7th AAF at Hickam Field, Hawaii. As a communications corporal, he handled the IFF signals. In addition to his communication duties, he was the director of the unit's band and orchestra.

His unit was in the central Pacific campaign under the overall command of Admiral Nimitz throughout the entire time they were in combat. The 11th Group was awarded four Campaign Stars.

Fizzell's most notable non-combat experience occurred on his way back home, on board a bomber headed for Clark Field in the Philippines: the bomb doors would not close, and they were in a heavy storm most of the way. After landing, he was soon aboard the Dutch liner *Japara*, and running through a formidable typhoon.

He was discharged at Fort Logan, Colorado, October 31, 1945.

Junealda Frey (Jackson) '34 was enrolled in McKendree College in September 1930 and in the summer session of 1931. She then entered the fine arts curriculum for five years, where she studied voice under Pauline Harper, became a member of the Glee Club, sang first soprano in the quartet, and performed as a soloist. During her freshman year, she was active in dramatics, notably as "Yum Yum" in "The Mikado,' and played the lead with Jack Pfeffer in "Martha" – training that proved invaluable during the latter part of her military career.

She enlisted in the Women's Reserve Unit of the U.S. Marine Corps at St. Louis, Missouri, on June 9, 1943. After four weeks of basic training at Camp Lejuene, New River, North Carolina, she spent 10 weeks at NAS Atlanta, Georgia, for training as a Link Trainer Ground School Instructor of Navigation and Instrument Flying. She was then assigned to Marine Corps Air Station, Mojave, California; C Company 13th Battalion, where she was a ground school instructor to Fleet Marine Air Squadrons.

When Celestial Navigation was added to the curriculum in April 1945, Frey was sent to NAS San Diego, California, for the six-week course. She then returned to her home base in Mojave, where she was able to use much of the fine arts training she had received at McKendree College. She sang in the chapel choir, with an occasional solo, and was called on for weddings and recitals that became more frequent as the war neared its end.

She was honorably discharged from MCAS at El Toro, California, on October 25, 1945, as a Corp. FWA Avn (Fixed Wing Aviation corporal).

Frey is a life member of the Women Marines Association and a charter member of "Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation, Inc." in Washington, D.C. (the memorial is to be at the gate of Arlington Cemetery). She stated, "The years at McKendree and years as a Marine were periods of unforgettable pleasures and pride."

George W. Handlon '40 was always a competitor; he won his honors on the Hypes football field during his years at McKendree College. He entered the Army in December 1943, in Chicago, Illinois, and served until April 1946, when he was discharged in St. Louis, Missouri.

His service in the ETO in D Company 20th TK Battalion of the 20th Armored Division was anything but rear echelon – he was a gunner on an M-24 (light tank) and mostly ran reconnaissance. George was certainly "in harm's way": His unit was attached at various times to the 9th, 1st, 7th, and 3rd Armies. This was normal, as armored units were invaluable to the fighting effort. He was at Salzburg, Austria, when Germany surrendered.

Handlon and his unit were returned to the states early, as they were scheduled to play a major role in the attack on Japan. But, as Handlon said, "President Truman dropped the atom bomb – praise the Lord and thanks."

As a combat sergeant, Handlon trained and led men during most of his career. Without combat sergeants, no army would be very effective.

When he arrived at Camp Shanks, New York, he had what he termed his most outstanding non-combat experience: They were served "steak, real potatoes, and ice cream; after 10-1 rations, this was unbelievable."

Handlon lists one award, the Presidential Unit Citation, presented in Munich, Germany.

John A. Harmon '40 was a leader on the McKendree College campus, as evidenced by his four years in sports. He was elected captain of the 1939 football team and the 1940 track team. At East St. Louis, Illinois, on May 22, 1942, he enlisted in the Army, where he continued to display his leadership abilities.

After basic training at Camp Wallace, Texas, in the summer of 1942, Harmon transferred to the Army Air Corps. He completed his training as a navigator in August 1943, and joined a squadron of the 445th Bomb Group. After training, he flew to the ETO in England via the southern route in November and December 1943.

Harmon was assigned as navigator in the B-24 heavy bombers that were in the 3d Division of the 8th AF and flew 29 bombing missions over Europe, mainly Germany. His squadron was directly involved in the air offensive in Europe and in the Normandy Campaign. He returned home in August 1944, after logging 230 combat hours in eight months over enemy territory.

He taught in the navigation school in Selman, Louisiana, in the winter of 1944 and the spring of 1945. He was transferred to the Air Corps base at Walla Walla, Washington, and became an Information/Education officer MOS 5004. He worked in the USAFI program to help military personnel receive their high school degrees until November 7, 1945, when he was discharged at Scott Field, Illinois.

Harmon was awarded the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters and the Distinguished Flying Cross for his participation in the air operations while with the 8th Air Force.

Dale E. Hortin '39 was sworn into the Army at Chicago, Illinois, on September 29, 1942, three years after graduating from McKendree College and entering the work force.

After basic training, he received additional advanced training in an artillery unit. He was assigned to an administrative position (MOS 502) in Headquarters Battery 210th F.A. Battalion of the 33rd Infantry Division (Illinois), with which he spent time in many of the garden spots of the South Pacific.

On board a Matson luxury liner, the *Monterey*, he and some 5,000 members of the 33rd Division landed in the Finschafen area in May 1944. The monsoon was almost overwhelming as the men disembarked, and as they formed ranks ashore, they were standing in mud halfway to their knees. Fortunately, Hortin missed all the misery; he had to stay on board until all the required paper work was completed. However, when he got ashore, he found his cot set up in a tent, deep in mud. He was intrigued by the use of peroxide by the natives of Finschafen to bleach streaks in their hair.

His unit was involved in several landings, including the one on Morotai Island in late September 1944. On Morotai, a Catholic chaplain regularly conducted Protestant services. Hortin was also involved in the Philippine Operations and spent a 30-day tour of duty in the Army of Occupation of Japan before returning to CONUS on December 21, 1945.

Hortin was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two Bronze Stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with one Bronze Service Star, the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation, and four Overseas Bars.

Sergeant Hortin left the military service at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, on December 21, 1945.

Roy Jaeckel '39 constantly displayed his leadership qualities on the McKendree College campus, particularly on the basketball court. He entered the Navy in August 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia.

He attended midshipman school at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. His duty in the Navy took place on the Pacific Ocean, where he was a gunnery officer aboard the USS *Alabama*, which carried 20 five-inch 38 caliber guns in 10 closed mounts. The ship was a part of the 7th Fleet for a short time during the landings at Hollandia in New Guinea in April 1944, but was with the 5th Fleet for most of the Pacific Operations. The ship was awarded nine Battle Stars on the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, as well as being credited with shooting down 22 enemy aircraft. It was also involved in 10 bombardments of Japanese strongholds. Jaeckel and his ship were present at the peace treaty signing in Tokyo Bay.

Lieutenant Commander Jaeckel was discharged October 1948, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Robert F. Kurrus '33 was a star guard on the football team who helped McKendree College to a valued win over Washington University and a tie for the championship of the "Little Nineteen" with Illinois Wesleyan University in the 1932 season.

He entered the Army Air Corps in 1940, expecting one year of training but, like many older draftees, was discharged four months later. He was then recalled on December 17, 1941 just 10 days after Pearl Harbor, and served for the duration.

Kurrus attended OCS after basic training, became a second lieutenant, and served in the Armed Forces training program until November 1942. He was sent overseas to the ETO as the Commanding officer of the 45th Reclamation & Repair Squadron of the 9th Air Force, a service squadron that reclaimed and repaired damaged aircraft. The speed and excellence of their work was a vital part of the success of the 9th Air Force. At the end of the war in Europe he was the commanding officer of maintenance for the entire 9th Air Force.

Kurrus' last base was in Berlin, at Templehof Airport. After six months of occupation duty, he was rotated to CONUS and discharged in February 1946.

Carrol C. Lowe '42 demonstrated his leadership abilities for four years on the McKendree College campus, culminating in his election as president of the student body. These abilities were carried forward into World War II.

Lowe entered the Navy in July 1942 at St. Louis, Missouri. He served first on the destroyer USS *Brownson*, which operated in the North and South Atlantic Oceans, the North Pacific (Aleutian Islands), and in the South Pacific. His ship carried out attacks on submarines during convoy duty to Africa and the ETO and was engaged in the Attu-Kiska Campaign. On December 26, 1943, while supporting the landings of the 1st and 7th Marine Divisions in the Arawe-Gloucester areas, the *Brownson* was sunk by dive bombers off the coast of New Britain in the Southwest Pacific area.

After recovery, Lowe was assigned duty on a submarine chaser during 1945 and performed anti-submarine warfare duties from the Panama Canal north along the eastern coast of the United States.

Some of his outstanding non-combat experiences included the celebrations following the announcements of the end of the war in Europe and in the Pacific (the ships coming into the harbor with horns blowing and men waving); working with Pee Wee Reese in San Francisco, California; meetings with Bob Feller in Norfolk, Virginia; seeing Gibralter and the Golden Gate Bridge; and visiting with families whose homes overlooked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

Chaplains were available in most areas, but his greatest chaplain support came via mail from his father, Chaplain Cecil Lowe, who was stationed in Europe.

Lowe received various awards and honors for his participation in two particular combat operations: New Britain, and the Kiska-Attu Aleutian Campaign. He is also entitled to the American Theater of Operations Ribbon.

Lieutenant (jg) Lowe was discharged December 7, 1945, in Chicago, Illinois, exactly four years after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Earl Cranston Lowry '28 attended McKendree College for only one year, but reiterated many times the worth of that year, claiming that while at McKendree he "learned the value of tact, truth, character, and true accomplishment."

He attended the University of Chattanooga, and received a B. S. degree in 1927. He entered the military service in 1929 but was allowed to continue his education; he received a medical degree from Vanderbilt University in 1933.

Shortly after graduation, Lowry was placed on active duty in the medical branch of the U.S. Army. From his entry rank of first lieutenant in 1933, he advanced to colonel in 1944. He served as Chief of Surgery at Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta from 1940 until 1943. His ETO assignment found him in command of the 195th General Hospital at Mourmolon le Grande, France, in 1945.

Lowry supervised and assisted in the daily admittance of wounded – directly and from combat medical units. He was responsible for the routine medical care of U. S. soldiers and the POWs. He saw to the transfer of the wounded to U.S. hospitals (CONUS) for more complete long-term care; he wrote to the families of wounded patients; and he notified the families of the deceased. Even a fractured right wrist did not result in a loss of duty.

Lowry was the doctor for four presidents: Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower. He made 84 trips to attend Roosevelt and was with General Patton the last nine days of Patton's life, performing surgery on and caring for him following his terrible accident. This marked an outstanding, but sad, event of Lowry's tour.

Colonel Lowry praised the work of the chaplains as an essential part of the team in the care of the sick and wounded. The chaplains kept the patients in communication with their loved ones.

Different posts and positions to which Colonel Lowry was assigned from 1940 to 1945 included: Chief of Surgery at Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1940 until 1943; Chief of the Professional Services Division; and Chief Consultant in Surgery for the U. S. Forces in the European Theater from 1945 to 1946. He was awarded 10 medals: European Theatre and U.S.A. World War II.

Lowry was the first director of the medical department now called Champus and is the author of the word "Medicare," for which the President awarded him the Legion of Merit. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the Royal Society of Medicine in London; and a member of the Pan-American Medical Society.

Charles J. Mueth '42 entered McKendree College in September, 1938. He was a fine athlete, excelling in basketball and track. His leadership was equal to his skill, and definitely carried over into his career in the Armed Forces. He entered the service at Camp Grant, Illinois, on September 21, 1941.

Mueth became a Heavy Bomber Pilot in the Army Air Corps. While in the CBI, he flew 55 combat missions in a B-24, varying from high altitude night missions to low level (300 feet) day missions (when he dropped mines in the Gulf of Siam near Bangkok). During the monsoon season his B-24 was converted to a tanker, and he hauled gas from India over the Hump to China.

Mueth shared this tale of how he and a chaplain solved a very serious problem:

> *On a mission over the Hump, we had on board a Catholic priest by the name of O'Reilly. We took off from India, climbed to 29,000 feet, leveled off, and settled back for a long boring flight to Chungking, China. We were in the soup and the weather was deteriorating; we were experiencing strong and gusty winds, and rain was beating on us something fierce. About that time, I experienced a vibration of the control column which steadily got worse. I had the tail-gunner check, and he informed me that the trim tab on the rudder had broken loose and was flapping in the wind. I slowed the aircraft and this seemed to help a little. The vibration still continued and it felt as if the tail section was going to drop off.*

> *We were told there was no need to bail out over the Hump because even if you survived the landing, the dense underbrush made survival almost impossible. I informed the crew of the problem and the possible consequences; I told them I was going to remain with the aircraft. I turned around to Father O'Reilly, who was sitting behind me in the jump seat, and saw him praying his rosary. I assured him that with his help we would make it to our destination. Finally, we were out of the weather and started a gradual letdown to Kunming, where we landed safely. After the landing, I turned to Father O'Reilly and said, "I'm sure glad you and HE were flying with us today." He replied, "I'm glad we were, too."*

This account from a St. Louis newspaper clearly emphasizes the very real and present danger encountered in the skies over India:

> *How Lt. Charles J. Mueth of Mascoutah, Illinois, pilot of a Liberator Bomber, nursed his sputtering engines after all four had failed once, and then gave out a second time over enemy territory in Burma, to land safely at base, was told in a delayed dispatch yesterday from Tenth Air Force Headquarters in India. Related also was the manner in which crew members prepared themselves with equipment, with all the comforts of home, as they prepared to follow orders and bail out in enemy territory.*
>
> *With all men at their stations as they swung over Japanese lines in the mountains and jungles of Burma on what had been considered a routine mission, without warning and in typical monsoon weather, the heavily-loaded plane began to shake violently. The navigator looked out and began speaking over the inter-phone. His report: "Navigator to pilot. Number 3 engine is smoking, number 4 is losing oil rapidly, number 2 is on fire, and number 1 is also acting up."*
>
> *It was a billion-to-one series of engine mishaps that had never occurred before in their mentenance [sic]-wise command. Mueth punched the alarm bell instantly. The turret gunner came to help the pilots and the radioman began reporting position and difficulty to the base. The others began helping each other into their chutes. Then came Mueth's voice over the inter-phone: "When I ring the bell again, bail out. Don't wait for any other signal – I'm going to be busy."*
>
> *Mueth feathered the prop on number 2 engine and got the fire out; got number 3 to stop smoking; number 4 still lost oil but droned along; number 1 got over its tantrum. Things looked better for a while, and the plane headed for home. Some time later the ship began to vibrate again. Number 4 was going bad and Mueth was forced to feather its prop. With only two engines and still over the jungle, the outlook was bad, but they were still flying. "With consummate skill, Mueth nursed the crippled plane in to a perfect landing," said his co-pilot, telling how the crew surrounded him with congratulations.*
>
> *Mueth asked the bombardier, whose pockets were bulging, to unload. "I want to see what you put in when you thought you had to jump." And out came chocolate bars, K rations, toothbrush and paste, dental floss, flashlight, towel, a pocket-size magazine, soap, a deck of cards, pocket knife, handkerchiefs, first-aid kit, and sunglasses. In addition, draped in various places on his person, were his automatic pistol, canteen, binoculars, and a cartridge pouch. "They're just a few of the things I thought I'd need," said the bombardier, "that jungle looked mighty tough."*

With all of that, Mueth reported he was on a championship basketball squad in Calcutta, India; how he found the time is hard to imagine. He loved the game, and it was a way to relax. [It must have been between take-offs and landings.]

Mueth was awarded the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Clusters, the Air Medal with two Clusters, Bronze Oak Leaf Clusters for numerous missions, and a Citation for Meritorious Service.

At the end of World War II, Mueth remained with the Active Reserves and finally retired in 1974 as a colonel.

Robert O'Brien '43 entered McKendree College from Breese, Illinois, in September 1939. The only trombone player in the small, enthusiastic, and very loud, band, he claimed he "sounded like a trumpet with a bad cold." He has many fond memories of this band; it was an experience that stood him in good stead for the rest of his military and working career.

After an interview in St. Louis, Missouri, where he applied for admission to the Navy, he was sent to Washington, D.C., for a performance audition to determine if he would be accepted into their music school. He was accepted, sworn-in, and sent to Norfolk, Virginia, for basic training. He then attended the Navy School of Music, at the Navy Yard in Anacostia, Maryland. On November 16, 1943, upon completing his studies, he became a member of Band 41 and was assigned to replace the band on the repair ship USS *Dixie*, which serviced the ships throughout the South Pacific. He was sent to San Francisco, California, to await transportation to his ship.

On December 20, 1943, he departed on the Dutch transport HMS *Bloemfontein* for Espirito Santos, New Hebrides Island, arriving on January 4, 1944. On March 1 he was made a musician second class, his last promotion in the Navy.

O'Brien's band, in addition to providing entertainment, labored on various work parties. The Dixie Band gave concerts and performed at dances; it played at base hospitals, before movies, for professional entertainers who visited the ship, and for all official functions – commissionings, funerals, etc. The band received many commendations for its production and presentation of Asiatic Antics throughout the South Pacific.

On March 27, 1944, the ship left the New Hebrides and sailed for Guadalcanal, then to Hawthorne Sound in the New Georgia Islands, where they played over the Munda Radio Station, and visited Kolombangara Island. The USS *Dixie* took O'Brien to every Navy base in the Pacific before the war ended and they headed for CONUS. He returned to Seattle, Washington, via Portland, Oregon, and was discharged on April 30, 1946.

O'Brien was unsure about honors or awards, but it is very likely that he received the Good Conduct Medal and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon.

Some 40 years later, in 1986, he was made Emeritus Director of Bands and an emeritus faculty member at the University of Notre Dame.

John Oppitz '38 was an intellectual leader on the McKendree College campus. As president of Pi Kappa Delta (national honorary forensics fraternity), he led by example, and 1937-1938 was a banner year for the group. He entered the Army Air Corps in 1943, and graduated in December from the navigation school at Selman Field, Monroe, Louisiana, as a second lieutenant.

Oppitz was transferred to North Africa in April 1943, then ordered to the ETO in January 1944, where he was assigned to a bomber squadron in England. As navigator on the lead plane, he completed 30 bombing missions over Germany.

He was next assigned to Ellington Field, Texas, as associate editor of the monthly magazine, *Log of Navigation*. His article "Happy Warrior" appeared in the August 1945 issue.

He received the Air Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. The DFC citation reads in part, "For extraordinary achievement while serving as navigator on many high altitude heavy bombardment missions against the enemy over continental Europe, during a period ending September 19, 1944. Lieutenant Oppitz, expertly navigating his aircraft, has contributed materially to the successful destruction of targets highly important to the enemy's war effort. The skill, energy, and resourcefulness displayed by Lieutenant Oppitz on all these occasions reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Military Forces."

Milton Sager '40 had many interests at McKendree College. He was very active in athletics, science, drama, and singing. Yet, in spite of a busy schedule, all his endeavors were done in a superlative manner. His service in the Army began on June 17, 1941 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

After basic and advanced training, he was selected for OCS at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Lieutenant Sager became the Battalion Communications officer of the 16th Armored Field Artillery Battalion in the 94th Armored Division. Along with some 15,000 other troops, he went to Europe aboard the *Queen Mary*. He arrived in the ETO in July 1944, and with his parent unit, moved across France, generally with the 3rd Army under Patton. During the relief of Bastogne at the Battle of the Bulge, the 9th AD was on the left flank of the 4th AD. On March 7, 1945, Combat Command B, led by Brigadier General Hoge, was notified that the Ludendorf Bridge at Remagan was still standing. This notification was sent by the first military person on the ground to know that the bridge still stood, Lt. Milton Sager, who was in constant communication with his aerial observer. The news was immediately relayed to higher headquarters, and quick action by CCB resulted in their seizing control of the bridge. Sgt. Alex Drabik was the first American fighting man to step on to the right bank of the Rhine; behind him came Combat Engineer Lt. Hugh B. Mott and his squad. By March 17, 1945, four U.S. divisions had crossed into Germany over the captured bridge.

Sager ended his combat tour May 1, 1945, when the link-up with the USSR troops took place at the Elbe River. He had the honor of being the first soldier admitted to Switzerland as a tourist in August 1945.

He reported very positive experiences with the chaplains, who located and informed him of the birth of his daughter, Carol, in January 1944.

The only award or honor he reported was the Bronze Star Medal for his role in the capture of the bridge at Remagan.

Lt. Milton Sager was released from the Army December 21, 1945. He registered in the graduate school at Wisconsin University in January 1946.

Curtis E. Taylor '42 was a farm boy from the small village of Burnt Prairie, Illinois. At Crossville High School, he had played ball for a former McKendrean, Bill Sanders '36. Although Taylor attended McKendree College for only one year, he was well remembered for his vitality and drive in all sports. He entered the Army October 17, 1941, and was discharged in February 1946.

Taylor was an Infantryman and went through all the basic and advanced training. He was assigned to the North African Theater and later to the Italian Theater. He served with E, F, and G Companies in the 350th Infantry of the 88th Division.

He was an Infantry Platoon Leader and Company Commander throughout the campaign in Italy. He participated in the bloody battles at the Arno River crossing and the drive through Cassino on May 11,1944, when he was wounded. After his surgery and release from the hospital, he received a 10-day R&R in the Naples area, a welcome surprise after his many weeks in close combat and the ensuing potential for battle fatigue. He rejoined his unit on July 4.

He was again wounded in the attack on the Gothic Line just south of Bologna in October 1944. More serious and prolonged care was needed for his recovery, so he was medically shipped to CONUS in December 1944; he had several surgical procedures to remove shrapnel from his back.

Captain Taylor earned the Purple Heart with Clusters, the Bronze Star, and the Silver Star.

Royce C. Timmons '43 entered McKendree College from Granite City, Illinois, in September 1939. From football on McKendree's Hypes Field (and his ever-ready motorcycle), he had developed the fighting spirit that held him in good stead as he went from college into the air over the Southwest Pacific Theater. He enlisted in the Armed Forces December 12,1941, in St. Louis, Missouri.

Timmons served in the Navy Air Corps in the Southwest Pacific Theater as a pilot in the VB-102 from March to November of 1943. He flew patrol (PB4Y-1) aircraft based on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, flying 10 to 12 hour patrols every two to three days.

He reported that on July 20, 1943, they attacked and strafed eight enemy supply boats, leaving three on fire and listing. On August 3, he reported tracking eight enemy destroyers off Buka Straits and being attacked by 14 Zero Fighters; three were shot down, with two probables. He reported that on August 6, they attacked and shot down an enemy patrol plane – a Betty. He stated, "One of our four engines was shot out, but we were able to return to base on the others." He further reported that on September 14, they attacked Kehili Air Field on Bouganville; and that on November 4, they strafed and destroyed eight planes on the airfield at Kapingamaringa Atoll south of Truk Island.

He is still in awe of the sight that greeted him in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1942, one year after the Japanese attack: the battleship USS *Oklahoma* was capsized, the USS *Arizona* sunk, and the USS *West Virginia* in dry dock undergoing repairs. Because he had not as yet seen combat, he found it difficult to visualize what had happened to these ships and their crews.

Upon his return to the states in January 1944, Timmons spent time in San Diego, California, and Norfolk, Virginia. He was at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Missouri, when the war ended. He remained in the service until he retired with the rank of commander.

Lieutenant Timmons reported that he received five Air Medals, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and a Naval Reserve Medal.

Arthur Werle '50 spent the McKendree College school year 1940-1941 studying chemistry and having the best college year of his life. He met his true love, Peg (who is still by his side), in the 1940 Homecoming play, "The Saturday Night Ghost." They were featured in the school "Owl" (gossip) columns at least four times. In his second year, he encountered financial problems and started working full time in St. Louis, Missouri.

He was inducted into the Army in July 1942. After basic training, he attended Engineer Officer Candidate School from November 1942 until February 1943 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 152d Engineer Battalion from April 1943 until August 1945.

In the Central Pacific, Werle was in the shore party during the invasion of Makin Island in the Gilbert Island Campaign. He was also in the shore party during the invasion of Saipan in the Marianna Island Campaign; his battalion unloaded 90 percent of supplies in the first three weeks of the invasion. The battalion was then converted to Special Services Engineers and his job was to build a quonset hut hospital on Saipan.

From April to August 1945, he was in the shore party for the 89th Infantry Division during the invasion of Okinawa, constructing ammunition dump bunkers.

He sustained an eye injury in Okinawa July 31, 1945, and was in the hospital until February 1946 with embedded glass in the lower eyelid. Fortunately, an ophthalmologist was on the staff and an iridectomy was performed in an Army Field Hospital tent.

Werle reported a rather strange and funny thing that happened on his first trip overseas. About 375 enlisted men, and 375 second lieutenants who were to be replacements, left San Francisco aboard a very small ship, the *Ernest J. Hines*. Everyone, crew and passengers, became seasick, because the water evaporator had sprung an oil leak, causing all food and water to taste of oil. The third day out, the transportation officer in charge of the troops put out the following order in the ship's communications: "By order of Major Erwin E. Farrington, all seasickness will cease as of today; the pallid look, the hand-to-mouth dash to the rail will not be tolerated by the ship's company." Immediately below, in capital letters: "OBSERVE CONVOY REGULATIONS — NOTHING TO BE THROWN OVERBOARD."

Werle was separated from the Army Corps of Engineers as a first lieutenant at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, December 1946.

Charles O. Williams '40 was a leader in many areas, including science. In his senior year at McKendree College, he became the president of Sigma Zeta, the honorary fraternity for the recognition of scholarship in science and mathematics.

In January 1942, he was employed by the U.S. Navy as a civilian working on a program to protect military and commercial shipping from German magnetic mines. Prior to our entry into World War II, the Germans were sinking vast amounts of shipping in European waters and then quickly spread that threat to our Atlantic Coast, which was soon littered with wrecked ships.

Ships, being made of metal and subjected to the continual pounding of the waves, eventually functioned as giant magnets, surrounded by their own magnetic fields. The Germans anchored mines, which were set to be detonated by these magnetic fields, to the sea floor in areas frequented by Allied shipping. The only answer to this problem was to reduce or eliminate the magnetic fields, and because the unit of measure of the magnetic field was the gauss, the unit to which Williams was assigned was called "The Degaussing Unit."

He was trained in Washington, D.C., and the submarine base in New London, Connecticut, then transferred to the Panama Canal Zone, where he was soon commissioned as an Ensign USNR, doing the same work.

There were two methods used in protecting shipping from magnetic mines: "deperming" (breaking up the magnetic field) and "signature" (controlling the magnetic field). Deperming broke up the ship's magnetic field by wrapping large electric cables around the ship (similar to wrapping a string around your finger), and then hitting the ship with a very powerful electric charge – 10,000 to 15,000 amps – using barge loads of submarine batteries as the power source. However, deperming was temporary, since wave action would eventually return the ship to its original condition. Signature was accomplished by surrounding the ship from bow to stern, plus inter-connecting, with heavy electric cables (500,000 circular mils), and then pushing varying amounts of electrical energy through these cables. Once the proper current was determined, the crews were instructed on how to maintain it for their protection.

Early on, the U.S. was woefully unprepared, both in trained personnel and materials of war. Williams was in charge of a group of deep-sea divers and their supporting personnel, who were installing a field of magnotometers in about 90 feet of water, when one of our light cruisers was torpedoed off Aruba, then beached to save her from sinking. The U.S. was so short of naval vessels that the deep-sea divers were pulled off the job and flown to Aruba to repair the damaged ship, which meant halting the critical project at a time it was really needed.

Williams volunteered to learn diving and was given fewer than 24 hours of training, but it enabled them to immediately resume and complete the project.

As an "unofficial diver" (because he never attended diver training school), he was called upon to do various other underwater tasks not associated with degaussing, although this work was never entered into the official records.

During his diving experiences and subsequent assignments, he was injured and lost the vision in his left eye. While in the hospital in the Panama Canal Zone, he met Eleanor Roosevelt; although he could not see her, she held his hand while they talked. On May 1, 1946, after 18 months of hospitalization, he retired with a physical disability incurred in the line of duty.

Williams stated: "My efforts during the war were so insignificant in view of those thousands who either lost their lives or limbs, I have been reluctant to even mention it." However, as a result of the degaussing project, thousands of lives were saved, and millions of tons of supplies reached their destinations. They fired no guns, but the officers and men responsible for defeating the German magnetic mine threat assured the success of the Allies' operations in Europe.

CHAPLAINS

Even though McKendree is a small Methodist-based college, it has always had vigorous men leaving the school with a determination to spread the Word and to lend support to their fellow man. Prior to and during World War II, some of these ministers recognized a need for their profession in the Armed Forces. According to available records, there were 19 McKendree College graduates who were chaplains on active duty in all branches of the services, and in all corners of the world.

How much "good" did the chaplains do in this war? In such situations, it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure success. Many a teacher has wondered, "How do I know if I accomplished anything worthwhile?" However, as many a combat veteran has been heard to echo, "There are no atheists in foxholes." Col. Earl C. Lowry, prominent McKendrean who was commander of the 195th General Hospital in Europe, said, "The chaplains were an essential part in the team taking care of the sick and wounded in communicating with families of the patients. Their contribution was notable."

Robert O'Brien was lavish in his praise of the military chaplains. "My experiences with our chaplains were always positive. I found them to be helpful and encouraging; the religious support we received was always important to us. Reverend Cook was our chaplain on the USS *Dixie*. His services were non-denominational and inter-denominational; everyone attended. His sermons were inspirational and did much to keep our spirits and morale high on our world, which was the USS *Dixie*." He also admired the missionaries he met throughout the South Pacific, in the Philippines, and in China. He stated, "I have very fond memories of the work of these good people, men and women, who ran and maintained their churches, missions, schools, and orphanages in Shanghai in spite of the war and the Japanese occupation."

Following are the McKendreans who served as chaplains. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

*** Lloyd Barnard '40**
Col. Whitmore Beardsley '31
Capt. William Bennett '35
*** Harold Brown '37**
Capt. Paul Carson *
Capt. Thomas H. Clare '30
*** William Collins '39**
Col. James Connett '42
Capt. Everette Hayden '40
Capt. Gail Hines '31
Maj. Arthur Hoppe '30
Maj. Paul Hortin '28
*** Gaylon Howe '34**
*** Delbert Lacquement '28**
Capt. Cecil C. Lowe '40
*** Emile Mignery '35**
Lt. Walter Pruett '38
Capt. Harold Slaten '26
*** Harold Whitlock '35**

FACULTY

Faculty members at McKendree College responded to America's call for help. Although information about their participation was sparse, their record in World War II is a source of pride for the school.

Following are the McKendree faculty members who served during the war. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Capt. Arthur Doolen (Faculty) '34
Lt. Cdr. A. K. Henderson (Faculty) '41
CSp Lewis Scholl (Faculty) '41
Lt. Harold E. Wallace (Faculty) '41

MEDICS

Records from ancient wars reveal that there has always been some form of assistance for the sick and wounded. Although often inadequate, it did offer some help to those in need. America in World War II developed a system of medical support that was outstanding.

A good example is the statistic that came out of the campaign for New Guinea in what was called a "green hell" of a jungle in one of the worst climates in the world: some areas in New Guinea receive as much as 240 inches of rain in a year (20 feet).

From the landings in the Arawe-Gloucester areas on December 26, 1943, to some 1500 miles east and nine landings later, at Sansapor July 20, 1944, the American-Japanese casualty ratio was 1:15. Further, the death rate in American military hospitals was only 3 percent, while the Japanese rates ran as high as 45 percent, due to the appallingly unsanitary conditions of their facilities.

Other theaters of operation experienced equally favorable statistics, and the U.S. military medical profession has continued to grow, develop, and improve in all areas of medical care.

McKendree College provided its share of military and government medical personnel: from public health in CONUS, dental surgeons, M.D.s, hospital administrators, to students attending medical school while in the service.

Following are the McKendreans who served as medics. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Maj. Clyde M. Berry '33
*** Fletcher Burge '46**
Lt. Herbert Fritz '40
Capt. Robert N. Hamm '35
Lt. Wallace Karstens '35
Col. Earl C. Lowry '28
Capt. Elmo T. McClay '31
Maj. Harry Nesmith '34
T4 Robert H. Peach '38
Cdr. J. Rue Plater '26
Capt. William Podesta '33
Capt. William H. Poe '35
Lt. Charles E. Pruett '33
Capt. Clarence H. Walton '35
Pfc. Robert Winning '45

MUSICIANS

It would be difficult to imagine an event like World War II occurring without some musical participation from McKendreans – and, indeed, records revealed that five men had primary or secondary duty in bands while in the service. All of them had been exposed to excellent instructor (and peer) talent while in attendance at McKendree College. Antone Tepatti's fame as a musician began in the dishwashing area of the Pearson Hall kitchen. From there it was but a short step to becoming a member of Al Johnpeter's "Swing Cats," which played their opening show in the dining area. The number sounded like the "Star-Spangled Banner," but Johnpeter swore it was "Mexicali Rose."

Following are the McKendreans who served as musicians. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Cpl. John J. Fizzell '46
MUS2c Robert O'Brien '43
Pfc. Ralph Ritchey '31
Sgt. Antone Tepatti '48
Pvt. Harold Vernor '42

WOMEN

Before World War II, women had mostly served as nurses or American Red Cross volunteers. However, World War II was different: More than 30,000 women volunteered to serve their country — to be placed in harm's way — in many different jobs that previously were not available to them. Five McKendree College women entered various branches of the Armed Forces in World War II.

Following are the McKendree women who served in the war. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Cpl. Junealda Frey (Jackson) '34
Sgt. Maxine Miller (Finley) '39
Sgt. Frances Robinson (Bailey) '43
T.5 Bernice Rongey (Douglas) '42
SK2c Kathleen Weidler (Griswold) '44

FRIENDS

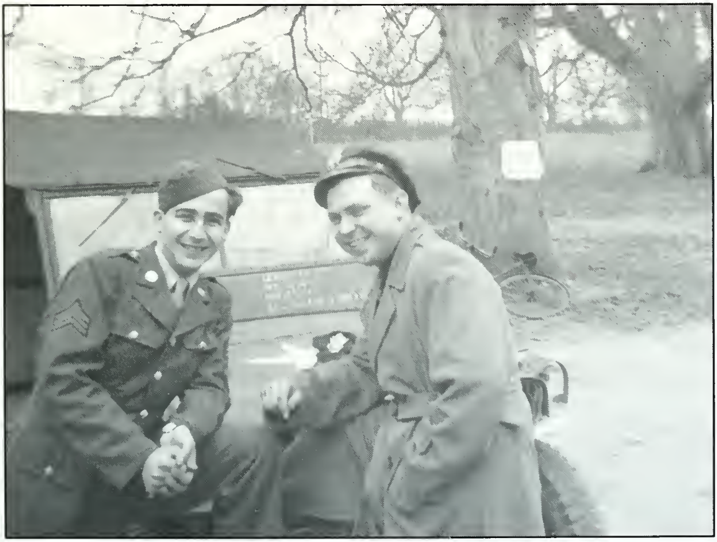
When you are in a strange environment, far from home and your loved ones, an encounter with a friend can be a real pleasure to all concerned. Such a meeting was reported by James Oppitz. His account of the event follows:

It was the day before Christmas in 1943. I was doing some routine record keeping in the personnel section of an 8th Air Force station in East Anglia. I ran across the name of Harry R. Ward, a bombardier assigned to the 561st Bomb Squadron. On the chance that this could be a name from my past, I checked his Form 20 and found that Ward was from Granite City, Illinois, and that he had attended McKendree College — Roz Ward!

Feeling pretty good about my discovery, but aware that it was too late in the day to do anything about it, I headed back to the barracks area. I encountered an officer and decided to salute; after all, it was close to Christmas. He smiled, saluted back, and said, "Good evening." We each walked three or four paces, turned around, and identified each other by nicknames from our McKendree College days ['Schnapps' and 'Roz'].

Harry had been there for several months and was about halfway through his tour of duty. It is remarkable that we had not encountered each other previously. There were about 3,000 men on our base and Harry would have been processed through our office upon his arrival, but I guess that I simply missed him. At a point in the war when control of the skies over Western Europe was being hotly contested, Harry's crew managed to complete its tour of duty – 25 missions. I recall one mission on which their aircraft had sustained considerable damage and had to drop out of the formation. We initially reported them as missing but were relieved after several hours to learn that they had managed to limp back to England for an emergency landing at another air base.

Needless to say, we never did catch up on all that needed to be said, but it was a nice Christmas present for both of us.



James Oppitz "Schnapps" (left) and Harry Ward "Roz" reminisced about their days at McKendree during a chance meeting at an air base in England in 1943.

SHIPS SUNK AT SEA

A moving target attracts the eye; ships without air cover in the Pacific, prior to the conquest of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, were definitely in harm's way. Available records revealed that two McKendreans, on two different ships, lived through the experience of a ship abandoning them. One ship, the USS *Brownson*, was a fairly new destroyer — less than a year old; the other, was an escort aircraft carrier, the USS *Bismarck Sea*, age unknown.

Ens. Carrol Lowe '44 reports on the low crew morale on the USS *Brownson* and of the bad luck that had followed the ship since she was commissioned 11 months earlier. The *Brownson* was sailing on the north coast of New Guinea between Finschafen and Capes Arawe and Gloucester in New Britain. His report reads in part:

> *With Marines and Army personnel on the nearby beach depending on us to take them home at the end of the battle; with our friends, the Army Air Corps, failing to arrive in time to help us; with the sun sinking rapidly in the heavens and with no place to hide on a broad and serene ocean, we turned broadside and brought our anti-aircraft guns to bear. Well, we flunked our first big test! Within a few minutes, Japanese dive bombers had sent our home below the surface, in two equal pieces. Within six minutes, the two tilted ends slid ignominiously to the depths below. I remember the sharks, but I was fortunate, for I had no oozing blood to attract them. My first thought was to get clear of the ship so as not to be sucked down with it; my second thought pertained to the planes which were expected to return and strafe us. I had seen the plane, which had apparently hit us, crash on our starboard bow. I remembered for a long time the goggled face of the pilot as he flew by and close [sic] overhead. I remember the battered old four-stack destroyer which picked us up, and the wounded and dead stretched out on deck. I remember planes falling from the sky, and almost all appeared to be enemy planes. The sky seemed to be full of the strange-looking P-38s, which were then the workhorses of the U.S Army Air Force.*

Lowe was shipped home, enjoyed survival leave, and finished the war on duty at sea.

Ens. Earnest Smith '42 was the recognition officer aboard the USS *Bismarck Sea*; a ship attacked and sunk off Iwo Jima by the 3d Air Fleet, Tokyo, on February 21, 1945, in what was the only Kamikaze attack during that operation. No record is available to chronicle Smith's rescue and return home. However, he appeared on campus some two months later, and then served until the war ended.

MISSING IN ACTION

On May 30, 1945, the *McKendree Review* stated that only six of the 330 men and women serving in the Armed Forces had been listed as missing in action, all of whom were later reported killed.

Following are the McKendreans who were listed as Missing In Action. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Capt. Thomas H. Clare '30
S. Sgt. Xon Connett '45
Lt. George Edwards '42
T. Sgt. Robert O. Finley '36
1st. Lt. Walter Pimlott '40
Sgt. Thomas Schwarzlose '46
S. Sgt. Kenneth Stegall '45

PRISONERS OF WAR

Information is limited, but there are striking similarities among the four McKendreans who were prisoners of war. All were members of the Army Air Corps when captured; all were in the ETO; two were in the same class at McKendree College and came from the same rural background.

Following are the McKendreans who were listed as Prisoners of War. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in WW II.

*** Edward Posage '41**
Sgt. Thomas Schwarzlose '46
S. Sgt. Russell Ungerzagt '38
Maj. Roger Zeller '38

WOUNDED IN ACTION

It is inevitable in war that there will be those who are wounded, missing in action, captured, or killed. Available records show that 13 McKendreans who served in World War II were wounded: nine in the ETO (two in France, five in Germany, two in Italy); and four in the Pacific (three in the Philippines, and one in Okinawa). While these 13 represent an extremely low percentage (.035 percent) of the total who served, it is probable that the number of wounded is much greater than this. Although these men knew they were in harm's way, they were steadfast in their duty.

Following are the McKendreans who were listed as Wounded In Action. Complete information about each is found in the listing of McKendreans who served in World War II.

Pvt. Merlin Anderson '35
Lt. Kenneth Atkins '40
*** Marvin Barnes '30**
Lt. Col. Andrew Goodpaster '35
Capt. Everette Hayden '40
Lt. Arthur D. Hinson '47
Capt. Gordon Huff '44
Sgt. Charles Manwaring '46
Pfc. Robert L. Osborn '46
Pvt. Anial Pennell '42
Pvt. William Plato '44
Lt. Herbert E. Simons '42
Capt. Curtis Taylor '42

KILLED IN SERVICE

Those who give "the last full measure of devotion" and never return are those killed in service. These McKendreans gave their lives so that our nation might live; they range from the class of 1932 to the class of 1945.

M. Sgt. Arthur Baum '42
Capt. Thomas H. Clare '30
S. Sgt. Xon Connett '45
Ens. George E. Edwards '42
T. Sgt. Robert O. Finley '36
Lt. Daniel B. Martin '45
1st Lt. Walter F. Pimlott '44
***Albert B. Rode '32**
S. Sgt. Kenneth Stegall '45
***Thomas Jefferson Tippett '39**
Pfc. Donald E. Ward '41

THE LAST WEEK OF THE WAR

The week of August 6, 1945 had been one of swift and sudden disaster to the nation that had fired the first shot in the series of conflicts leading to World War II. McKendreans had served in each branch of the Armed Forces and were represented in every combat theater of the war. They suffered many cruel blows, as evidenced by our list of killed and wounded, but they helped to determine the final outcome of the war. Japan was being forced to pay in full for Shanghai, Nanking, Pearl Harbor, and Bataan. On August 15, 1945, the Japanese government sued for peace on the general terms listed by the Allied Powers at the Potsdam Conference.

The birth of a new method of warfare forced a quick and final decision from an enemy whose fighting grew more aggressive and suicidal as an invasion of their homeland became a certainty. When the atom bomb exploded on the Trinity test site in the New Mexico desert at 5:30 AM on July 16, 1945, we were assured that victory in the Pacific would come with an exclamation point. One of our very own was there: Cyril Curtis '43 was a participant in the testing of the first atomic bomb. The following account is a part of his report of that awesome, never-to-be-forgotten experience, written in response to the survey request to "describe the most outstanding non-combat event [you] experienced while in the service."

> *[It was my] Participation in the testing of the first atomic bomb. . . . The spectacular display was observed and monitored at a distance of six miles from ground zero "the day the sun rose twice."*
>
> *. . . The arrival of the atomic age, already underway, was now dramatically announced, and the world would never be the same. Immediately following the blast (the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT), J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of Los Alamos Laboratory (which designed and built the bomb), recalled lines from the Hindu classic, the Bhagavad Gita: "Now I am become death, the destroyer of worlds."*
>
> *. . . On August 6, 1945, a uranium bomb (gun type) was dropped on Hiroshima; on August 9, a plutonium bomb (implosion type, simi-*

lar to the one tested at Trinity) was dropped on Nagasaki; the next day, Japan began peace negotiations. A high level committee of military and civilian members, after deliberations on the most practical among alternative uses of the bomb, had made its recommendation to President Harry Truman, and he had acted.

Controversy over use of the bomb persists to this day, as evidenced by the recent attempt of the Smithsonian Institution at an apparently revisionist history of the war with Japan. The great majority of Pacific war veterans, who saw their comrades sacrificed in the war, and who, themselves, were poised for invasion of the Japanese mainland, have no argument against the Truman decision. Even with Japan already losing, continued prosecution of the war without "the bomb" was estimated to cost the lives of an additional one million U.S. and two million Japanese soldiers. In an interview with a high level Japanese Intelligence official in the 1950s, by Karl T. Compton, President of M.I.T., the official confirmed the belief that the Japanese would have defended their homeland "to the last man."

Some of the physicists who developed the bomb, realizing that it would make war intolerable, fervently hoped that it would provide the impetus in a search for an alternative to war, and therefore lent their support to such an endeavor.

EPILOGUE

The war over, would we, like our forefathers after World War I, lay down the weapons of war and ignore all that history had so plainly explained? Was it again to be:

God and the soldier we adore,
In time of danger, not before.
The danger gone, and all things righted,
God is forgotten, the soldier slighted?

On September 2, 1945 (VJ Day), the United States was possessed of a military machine with striking power unmatched in all of history: an Army of 89 divisions, six Marine divisions, eight Air Forces, and three great and nearly independent navies – a force that was employed in all theaters of the world. Our Armed Forces at this time numbered 1,192,803 officers and 12,729,190 enlisted personnel.

By June of 1946, there was not a single Army division that could be called combat-ready, even in the Occupation Forces in Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea. As after World War I, our society did not want to maintain a viable military force. In fewer than four years, our leaders would see the folly of such a wasteful reduction in force that the military had to sustain. Once again, an uncertain future faced our young men and women as events worldwide began to fester. ["History repeats itself because nobody listens." Anonymous.]

We hope this treatise will serve to enlighten the public about the extent of McKendreans' dedication to their country. They were numbered among those who gave of their time, interrupted their lives, put careers and families on hold, and, in some instances, gave their lives that the United States of America and democracy would live on.

Plaque honoring those who served in the Armed Forces during WWII.

Top Ranking McKendreans in Military Service

General Andrew J. Goodpaster

Master Chief Petty Officer John Hagan

Two McKendree alumni from the 1928-1978 era reached the pinnacle of success in their respective military careers. One, Andrew J. Goodpaster '35, attained the highest rank among commissioned officers in the United States Army. The other, John Hagan '78, was named the U.S. Navy's highest ranking enlisted person, Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy.

Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, a native of Granite City, Illinois, attended McKendree College for two years and received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy. Graduating second in his West Point class of 1939, he saw World War II duty as commander of the 48th Engineer Combat Battalion in Italy and North Africa. After the war he earned three graduate degrees from Princeton University and became a part of General Eisenhower's staff at NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization.) He stayed with "Ike" through eight years in the White House after the 1952 election. He also served as a key aide to three other presidents, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. Other duty assignments included Commander of the U.S. 8th Infantry Division in Germany, Deputy Commander in Chief in Viet Nam and with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C. before returning to Europe as the Supreme Allied Commander of NATO. Retiring from that post in 1974, he entered the teaching ranks at The Citadel in Charleston, South Carolina. He was later recalled to active duty for a four year stint as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

In the words of General Goodpaster, "It has been a long path from McKendree, and no one can be more surprised than I at what it has involved; but through all the twists and turns I have remembered with deep affection the days spent at McKendree, and have been more grateful than I can express for the help the McKendree years have given in my later life in trying to meet the challenges and opportunities that have come my way. The friendships of those happy days there have been and remain a warm and vivid memory."

John Hagan was born in Luton, England in 1946 and spent his youth in Asheville, North Carolina. He began his illustrious Navy career in 1964 at the San Diego, California Recruit Training Center. He moved through a series of training schools after that and became the leading petty officer for the Maintenance Division at the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island, Washington, where he also earned an associate of arts degree. After serving aboard the USS *Lester* in Naples, Italy, he returned to Little Creek, Virginia, where he was maintenance technician for Underwater Demolition Team 21. It was here that he was promoted to Chief Petty Officer. While assigned to shore duty at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Center in Louisville, Kentucky, he earned his bachelor of business administration degree from McKendree College in 1978. He later served duty assignments and moved up in rank at: Charleston, South Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee; Norfolk, Virginia; Mayport, Florida; and with Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm in the Middle East. While at Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron (Light) 48 at Mayport, Florida, he was selected as Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy.

"I've tried to leave each place better than I found it," said Hagan. ". . . my degree from McKendree College, achieved during off duty, has been particularly useful in my job as Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, where I've had to interface with many who have read widely. I've made it a high priority to accelerate the expansion of voluntary education programs for sailors. . . . on every ship in the Navy."

Carl C. Bracy

The Administration of President Carl C. Bracy (1945-1949)

by Rebecca Giles Brewer, Ph. D. ('47)

The year 1945 brought changes to the world, its peoples, and to Lebanon, Illinois, and McKendree College. The war in Europe came to a close, the war in the Pacific was exploded to a close, and the servicemen and women came home. The threat of war took on a new meaning with the dropping of the atomic bomb on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

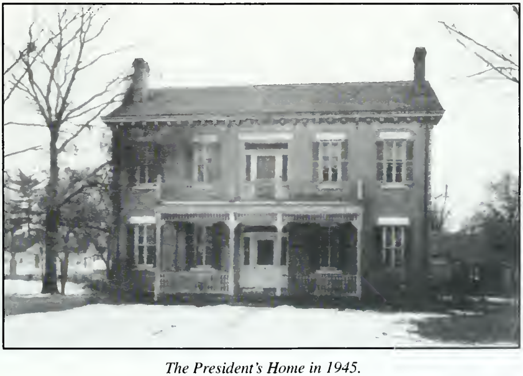
Changes on the McKendree campus were directly related to the end of the war: an increased enrollment with veterans returning home to study under the GI Bill of Rights, a face-lifting of the physical plant when materials and labor both became available, growth in the faculty to meet the needs of more classes, and a broader curriculum.

To all of this was added the election of Carl Cluster Bracy to the presidency by the McKendree College Board of Trustees on June 25, 1945. President Clark Yost had requested a replacement after serving the college for ten years.

Carl Bracy's arrival on campus was a returning to home territory and to his alma mater. A native of Herrin, Illinois, President Bracy came back to the college as president at the age of 33. A 1936 graduate, he commented that "ten years after receiving my diploma, I was handing them out from the same rostrum."

As a student, he received his diploma from the hands of President Yost, then the "new president." Bracy graduated *magna cum laude* and had a college career that included being editor of the school yearbook, being elected president of the YMCA, and being selected for Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities. He was active in many campus organizations as well as being president of the Student Association, oratorical contest winner, and a dramatist.

His continued education included a master's degree in theology from Iliff School of Theology and continued graduate studies at Iliff toward a ThD and at Colorado State Teachers College. In 1939 he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Church in Faulkner, South Dakota. In 1941 his appointment was to Madison, South Dakota. In the Dakota Conference he also served as conference counselor of youth work, dean of the summer institute and chair of the Conference Commission on Evangelism. Prior to his election to the presidency, the board of trustees voted to present him with



The President's Home in 1945.

the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at a ceremony on January 14, 1946, which immediately preceded his inauguration as the 24th president of the college.

The inevitable changes that would come with the end of World War II led President Bracy to outline a "Six Point Plan" to the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, the college board of trustees, and to the faculty. These six points were:

1. Increase enrollment
2. Improve the physical education of the students
3. Raise more funds and secure the $10,000 gift offered by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church
4. Achieve accreditation
5. Emphasize the Christian way of life
6. Increase the financial standing of the college

He saw his own task to be an administrator, financial agent, and publicity agent.

During the war years, McKendree had suffered from the same difficulties that faced other institutions of higher education. The enrollment had decreased so that the graduating class of June 1945, numbered only 12. The physical plant, while not neglected by intent, was in poor condition because of the lack of manpower and the lack of availability of material and equipment. In addition, the decreased enrollment meant less income than would normally have been expected. The curriculum and faculty also suffered. The number of faculty members was down to 13, according to the college yearbook, the *McKendrean.*

In order to meet these needs, two large financial campaigns were conducted during the Bracy years. In 1945-46 a crusade was launched to raise $38,000 in order to qualify for a gift of $10,000 from the Board of Education of the Methodist Church in Nashville, Tennessee.

The churches of the Southern Illinois Conference, along with friends and alumni, contributed over $47,000, which made $59,000 available for improvements when the crusade ended in June 1947. This amount made it possible to repair, replace, and repaint; however, much more was required to upgrade the faculty and expand the campus facilities.

In June 1946, a Million Dollar Campaign was announced by the board of trustees. Approximately one-half of this amount was to be raised by the churches in Southern Illinois and the other one-half was to come from alumni, friends, and other donors. Since funds from

Clark Hall

Carnegie Hall

the endowment fund had been used to meet expenses at the end of the war period, it was proposed that $500,000 of the funds raised by the campaign would be placed in the endowment fund. The other half-million would be used for rehabilitation of the existing plant and the addition of two new buildings: a gymnasium-auditorium and a science hall. In addition to these plans there was the need to provide better paid faculty with guaranteed retirement security.

A three-year campaign, it was met with enthusiasm by the churches of the conference. In the February 5, 1948, issue of the *Centralia Sentinel*, it was reported that at a special session of the annual conference meeting in Centralia, each of the four districts pledged $150,000. Additional support was pledged by the conference laymen's association, headed by President Arthur Knapp (a college trustee), the Methodist Youth Fellowship represented by Rev. Paul Sims ('48), and the Women's Society of Christian Service, led by Mrs. O. E. Connett.

McKENDREE
COLLEGE

College Sextette trip to Harrisburg in 1946.

The Lebanon church, the college's "home church," pledged more than twice its quota by the spring of 1948. One of the first churches to meet its pledge was Donnellson, which was the first church President Bracy served as a student pastor and, at the time of the campaign, was served by another McKendree ministerial student, Rev. Billy G. Hahs ('48), later a member of the board of trustees.

F. A. Behymer, Lebanon resident, McKendree supporter, and feature writer for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, noted in the March 22, 1948, issue that the campaign was launched on the original eight-acre campus, which had cost $24.00 in 1828. Behymer quoted President Bracy as saying:

> *Church-related colleges such as McKendree, because they are tax exempt, have, I believe, a definite responsibility for civic education or education for democracy. We are convinced that our American heritage of democracy is not merely a form of government (as valuable and significant as that may be), but democracy is 'a way of life,' and as such it furnishes or provides man with the best way of living his life. That way must be preserved. . . . McKendree is a Christian college. It has as its purpose to surround its students with an influence and an atmosphere conducive to the development of Christian character, conduct, and citizenship, to give to them a liberal education and to provide in some measure specific foundational training for an occupational career.*

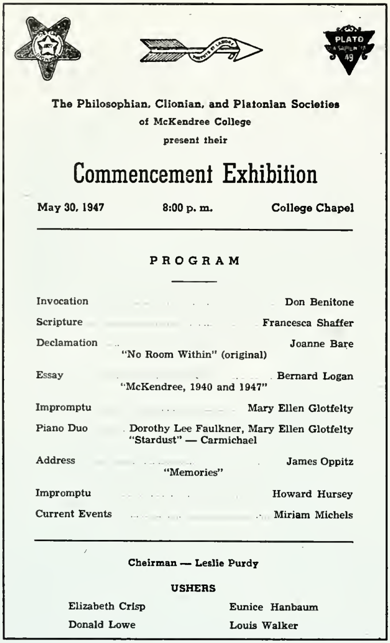
For the president, these financial campaigns meant much traveling and speaking. He was often accompanied by students. Howard Hursey ('50) recalled that as members of the men's quartet, he, Charles Fox ('51), Ed Thilman ('48), and Bob Sager ('50), termed themselves the Million Dollar Quartet. He recalls singing all over the state, estimating they had about 100 engagements. While they did not get the million, they did raise "a sizable amount."

Also in his reminiscences, Hursey commented that the football team had leather helmets, no face masks, no mouthpieces, and the schools they played were much larger, resulting in being beaten a lot in the last quarter. Still a small pool to draw from, assignments often meant both offense and defense positions.

Hursey was a roommate of the first Mexican student to attend McKendree, Roberto Hernandez. He comments that it was a fun experience to help Roberto with his language problems.

Frequently, alumni comment on their accompanying President Bracy and the significance it had in their lives. Dr. Bracy was often heard to refer to McKendree as "Christian without apology and Methodist with pride."

One alumnus recalled traveling with Bracy in the fall when the Methodist Youth Fellowship held district



The Philosophian, Clionian, and Platonian Societies
of McKendree College
present their

Commencement Exhibition

May 30, 1947 8:00 p. m. College Chapel

PROGRAM

Invocation	Don Benitone
Scripture	Francesca Shaffer
Declamation "No Room Within" (original)	Joanne Bare
Essay "McKendree, 1940 and 1947"	Bernard Logan
Impromptu	Mary Ellen Glotfelty
Piano Duo "Stardust" — Carmichael	Dorothy Lee Faulkner, Mary Ellen Glotfelty
Address "Memories"	James Oppitz
Impromptu	Howard Hursey
Current Events	Miriam Michels

Cheirman — Leslie Purdy

USHERS

Elizabeth Crisp	Eunice Hanbaum
Donald Lowe	Louis Walker

Joint program of Philosophian, Clionian and Platonian Literary Societies.

booth festivals. It was the practice for each youth group from the churches of the district to bring home-canned goods to be on display as evidence of the fall harvest. The goods were divided among the conference institutions, McKendree being one. The alumnus spoke of Dr. Bracy helping to bring the canned goods back to the college kitchen and indicated he thought the task was beneath the president's position. It was representative of Dr. Bracy's commitment to the college, from his itineration over the conference presenting the cause and needs of the college, to raking leaves on campus and transporting canned goods.

With these two financial campaigns focusing attention on the physical and academic needs of the campus, McKendree began an era of rehabilitation, expansion, and academic growth.

The students who attended during the last years of the war were more than pleased when sufficient funds were received to replace the boiler. Those days of cold library, cold dormitory rooms, and cold classrooms came to an end. In November 1948, it was reported that more work had been done on the heating system, including a new plant for the gymnasium. Also included in the upgrading were funds for additional lab equipment, classroom renovations, and long-neglected repair and maintenance on Benson Wood Library.

As the moneys came in from the Million Dollar Campaign, plans were made for a new gymnasium-auditorium that would seat 1,500, a new science hall, and the remodeling of Eisenmayer gymnasium into a little theater.

Apparently there were still equipment shortages, however. In the March 29, 1949, *McKendree Review* there is a short item that indicates Professor Fred Fleming, head of the biology department, passed a milk bottle among the students, saying, "Put anything in, but be sure it's under a quarter." The milk bottle filled and the fund was used to purchase a new stapler for the classroom.

Other student participation in the renovation program is indicated in an October 7, 1947, article in the *McKendree Review*. Plans were being made to redecorate and refurnish Philo Hall. The Philosophians turned to the alumni of the literary society for financial help in the project.

A tuition and fee increase in 1947 was inevitable. It was the first raise in many years.

Toward the end of President Bracy's tenure, there were many articles in the *McKendree Review* that indicated the physical changes taking place. In January 1948, the renovation of Pearsons Hall, the college dining hall, was completed. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pfeffer, both Lebanonites and McKendree graduates, started the drive for funds for this renovation with a large donation and, after work was started, contributed heavily to the new furniture in the dining hall. Other gifts for furnishings were new lights by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Knapp; a George Steck baby grand piano from Miss Mayme Griffith, a trustee; and a Hammond electric organ from Mrs. N. G. Stevenson, also a trustee.

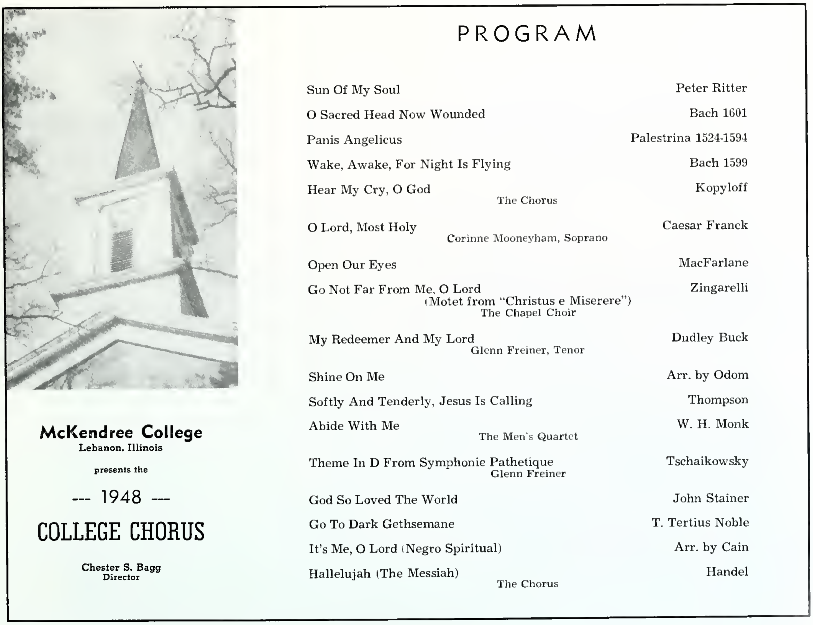
Mrs. Stevenson was concerned about the condition of the president's home and contributed $15,000 for redecorating both inside and outside the house. As a result of this gift, the president's home became known as the Stevenson House. Others contributed to the renovation; among these gifts was the Swedish cut-glass chandelier in the dining room, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Church.

May Fete in 1947.

At the November 24, 1948, board of trustees meeting, architect's drawings of the proposed gymnasium and science building were presented. At the same meeting it was announced that $103,000 had been paid in cash on the Million Dollar Campaign. By January 1, 1949, $114,693.39 had been received and reports were made at the February 24, 1949, board meeting on the renovation of the dining hall, the repairing of the heating plant, new plumbing in the science hall, and a hot air furnace in the gym. By the May 23, 1949, meeting, work on Stevenson House was completed. The minutes of each board of trustees meeting brought more news of progress.

During the renovation of buildings, the sills in Old Main were replaced. In March 1949, President Bracy presented a gavel to Bishop J. Ralph Magee which was made from a floor sill from what Bracy termed "the oldest building in the oldest Methodist college in the United States."

In the midst of all this activity, the chapel stood as a symbol of the Christian commitment of the college. In April 1947, the chapel bell rang the background accompaniment for the singing of "The Bell," a French folk song, as the choir presented its spring concert.



McKendree College
Lebanon, Illinois

presents the

--- 1948 ---

COLLEGE CHORUS

Chester S. Bagg
Director

PROGRAM

Sun Of My Soul		Peter Ritter
O Sacred Head Now Wounded		Bach 1601
Panis Angelicus		Palestrina 1524-1594
Wake, Awake, For Night Is Flying		Bach 1599
Hear My Cry, O God	The Chorus	Kopyloff
O Lord, Most Holy	Corinne Mooneyham, Soprano	Caesar Franck
Open Our Eyes		MacFarlane
Go Not Far From Me, O Lord	(Motet from "Christus e Miserere") The Chapel Choir	Zingarelli
My Redeemer And My Lord	Glenn Freiner, Tenor	Dudley Buck
Shine On Me		Arr. by Odom
Softly And Tenderly, Jesus Is Calling		Thompson
Abide With Me	The Men's Quartet	W. H. Monk
Theme In D From Symphonie Pathetique	Glenn Freiner	Tschaikowsky
God So Loved The World		John Stainer
Go To Dark Gethsemane		T. Tertius Noble
It's Me, O Lord (Negro Spiritual)		Arr. by Cain
Hallelujah (The Messiah)	The Chorus	Handel

College Chorus Program.

FACULTY

With increasing enrollment, the faculty expanded. The year before President Bracy arrived (1944-45), there were 13 teaching faculty; in 1945-46 there were 18 teaching faculty; and in 1948-49, Bracy's last year, there were 23 staff in that category.

As a liberal arts college, McKendree had a core curriculum that changed little during the Bracy era. Notable additions between 1945 and 1949 were the offering of courses in political science, engineering drawing, and public relations. Also, a pre-engineering program was developed in collaboration with Washington University in St. Louis. There were additional courses or sections in history, physics, economics, English, and physical education, which reflected a larger student body. These new courses and additions also indicated the growing need for business and for science and engineering courses that would lead the college into the age of technology. A counseling and guidance service was established in 1947 but were short-lived, and the faculty advisor system returned.

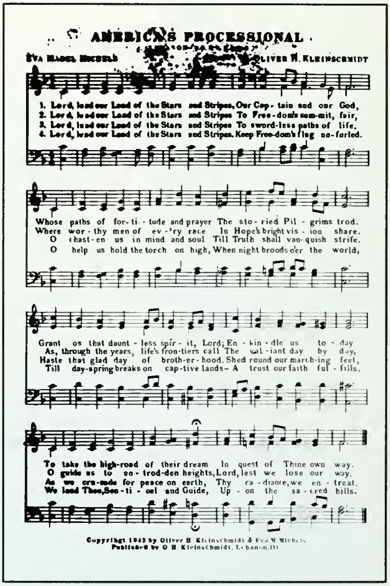
Every endeavor was made to obtain well-qualified faculty who could work within the changing curriculum. The upgrading of the physical campus and the qualified faculty was all part of the process of preparing for evaluation and accreditation by the North Central Association and the University Senate of the Methodist Church.

Faculty salaries were a major concern of the president who realized "the faculty are more interested in the school and the welfare of the students than their own welfare." This spirit is what kept the college morale high in the years following these low periods. In 1948 the first salary schedule that would eliminate individual salary negotiations was presented to the faculty. The scale was as follows:

Head of a department	$3600 - 3900
Professor	$3000 - 3600
Associate Professor	$2700 - 3000
Assistant Professor	$2400 - 2700
Instructor	$2000 - 2400

A superintendent of buildings and grounds was hired in 1948. On January 27, 1948, the board of trustees approved the appointment of an assistant to the president and a new physical education major. There is no indication that anyone was hired under the title of assistant to the president at that time. However, in the late 1940's there were several secretaries added to the staff:

Oliver H. Kleinschmidt, Professor of Music.


AMERICA'S PROCESSIONAL
EVA MABEL MICHELS
OLIVER H. KLEINSCHMIDT
1. Lord, lead our Land of the Stars and Stripes, Our Cap-tain and our God,
2. Lord, lead our Land of the Stars and Stripes To Free-dom's sum-mit, fair,
3. Lord, lead our Land of the Stars and Stripes To sword-less paths of life,
4. Lord, lead our Land of the Stars and Stripes, Keep Free-dom's flag un-furled.
Whose paths of for-ti-tude and prayer The sto-ried Pil-grims trod.
Where wor-thy men of ev-'ry race In Hope's bright vis-ion share.
O chast-en us in mind and soul Till Truth shall van-quish strife.
O help us hold the torch on high, When night broods o'er the world,
Grant us that daunt-less spir-it, Lord; En-kin-dle us to-day
As, through the years, life's fron-tiers call The val-iant day by day,
Haste that glad day of broth-er-hood. Shed round our march-ing feet,
Till day-spring breaks on cap-tive lands— A trust our faith ful-fills.
To take the high-road of their dream In quest of Thine own way.
O guide us to un-trod-den heights, Lord, lest we lose our way.
As we cru-sade for peace on earth, Thy ra-diance, we en-treat.
We laud Thee, Sen-ti-nel and Guide, Up-on the sa-cred hills.
Copyright 1943 by Oliver H. Kleinschmidt & Eva M. Michels
Published by O. H. Kleinschmidt, Lebanon, Ill

"America's Processional" by Professor Kleinschmidt.

secretary to the president (1947), secretary to the dean (1949), and assistant registrar (1949). These positions began to replace the competent but limited contribution of the student assistants who were hired to such positions. In 1948 the Office of Public Relations was added to the administrative staff. Throughout the campus the student assistant positions became more traditional in the work that was assigned them as part-time personnel.

While the students spent happy hours on trips to St. Louis and in evening excursions to downtown Lebanon at Freshour's (sodas), Dave's Cafe (guys only), Daumueller's (ice cream sundaes), Bunge's Bakery (juke box), and Battoes Cafe (hamburgers), the alumni responding to the 1995 survey repeatedly spoke of the commitment of the faculty and their excellence in leading students into the world of academia and into the world beyond their high school horizons. Some spoke of confronting and coming to an understanding of other religions and cultures. One respondent, who did not graduate from McKendree but transferred to the U. S. Naval Academy, stated that his year at McKendree "gave me an enormous head start when I entered the Academy."

Especially noted in the 1995 survey of the alumni's reminiscences of those who helped them most were professors Helmut Gutekunst, Oliver Kleinschmidt, Fred Fleming, Meredith Eller, Charles Stowell, Chester Bagg, Reinhold Hohn, and Clarence Walton.

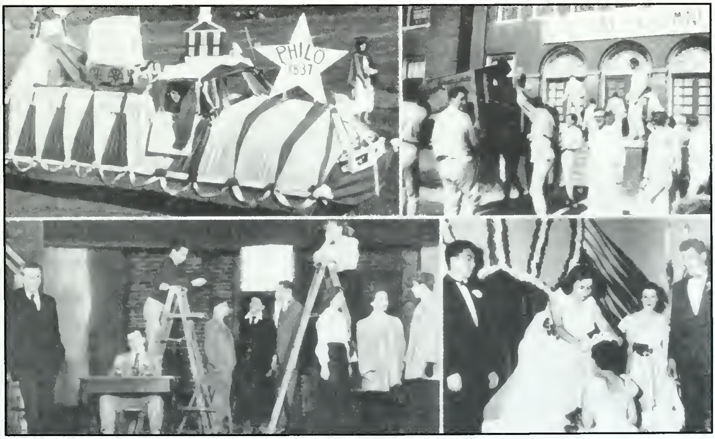
DR. WALTON RETIRES

May 1949, marked an end of the teaching career of William Clarence Walton who came to McKendree in 1894. He taught Greek, philosophy, Bible, and religion and founded the Education Department, in which he was the first teacher. He was the author of the *Centennial History of McKendree College,* which traced the history of the college and St. Clair County from 1828 to 1928. The task took several years and has been the prototype for this volume. Many an argument and discussion has moved on with authority since 1928 as "Dr. Walton's History" has been cited.

Dr. Walton had attended 63 commencements when he left his teaching position. The year 1949 did not end his service to the college, however; he continued as treasurer until 1958.

VETERANS

Several references have been made to the enrollment increase during the Bracy administration. The United States turned to a post-war period that, among other consequences, found the veterans wanting to return to college after an interruption for military service. McKendree College received approval from the Veterans Administration on March 19, 1945, as an institution



1949 Homecoming activities.

The veterans found the services of the Ex GI Club valuable in orientation to civilian and student status, a source of fellowship and camaraderie, and an opportunity to sponsor campus social and athletic activities.

where servicemen and women could attend college under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, or, as it was popularly known, the "GI Bill of Rights." The immediate impact of this action meant a growing student body.

In the same issue of the *McKendree Review* (May 30, 1945) that the announcement was made of McKendree's approval to accept students under the GI Bill, six McKendree servicemen were reported missing in action and the total reported killed in action during the War was 11.

The men and women coming on campus from military service changed student life and changed some college regulations. For example, smoking was prohibited on the campus; however, smoking in the men's dorm rooms was a concession to the vets and a break with a 117-year campus regulation.

In 1947 it was reported that 52 percent of the students on the campus were veterans. These years saw continued increases in enrollment from 184 in 1945-46 to 416 in 1947-48. In 1949 the spring term enrollment dropped to 393 as the first veterans who entered the college as freshmen were graduated. In the fall of 1949 the student body numbered 326.

The administrative staff members found themselves inundated with government forms. In September 1946, it was reported that Dean Stowell and his secretary were working into the night on paper work. The comptroller, Eliza Jane Donaldson, was also putting in long hours with the adjustment to veterans' checks and the attendant paperwork.

Liza Jane, as she was fondly called by the students, was commended at the August 4, 1949, board of trustees meeting by President Bracy, who credited her with maintaining a stable educational institution during the war and on into the changing post-war campus. One alumna, Dorothy Faulkner Winterrowd ('47) recalled Miss D's daily walk to the Post Office and the bank, regardless of the weather.

Campus activities changed. A "regular" homecoming was observed in 1945, and the returning veterans were honored. The organizations on campus changed with the dropping of the science, drama, and theater clubs and the addition of more politically grounded organizations such as the Public Affairs Forum. The YMCA and YWCA were combined into the Student Christian Association, which became affiliated with the Illinois Methodist Student Movement.

Members of Public Affairs Forum in the late 1940s.

Significant to the times was the organizing of the GI Club. The Club charged a $1.00 initiation fee and dues of 15 cents per week. The GIs could defer payment with an IOU until their government checks arrived. The veterans were a mature group. Among the club's activities was the 1946 purchase of a loving cup to be presented to the member with the highest scholastic rank.

Mandatory attendance at chapel twice a week met with protests from the non-Protestant students, and it was finally determined that non-Protestants were excused from McKendree chapel services as long as they attended their own churches.

The Student-Faculty Council was criticized because the students had a minority vote. Again changes were made. Instead of the chair being the college president, a student became president of the re-named Student Association, with the college president and dean being ex-officio members. Changes in representation gave the students a greater voice in decisions; the students had six votes to five for the faculty and college.

Social life on the campus changed radically. One coed was quoted as saying, "If I don't have a matrimonial opportunity at McKendree College, I'll never have it." There were 158 men on campus at the time (October 1946) and 57 women.

Even the language changed, according to two feature stories in the *McKendree Review*. In the October 22, 1946, issue, Mason Holmes ('49) wrote of his frustrations as a high school graduate coming to college at 18 and not knowing what to pass when a vet called for "red lead" (catsup) or following the conversation about "stove lids" (pancakes) and "joe" (coffee). He concluded that "we are grateful for what they have done; now it is our job to understand their talk."

Two years later, March 9, 1948, Richard Townsend ('50) was still contending with a language that included "chow" and "mess gear." His philosophical conclusion was "the salient point is that our language has never yet failed to extend itself to meet any requirements, whether constant or tentative, unequivocal or universal."

With a larger student body and the men returning, sports came into focus. Football, basketball, track, and baseball teams began the climb back to the prestige of earlier years, and the "keeper of the bear" was reinstated.

The election of the keeper of the bear in 1947 was to a token position; no bear was on campus. The tradition of a bear mascot, primarily for the football team, dated back to the twenties and thirties. Early in the tradition, a bear cub was brought from Canada and traveled with the team in the back seat of a car. In later years, a bear was borrowed only for the football season from the St. Louis Zoo. The practice probably stopped when the college could no longer field a football team.

During the early years of this resurgence of sports, transportation for the teams was supplied by alumni and faculty using their own cars. Al Rosenberger ('50) commented that "McKendree had one of the first quarter-mile curbed cinder tracks in southern Illinois. It was six lanes and had a 220-yard straight-away." He recalled that he almost ruined his 1934 Ford V-8 pick-up by pulling tree stumps and hauling dirt to the football field and cinders to the track. For this he received an allowance for gasoline and oil.

Rosenberger also noted that, although McKendree was not accredited when he graduated, he had no problems being accepted for graduate studies at Illinois State University.

A tradition that continued into the post-war years was that of the freshman class ringing, or not ringing, the chapel bell. The rules were simple: If the freshmen succeeded in having a class picnic, returned to the campus, and rang the chapel bell, they could remove their "beanies" (green skull caps) and did not have to undergo freshman initiation. Ringing the bell was complicated by the upperclassmen tying the bell where it could not be reached or removing the clapper.

The annual leaf-raking day continued into the Bracy era. As one alumnus said, it was "a useful money-saving work"; it was also a day of fun as students and faculty joined in a project that spelled camaraderie. Even President Bracy joined in.

Leaf raking day.

"Mom" Thornley

No discussion of campus life would be complete without reference to Pearsons Hall, the dining hall, and food. There was no disagreement in the response from the alumni survey taken in 1995: Mom Thornley was a good cook. However, the memories of Florence Thornley had a much broader basis than the food she served. Richard Ashal ('50) said she "was 'The Godsend' to the entire campus right after the end of WWII." Others remembered her as a good friend of the students, a person who helped solve their problems. One alumna recalled that Mom Thornley loaned her money when she was in need. Jean Smith Wilson ('49) held the job of bugler in the morning for breakfast. She commented that blowing the bugle at 6:00 AM in the boys' dorm from 1945 to 1949 after the war wasn't all that popular with the veterans. She also mentioned gaining access to Clark Hall by climbing a ladder at 1:30 AM after missing the last bus from St. Louis.

When President Bracy came to the campus in 1945, there were only two dormitories, and a few commuters lived at home or, in the case of the ministerial students, in parsonages where they were serving. Beginning in 1946, trailer homes were moved to the north campus, behind Clark Hall. In October, 1947, there were three families living in trailers. Included in the $6.00 (or $10.00 depending on which record is accurate) per month rent were electricity and the privilege of using the laundry facilities in Clark Hall. Water for use in the trailers had to be carried from the dormitory at the outset, though water was piped in later. Small vegetable gardens north of Carnegie Hall helped these families, according to Al Rosenberger who, with his wife and daughter, was the first family to have a trailer.

END OF AN ERA

In July, 1949, Carl Bracy submitted his resignation as McKendree College president. He accepted the position of Chancellor of Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln. The trustees of both institutions agreed that Dr. Bracy would remain at McKendree until the end of the calendar year. During the six-month period, a search was made and Dr. Russell Grow was selected as Bracy's successor. President Bracy's last months continued to be filled with plans for new buildings, the Million Dollar Campaign, improvements in the physical plant, and guiding the faculty as it worked with a different student body than had been present when he arrived on the campus.

Dr. Bracy later left Nebraska Wesleyan to become the sixth president of Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio. He retired in 1967 and died at Lake Side, Ohio, August 22, 1977.

First north campus trailer.

The Administration of President Carl C. Bracy
Faculty List

1945-46

H.P.K. Agersborg	Biology
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
George H. Barton	Music
Leon H. Church	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Comptroller
Mrs. Donald Gee	Assistant in Social Science
Beatrice A. Godwin	Librarian, Dean of Women
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Dorothy West Hohn	English
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar, Dean of Admissions
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Roland P. Rice	Philosophy, Religion
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Eula R. Smith	Voice, Public School Music
Frederick C. Stelzriede	Speech, Dramatics
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
William C. Walton	Greek, Latin, Treasurer
Grace R. Welch	Speech, Dramatics

1946-47

Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Carla Caldwell	Chorus, Band, Sextette
Eliza J. Donaldson	Comptroller, Commerce
Lawrence K. Fox	Economics, Political Science
Lee R. Glover	Assistant in Education
Beatrice A. Godwin	Librarian
Marvin A. Govro	Engineering Drawing
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Dorothy West Hohn	English
Reinhold B. Hohn	Education, Psychology, Registrar, Dean of Admissions
Wesley W. Jonah	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Mary E. Metz	Biology
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Elizabeth W. Parks	English, Public Relations
Roland P. Rice	Philosophy, Religion
Herbert D. Roy	Descriptive Geometry
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Eula R. Smith	Voice, Public School Music
Frederick C. Stelzriede	Speech, Drama
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Economics, Dean
William C. Walton	Greek, Latin, Treasurer
Mrs. Grace R. Welch	English

1947-48

Lelah Allison	English, Drama
Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Ewing Baskette	Librarian
Earl Dawes	Education, Dean of Men, Director of Night School
Eliza J. Donaldson	Business Officer, Commerce
Meredith F. Eller	Philosophy, Religion
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Lawrence K. Fox	Economics, Political Science
Burton Goldstein	Physics
Marvin A. Govro	Descriptive Drawing
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Wesley W. Jonah	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Mary Blanche Lientz	Physical Education
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Elizabeth W. Parks	Journalism Speech, English, Director of Public Relations
Margaret Sapp	Public School Music
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Willie Stivender	English, Dean of Women
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Veteran's Counselor, Dean Emeritus
Lewis R. VanWinkle	Education, Psychology, Dean, Registrar
William C. Walton	Greek, Latin, Treasurer

1948-49

Lelah Allison	English
Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Ralph E. Barclay	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Gertrude Bos	Librarian
Carol Cardwell	Speech, Drama, Dean of Women
Earl Dawes	Education, Dean of Men
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Business Officer, Veteran's Counselor
Meredith Eller	Philosophy, Religion
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Burton Goldstein	Physics
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
James Jennings	Economics, Political Science
Janelle Kleinschmidt	Women's Physical Education
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
William J. Mauzy	Physical Education, Coach
Gerald Nielsen	Public School Music

Enjoying a friendly game of ping pong in the bookstore.

Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Elizabeth W. Parks	Journalism, Director of Public Relations
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Dede Ann Shull	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
Lewis B. VanWinkle	Education, Psychology, Dean, Dir. of Placement Service, Registrar
William C. Walton	Greek, Latin, Treasurer

1949-50

Lelah Allison	English
Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Ralph E. Barclay	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Dorothy Barnett	Women's Physical Education
Gertrude Box	Librarian
Lawrence Boyer	Economics, Political Science
Vivian Burton	Speech, Drama
Earl Dawes	Education, Psychology, Dean of Men
Beth Dolan	English
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce, Business Officer, Veteran's Counselor
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn H. Freiner	Voice, Piano, Organ
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
Frank E. Harris	Religion
Harold Hertenstein	Mathematics
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
William J. Mauzy	Physical Education, Coach
Gerald Nielsen	Public School Music
Albert Ogent	Mechanical Drawing
Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Elizabeth W. Parks	Journalism, Director of Public Relations
Leslie Purdy	American Government
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
Evelyn Troutman	Philosophy, Religion
Lewis B. VanWinkle	Education, Psychology, Dean, Registrar, Dir. of Placement Service
William C. Walton	Greek, Latin, Treasurer
Thiemo Wolf	Physics

Women's Sextette in 1946.

Men's Quartette in 1949.

Russell Grow

The Administration of President Russell Grow (1950 - 1957)

by Darrell H. Kohlmiller, Ph.D. ('54)

Although many of us today view the fifties as a quiet time in our history, for those historically astute it was recognized as a seedbed for the upheavals of the sixties and seventies: black protests and civil rights activities, the beginnings of Vietnam, and the conquest of space, to name a few. Not many of us remember that the portrait of America served up by the popular press of the fifties painted a picture that ignored many of the problems of that day; involvement in a foreign war, the Cold War, a teenage birth rate higher than today, a third of marriages ending in divorce, and racial polarization, among many others.

On June 25, 1950, less than six months after the decade began, North Korean troops poured into South Korea. When General MacArthur reported to President Truman that a South Korean collapse was inevitable, the President immediately ordered full scale American military support for South Korea. An Allied victory seemed certain when, in November of 1950, hundreds of thousands of Chinese Communist "volunteers" crossed the border into South Korea, extending the war until July of 1953, when a negotiated settlement was reached. During the Korean War, over 200,000 Americans served in Korea, and nearly 25,000 were killed and over 100,000 wounded. Although the President's move to send troops to aid the South Koreans had initial overwhelming public support, later, as the casualties increased, the war became unpopular.

The Korean War more than likely cost the Democrats the presidency in 1952 as the Republicans ran former General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower against Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, whom the Republicans were able to paint effectively, but falsely, as being soft on communism.

The threat of communism to American interests became known universally as a "world-wide monolithic conspiracy," and Americans became involved in what would be called "The Cold War" until the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 1980s. Over the years of the Cold War the United States spent nearly a quarter of its federal budget for military purposes. In the fifties American administrations became party to military alliances with countries all over the world and signed bilateral treaties with Nationalist China, South Korea, and others.

The fifties was essentially a period for holding the line in government and other domestic matters. Critics of the administration argued that Eisenhower was a pawn to big business interests in the country, although in fairness it must be said that labor flourished and labor management relations were relatively tranquil.

Economic developments in the fifties were significant and deserve mention. The majority of American families enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity history had never before shown for any people. Americans owned more new homes, cars, televisions, and other material things than perhaps the rest of the world combined. Suburbs sprang up everywhere.

While the majority of Americans experienced the good life, there were, however, those groups left behind. Small farmers suffered greatly, and racial minorities were left behind in both education and employment under the laws and court rulings of "separate but equal." The first school integration in the south did not occur until late in the fifties, at Little Rock, Arkansas, where federal troops were needed to allow nine black children to enter the previously all-white school. Throughout the fifties, minorities struggled to gain a fair share of the advantages, both economic and social, enjoyed by the majority of Americans.

Stevenson House – Home of the President.

Other social issues of the fifties centered around conformity, the growing impact of the mass media, the evolution of rock and roll, the fine arts, and advances in medicine and other sciences.

Having briefly reviewed the impact of the fifties on American life in general, the focus now turns to the life of McKendreans who were a part of that time, including Dr. Russell Grow, who was president of McKendree College from 1950 to 1957. Grow, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Oklahoma City University, was elected president of the college at a special board of trustees meeting on Nov. 22, 1949, and assumed his duties as McKendree president on January 1, 1950.

Dr. Grow was a native of Nebraska who received a master's degree in psychology and a Ph.D. in educational administration from the University of Nebraska. He held teaching and administration posts at several Oklahoma colleges and public schools before his assignment at Oklahoma City University. From 1942 to 1945, Dr. Grow worked as a civilian for the federal government. He returned to education at the end of the war. Dr. Grow also served as a local preacher

Bishop Charles C. Selecman, Bishop Ralph Magee, President Russell Grow at Inauguration April 26, 1950.

in the Methodist Church in Oklahoma and became a speaker of some renown. He and his family were lifelong Methodists.

In response to a mail interview with Dr. Grow that appeared in the *McKendree Review* of December 13, 1949, Dr. Grow stated:

> *The changes that will come in McKendree's curriculum and plant are those that growth and progress require. Changes of this sort have a habit of developing out of necessity.*
>
> *No doubt McKendree's growth will require a plant and equipment in keeping with the traditions and ideals that have contributed to its great usefulness in the past.*
>
> *We are eager to begin our work at McKendree College.*

Dr. Grow gave his first address to the entire student body on January 6, 1950, in the chapel. He chose as his topic Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning God created. . . ." Dr. Grow pointed out that a scientist has faith, "a religious approach . . . because he has faith that he will discover what he is looking for." Dr. Grow used George W. Carver, who discovered more than 300 uses for the peanut, as a scientist who had faith. (*McKendree Review*, January 24, 1950)

Dr. Grow was officially inaugurated as president of McKendree College on the afternoon of April 26, 1950, as its 24th president. Among those in attendance were the official representatives of 54 colleges and universities nationwide. The main inaugural speaker was Dr. Charles C. Selecman, a retired bishop of the Methodist Church. (*McKendree Review*, April 18, 1950).

One of Dr. Grow's personal fond moments at McKendree occurred at the 1952 commencement exercises. It was the first outdoor commencement celebrated since the centennial year of 1928. The commencement speaker was Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson, who was to be the Democratic candidate for president in the fall election of 1952. Altogether, it was a glorious day for McKendree and especially the 50 who received their degrees that day.

Dr. Grow and his family dearly loved McKendree. Several anecdotes related in the responses to the Alumni Questionnaire sent to alumni of the era to gather information for this history add credence to this. One student wrote as follows:

> *. . . I was discouraged and wanted to leave. I told my intention to President Grow. He encouraged me to try it for awhile (maybe one semester). I did. I stayed for three years and graduated magna cum laude in May of 1956.*

Another student wrote in her questionnaire:

> *Dr. and Mrs. Russell Grow lived in the mansion [Stevenson House] during my two years at McKendree. My first opportunity to wear a formal was at their home. I made the formal in my dorm room because my mother managed to sell enough eggs and cream back home to purchase the fabric but couldn't afford a ready-made dress. [The Grows] told me over and over how lovely I looked — just what I needed. . . .*

From anecdotes such as these it seems apparent that Dr. Grow and Mrs. Grow shared a mutual respect and admiration for the students they served at McKendree and received like measure from the students.

In the *McKendree Review* of February 7, 1950, Dr. Grow announced his goals for McKendree. Foremost were plans for a new gymnasium-auditorium (what would become Bearcat Gym) with an auditorium capacity of 2,500 and a game capacity of 1,500. According to Dr. Grow over half of the necessary funds were already available, and the balance was pledged. Building the new gym would be a significant step toward re-accreditation by the North Central Association.

Additional goals included the renovation of Eisenmayer gym into offices, a snack bar, a bookstore, student and faculty lounges, and a large recreation area. Also, the library, the dormitories, and other campus buildings were to be redecorated and repaired.

Other goals Dr. Grow hoped to achieve were a larger, more up-to-date library and an increase in the number of faculty with Ph. D.'s. Both of these goals were in line with North Central recommendations. The board minutes of May 22, 1950, indicated that these goals had board support and cooperation.

After looking briefly at the goals of Dr. Grow and the college board, it follows that we should next look at how these goals were accomplished, when they were accomplished, and to what degree they were accomplished.

President and Mrs. Grow's reception for students and faculty.

By early 1951 the accreditation plan for McKendree had been channeled into three definite steps. The *McKendree Review* of February 13, 1951, outlined them as follows:

1. More stringent requirements for faculty would be put in place, and faculty members hired in the future would hold Ph.D.'s, if at all possible;

2. The student center would be completed;

3. Improvements would be made in the library, laboratories, other buildings, and grounds.

In addition, renovation of the physical plant, increasing academic programs, expanding enrollment, and enlarging the endowment would be emphasized. Yet another move to bring the college in line with other North Central requirements was the formation of an administration council. The council was to serve as a "clearing house" for matters not requiring faculty attention and be responsible for directing administrative policies, including religious activities such as chapel services (*McKendree Review*, June 6, 1954).

A front-page article in the September 1951 issue of the *McKendree College Bulletin* described delight expressed about campus improvements by students returning for the fall semester. Renovation of Clark Hall had been completed; Pearsons Hall, including the kitchen, had been renovated. Work continued on the science hall, Old Main, the library, and Carnegie Hall, and the former bookstore was being converted into a physics laboratory.

In the rebuilding of a great institution, there are many small but important tasks that must be done. Generally the doers of the "little jobs" go overlooked. Such was the case with Mrs. Grow. Working behind the scenes, she accomplished many things through the Methodist Women's Society of Christian Service, Faculty Dames, other groups, and by herself at times. What she did went generally unnoticed except by the few, but she deserves accolades for her work for McKendree. She was truly a helpmate and contributor to Dr. Grow and his work at McKendree. One of the little things she did was to acquire lamps for the desks in the dormitories (*McKendree Review*, December 5, 1950).

The goal of improving the faculty to comply with North Central's recommendation was accomplished in a somewhat dramatic fashion from 1950 through 1956, as the number of faculty holding doctorates increased from three to 10 over that period of time and the percentage improved from 12 percent to 33 percent. An examination of the percentage of faculty with Ph. D.'s at other institutions of higher learning shows that McKendree compared quite favorably to them on this matter.

Dr. Grow hoped to see McKendree enrollment increase significantly during his tenure, and he did see improvement. Records indicate that McKendree received a great boost in this critical area from the Air Force. The Air Force had introduced a five-year plan, to become permanent if successful, to raise the educational level of its officers and men in order to increase their efficiency and qualify them for higher rank. In fact, the McKendree College Evening School started during the spring semester of 1950 in direct response to Air Force needs. This more than negated the decrease in traditional enrollment caused by students leaving college and entering military service for the Korean War.

Although the actual full-time day-student enrollment averaged only about 230 during the Grow years, the total number of persons to whom services were being provided increased dramatically from 1949 to 1957. When the figures for seminars, clinics, workshops and especially the influx of Air Force personnel in the evening school classes are added to those of "regular" students, the total number served increased from 600 to over 1600 in those eight years.

The peak enrollment in the all-important evening school programs occurred in the 1950-51 year, when 239 were enrolled. Classes held in off campus "residence centers" reached a high mark of 368 in the 1954-55 year. This latter figure was impacted by enrollees representing McKendree's fourth generation of military veterans. The postwar era definitely brought McKendree some economic relief because of the enrollment of veterans returning to college under the GI Bill.

McKendree was also able to improve its endowment fund significantly while Dr. Grow was its president. Although complete figures are not available, minutes of the board of trustees and the *McKendree College Bulletin* of June 1954, reported that endowment doubled from $95,000 in 1949-50 to $190,000 in 1954.

Improvement and expansion of the physical plant, although somewhat delayed during the Korean War, began to move forward again in the middle years of Dr. Grow's administration. In a meeting of the college board on January 31, 1955, plans were made to raise funds for a new gymnasium. In addition, other plans for expansion and reconditioning of existing buildings were approved. These included, in addition to the gymnasium, an addition to the library, a new men's dormitory, continuing renovation to Eisenmayer gym, and a new science hall (*McKendree College Bulletin*, February 7, 1955). More definitive action toward the above plans was taken in the board meeting of May 28, 1955, when the board approved borrowing $160,000 for building the new gym. As reported in the May 1955 *McKendree College Bulletin*, the actual groundbreaking ceremonies for the new gym occurred April 13, 1955.

At this point, the impact of Dr. Grow in expanding and strengthening McKendree College in its attempts to achieve full North Central accreditation cannot be overlooked. Increased enrollment, increased endowment, improvement in faculty preparation, and improvements in buildings and grounds — all requirements for North Central's re-consideration — were accomplished during his tenure.

At the inauguration ceremonies for Dr. Grow, Bishop Ralph Magee had reaffirmed McKendree's belief in academic freedom for its faculty:

Evening School class in 1951.

Students at work in Biology Lab.

Crowning of the Homecoming Queen in 1950.

> *An honest college must . . . [declare] that a well-established truth cannot, and must not, be held in silence just for tradition's sake. . . . a college is not a real college unless there is genuine academic freedom. . . . . . efforts at regimentation will be urged by certain outside influences, and sometimes by well meaning alumni . . . to follow them would mean the ultimate death of the college.*

President Grow and the faculty, respectful of this commitment to academic freedom, worked together in a spirit of collegiality throughout his presidency. The faculty put students first, taught well, published well, and received numerous academic honors.

Students of the era, in their responses to the Alumni Association Questionnaire, singled out nearly every faculty member as having students' best interests at heart. The following quotes are typical of the responses received:

. . . small classes and one on one instruction . . .
. . . instilled an interest . . .
. . . had an effect on how I conducted myself in my life and my career.
. . . took pride in their students

Several respondents went into greater detail about favorite faculty members. Included among the many received were these stories about 'Prof' Fred Fleming, Raymond Daniel, Dr. W. Norman Grandy, and Dr. Mildred Silver.

> *The night before final exam in botany, I had stayed up most of the night studying. I had to be ready for the exam at 8:35. At 8:45 I was still sleeping when there was a knock at my dorm door. It was Prof. Fleming, saying, 'Aren't you coming to take the exam? It's 8:45.' I came to life, dressed, and at 8:50 was taking the exam. From that time on Prof. Fleming could do no wrong. Other teachers cared about us too. (Lester Garver '52)*

Homecoming skit in 1951.

Raymond Daniel was the business officer at McKendree. After Bob Hollis, Ray Porter, and I applied to attend seminary at Drew University, in New Jersey, Mr. Daniel showed his generosity by telling us he needed to make a trip to New York and we could go along to visit our prospective school. We visited the Drew campus, interviewed with a New York conference about serving student charges, and went to the Ringling Brothers circus at Madison Square Garden. (J. Grob '53)

I always thought of Dr. Grandy as the 'Mr. Chips' of McKendree. . . . We had a farewell party and gave him a memento; I do not recall what it was. He said, 'They gave me a momentum!' Ours was not a gift to give him momentum to go. We were sorry to say, 'Good-bye, Mr. Chips.' (Martin Roper '54)

Dr. Mildred Silver saying to me, 'You can't go to college, work, play sports, and commute two hours driving time. If you are going to do well in college, you can't do everything.' No one supported me more nor has been a better friend than Dr. Silver after she got me to be a student first and an athlete second. (Dale Cruse '55)

Dr. Silver was much more to me than an inspiring teacher. She was also my advisor and friend . . . I always felt welcome to drop by her home for some friendly advice, a listening ear, even an occasional meal. . . . She encouraged me to keep my major in English while acquiring all requirements for an elementary teaching certificate. . . . 'You just need it sometimes,' she advised. . . . By the way, she was matron of honor at our wedding. (Bette Ridgeway Wadsack '56)

In addition to teaching well, and being loved and loving their students, the McKendree faculty still found time for other activities. Frequently they received recognition for their professional publications and wide attention for their academic work. Honorary degrees and other professional recognition was accorded them for their accomplishments. Several faculty members received attention in various "Who's Who" publications.

Evidence of progress toward Dr. Grow's stated goal of increasing academic preparation of the faculty is shown through the increasing number of Ph.D.s on the teaching staff. From 1950 to 1956, the percentage of full time faculty with this terminal degree rose from 12 percent to 33 percent, not an insignificant increase in any situation, but especially so, since the number of faculty members was also increasing to accommodate the increasing enrollment.

And now we come to a discussion of that most important part of any institution of learning — the students. As any good educator would, Dr. Grow placed educating and nurturing students as his top priority. Following is a brief look back in time to the McKendree students during the Grow years; how McKendree influenced them, some of their favorite stories, the social climate during their McKendree years, and some of their accomplishments, both individual and as a group.

Some mention should be made of the impact of the Korean War on McKendree and its students. Some McKendreans dropped out of school to volunteer in various branches of the military service. Those who remained generally received student deferments that remained in effect as long as the student maintained a satisfactory grade average or until his graduation, at which time he became eligible for the military draft.

It is interesting to note that there were no draft protests by the college students of that day. As in the case with all wars, some of those who went into military service did not come back. Most students who thought about the war remembered the time as being "scary." Only five years after the end of World War II was hastened by the atomic bomb, many students wondered if the bomb would be used again in Korea. A number of McKendreans served as chaplains in the military. One of them remembered serving at Arlington National Cemetery where he participated in many funerals.

A number of McKendreans serving in the military during the Korean War were awarded medals of honor for their service, just as had McKendreans in the country's other wars from the Civil War to date.

Various things impress us during our lifetimes, some in positive ways, some in negative ways. Most of us would agree that among them are family, friends, church, and school. It is interesting therefore to peruse the responses to the Alumni Questionnaire concerning the influence of McKendree on their lives. Following are some representative remembrances:

I now have a great respect for all religions and cultures and why they believe [what they do]. . . (R. Ashal '50)

We thought enough of this small college atmosphere to send our daughter (and she met her husband there). (L. Anderson '50)

. . . The Christian ideals and moral values I found there still guide me. The small college atmosphere can never be overstated. (L. E. Anderson '51)

The small classes and student-teacher ratio [were] important. (B. Campbell '51)

McKendree's influence was the foundation for active leadership in the local church. . . . I have been able to serve in many capacities. . . . (D. Tanner '52)

. . . The terms 'integrity,' 'honor,' [and] 'morality' are just a few [influences] ingrained in those years. (J. Davidson '54)

McKendree uplifted me and my entire life was on the upgrade. . . (J. Jackson '54)

Wonderful friendships . . . opportunity for growth . . . opportunity to meet and marry my husband. (M. Jenkins '55)

. . . make some very good friends. . . . met my [future] wife. . . . coached by a very fine gentleman, Dr. Jim Collie. . . . Christian influence was important. (V. Motsinger '56)

I have had a love affair with McKendree from the first day I stepped on campus. The education I received at McKendree and the influence on my life from faculty, staff, and students gave me a solid foundation for thinking, growing, and developing. (D. Cruse '55)

I credit McKendree for giving me the opportunity and confidence to become a successful lawyer and judge, a better father and grandfather. My undergraduate experience gave me a wonderful background. (D. McGrew '57)

My degree has enabled me to obtain a standard of living beyond my expectations. . . . revealed to me the limitations of depending on self and the necessity for God's intervention to obtain unexpected benefits in accordance with his will and purpose for my life. (C. Malone '57)

As one who reads the above can clearly see, the influence of McKendree in the lives of its students transcends academic accomplishments and impacts on their lives in terms of family, friends, and life work.

The telling of a story and the human experiences shared therein has few rivals in lasting fascination. People enjoy telling the story of what happened to them or somebody they knew. Jesus told parables to link abstract truths to the experiences of his listeners; Aesop's fables used animal characters to make a point. Following are some stories from McKendree students during the fifties, and they may tell the story at that time more eloquently than the more objective data presented in this chapter up to this point. To protect the innocent rather than to implicate the guilty, no names have been attached to the following anecdotes, which former students provided in the Alumni Questionnaire.

McKendree accidentally participated in coed dorm life long before it became popular at more liberal institutions.

Dedication of Little Chapel in Eisenmayer Gym in 1955.

Students in Pearsons Hall cafeteria line.

Many of the respondents recalled their days as student workers at McKendree. One student said, "It was the only way I could attend McKendree or any college!" Many other students echoed this statement. Students worked in the dining hall, the library, in various faculty offices — all over the campus.

Several student jobs were always available in maintenance, and some delightful stories about student workers in the maintenance department appeared in the questionnaire responses. It should be noted that these were *told about other students.* The following are examples:

> *Once Ed Slagle, the maintenance man, asked a student helper to bring him some 220 wire. The helper got two rolls of 110 wire and asked [Mr. Slagle] if they could be combined!*

> *... also got a job (carpenter) doing the same thing. His first job was to build a bookcase for an office in Eisenmayer. ... when he started to take it up to the office, it was too big to go out the shop door. He had to take it apart and carry it up to Eisenmayer one piece at a time.*

Many responses mentioned College Hill Cemetery and its famed "cross-eyed angel," but the cemetery was famous for other reasons as well. One student had read

McKendree co-ed by cross-eyed angel statue in College Hill Cemetery.

> *One summer all the girls lived in the boys' dorm because the girls' dorm was being remodeled.*

The girls' dorm seemed to be the center of much other social activity as well. One student recalled:

> *Mom Hertenstein was a wonderful person, but she could be conned by her girls. She wouldn't have believed how many (or who) went out the back windows and into town after the dorm was locked. Some of the best (and most religious students).*

> *I had a room on the first floor — back side of the dorm. It became the 'escape route' for too many girls to be named. . . .*

> *One winter it was so cold we used a popcorn popper to try to keep warm. When we went to sleep, the popper shorted out and set our room on fire!*

Many students recalled events connected with freshman initiation, especially the women. All the recollections mentioned the freshmen being taken far out into the country, dropped off in groups, and then finding their back way to the campus. Most of the stories hinted that the freshmen usually outsmarted their upperclassmen tormentors and returned to ring the college bell. In 1952 the upperclassmen removed the bell clapper, "so [several freshmen] climbed up and rang the bell with a Coke bottle."

a story in *Reader's Digest* magazine about a tombstone in the cemetery inscribed originally "Lord, She Was Thine," which time had partially erased to read, "Lord, She Was Thin." The student and her friends were able to find this tombstone. Many students remembered the cemetery with fondness as "a great place for necking."

Students at McKendree did not have fraternities or sororities but enjoyed viable alternatives called literary societies, Plato and Philo for men, and Clio for women. These organizations had been present at McKendree since the mid-1800s. In fact, an article in the December 11, 1957, edition of the *McKendree Review* mentioned that Clio had been organized on December 6, 1869.

And that great monument to the McKendree scene, the chapel bell, was mentioned by many students of the Grow years in their responses to the questionnaire. The bell was cast in 8th-century Spain and is reportedly the oldest bell in America. Since 1858 it has become perhaps the best-known representative of the college. In fact, it was rung all night in 1931 when McKendree received notification of its accreditation by the North Central Association. Perhaps the finest quotation about the bell came from a 1956 graduate who said, "The sound still lingers in my mind as it called us to Friday morning chapel."

Although the civil rights movement was still a few years in the future, some of the events of that movement were coming into focus in the fifties. McKendree was caught up in that. An African American student remembered:

> *Eisenmayer Gym was the gathering place for the black students at that time (1953 - 1957); the dormitories and cafeteria were off limits. The bookstore [was] only available for purchasing of cold sandwiches, etc., and, of course, books.*

McKendree did seem, however, to treat minority students with considerably more equality and respect than did the general public. One such student reported the following:

> *Because we as blacks were so well received in our science courses, we were amazed at the difficulty we had in obtaining jobs in chemistry after receiving our degrees. This although some of our fellow white students were working in these fields prior to receiving their degrees.*

Chapel Choir under direction of Professor Glenn Freiner in 1956.

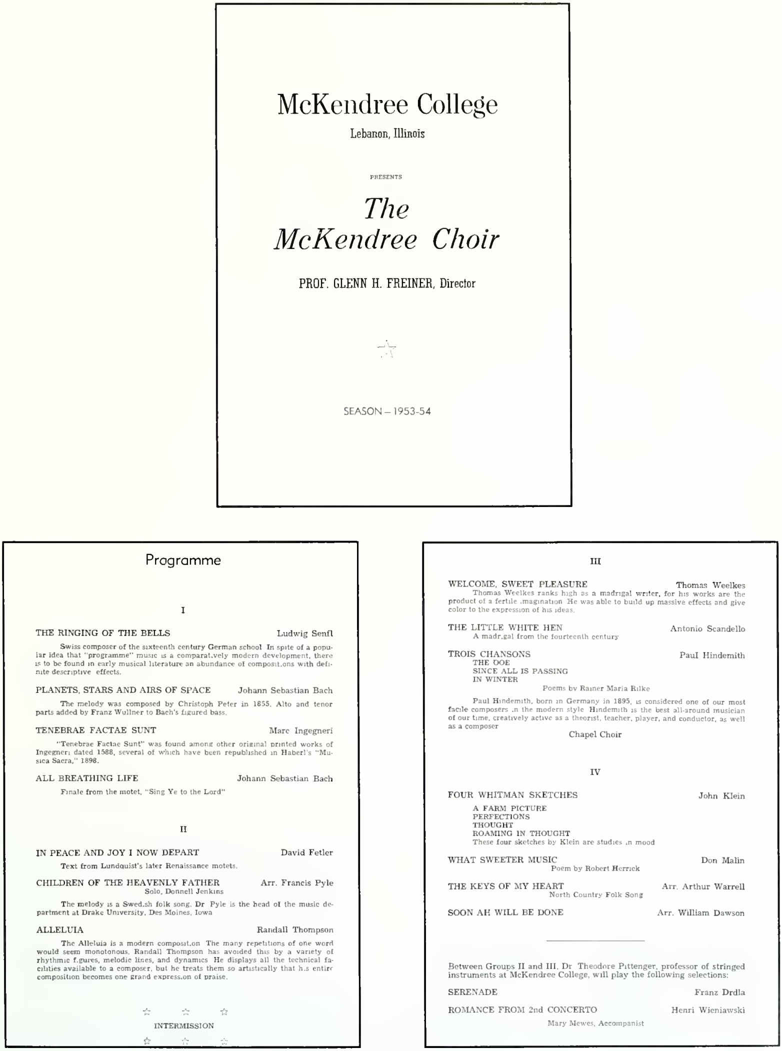
Another student reported that on a choir trip, Professor Bagg and the choir stopped for lunch at a restaurant in Central Illinois. Most of the choir had ordered when two black students in the group were told they would have to eat in the kitchen. Dr. Bagg said, "No," and the whole choir got up and left the restaurant. The student added,

> *I've admired Professor Bagg, my fellow choir members, and McKendree for standing up for what God knows was the only thing we could do.*

McKendreans can take justifiable pride for being in the forefront of one of the great social movements of the century.

Students accomplished some very impressive things during the Grow years at McKendree. In governance, for example, a new constitution and by-laws were put into effect for the Alumni Association according to the June 1950, *McKendree College Bulletin*. The literary societies could claim members of renown. The February 25, 1953, *McKendree Review* reported that Philo membership included former governors, a chief justice, and prominent political figures.

McKendree students from the fifties received national recognition in politics, journalism, literature, military service (both wartime and peacetime), education and coaching, inventing, research, and other fields. All of these notable people had kind words about the personal, effective education they had received at McKendree.



McKendree College
Lebanon, Illinois

PRESENTS

The
McKendree Choir

PROF. GLENN H. FREINER, Director

SEASON – 1953-54

Programme

I

THE RINGING OF THE BELLS
Ludwig Senfl

Swiss composer of the sixteenth century German school In spite of a popular idea that "programme" music is a comparatively modern development, there is to be found in early musical literature an abundance of compositions with definite descriptive effects.

PLANETS, STARS AND AIRS OF SPACE
Johann Sebastian Bach

The melody was composed by Christoph Peter in 1855. Alto and tenor parts added by Franz Wullner to Bach's figured bass.

TENEBRAE FACTAE SUNT
Marc Ingegneri

"Tenebrae Factae Sunt" was found among other original printed works of Ingegneri dated 1588, several of which have been republished in Haberl's "Musica Sacra," 1898.

ALL BREATHING LIFE
Johann Sebastian Bach

Finale from the motet, "Sing Ye to the Lord"

II

IN PEACE AND JOY I NOW DEPART
David Fetler

Text from Lundquist's later Renaissance motets.

CHILDREN OF THE HEAVENLY FATHER
Arr. Francis Pyle
Solo, Donnell Jenkins

The melody is a Swedish folk song. Dr Pyle is the head of the music department at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

ALLELUIA
Randall Thompson

The Alleluia is a modern composition The many repetitions of one word would seem monotonous. Randall Thompson has avoided this by a variety of rhythmic figures, melodic lines, and dynamics He displays all the technical facilities available to a composer, but he treats them so artistically that his entire composition becomes one grand expression of praise.

☆ ☆ ☆

INTERMISSION

☆ ☆ ☆

III

WELCOME, SWEET PLEASURE
Thomas Weelkes

Thomas Weelkes ranks high as a madrigal writer, for his works are the product of a fertile imagination He was able to build up massive effects and give color to the expression of his ideas.

THE LITTLE WHITE HEN
Antonio Scandello

A madrigal from the fourteenth century

TROIS CHANSONS
Paul Hindemith

THE DOE
SINCE ALL IS PASSING
IN WINTER

Poems by Rainer Maria Rilke

Paul Hindemith, born in Germany in 1895, is considered one of our most facile composers in the modern style Hindemith is the best all-around musician of our time, creatively active as a theorist, teacher, player, and conductor, as well as a composer

Chapel Choir

IV

FOUR WHITMAN SKETCHES
John Klein

A FARM PICTURE
PERFECTIONS
THOUGHT
ROAMING IN THOUGHT

These four sketches by Klein are studies in mood

WHAT SWEETER MUSIC
Don Malin
Poem by Robert Herrick

THE KEYS OF MY HEART
Arr. Arthur Warrell
North Country Folk Song

SOON AH WILL BE DONE
Arr. William Dawson

Between Groups II and III, Dr Theodore Pittenger, professor of stringed instruments at McKendree College, will play the following selections:

SERENADE
Franz Drdla

ROMANCE FROM 2nd CONCERTO
Henri Wieniawski

Mary Mewes, Accompanist

McKendree College Choir spring concert tour.

Although data on every graduate was unavailable, the responses to the Alumni Questionnaire reveal that 35.9 percent worked in education, 19.7 percent worked in business, 17.3 percent worked in the church, 11.9 percent were in civil service and the military, 2.6 percent were in the legal professions, and other categories totaled 12.6 percent. This distribution of careers for McKendreans is typical of that of students from other eras in the history of the college.

Dr. Grow had stated on one of his earliest visits to McKendree, "The church-related college has a definite and important mission to fulfill. . ." (*McKendree College Bulletin*, November 11, 1949). Evidence shows that Dr. Grow was indeed able to enhance that mission during his tenure as president of McKendree College. The January 28, 1957, issue of the *McKendree Review* enthusiastically endorsed Grow:

> *To many people a college president is one who presides over an education institution by appointment. But to the students of McKendree, a college president is a man of scholarship, tact, and insight. We speak, of course, of our own Dr. Russell Grow.*
>
> *Dr. Grow has accomplished many things while he has been at McKendree. Some of them are the remodeling of both Clark and Carnegie halls, complete remodeling of the main administration office, the building of a student lounge and bookstore, new journalism offices, a band room, and an increase in Ph.D.'s among the college faculty. These are but a few of the material things which our president has done to make McKendree a greater place to receive an education.*
>
> *Because of Dr. Grow's complete confidence in this school and to the students who attend it, the school has received greater strength from within. In the past there was a bit of hesitancy on the part of a student to say he attended McKendree, but thanks to the dignity which Dr. Grow and his family have given to the school and the many improvements which they have been instrumental in bringing about, we now speak with pride in reference to McKendree.*
>
> *To too many people a college president is only a figurehead, but to us he is a person who smiles and has a kind word for us when we meet him on campus. He is an administrator with a firm but understanding hand. We students at McKendree realize constantly that we have one of the finest men in the country for our president.*
>
> *We also realize that to find another college president with the tact, scholarship, executive ability, and high religious principles that Dr. Grow maintains would be difficult – if not impossible.*
>
> *Only recently under the competent supervision of Dr. Grow has the college come within the reaches of accreditation and under his continued guidance we will reach accreditation.*
>
> *The difficulty for a small school to survive has been proved to us by the fact that one of our smaller neighboring colleges has been forced to close her doors to those seeking higher education. Whether or not this was due to incompetence of the executive who headed this school is not known. But we McKendreans do know that with Dr. Grow heading our school we will not succumb to any of the pitfalls which are now engulfing other small schools.*
>
> *We would like you, Dr. Grow, to know that the student body of McKendree College is behind you in any enterprise you may wish to undertake concerning McKendree. WE SALUTE YOU!*

Ironically, at the very next college board meeting, on February 7, 1957, Dr. Grow submitted his resignation. The board accepted with regrets (Board Minutes). Dr. Grow accepted a position at Culver-Stockton College in Missouri to begin in September 1957. All McKendree would come to miss him and his family.

Dr. Grow died on May 7, 1974. The following tribute appeared in The Tulsa World:

> *Dr. Grow was a rare tutor. He was a man who would have ended Diogenes' search. He always gave more than he took, and he never required anything of anyone that he himself had not once done. His romance with life was vivid.*

The Administration of President Russell Grow
Faculty List

1950-51

Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Dorothy Barnett*	Physical Education, Science
J. R. Blankenship*	Music
Gertrude Bos	Librarian
Lawrence Boyer	Economics, Political Science
Earl Dawes	Education, Psychology
Katherine Daniel	English
Eliza J. Donaldson	Commerce
Beth R. Dolan	English
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Tommy Lou Fox	Business Education
Wiley B. Garvin	Education
Dorah Grow*	Business Education
Bertha W. Gutekunst	French, Spanish
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Physics
Harold Hertenstein	Mathematics
Edward L. Hoffman	Philosophy, Religion
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Piano, Organ, Theory
Avis Leilich*	Physical Education
Jean Lougeay	Art
Elmer Murray	Education
Gerald Nielsen	Public School Music
Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Elizabeth White Parks	Journalism, Director of Public Relations
Leslie Purdy*	American Government
Hugh Redden	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
R. C. Sayre	Practice Teaching
Mildred Silver	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
Evelyn Troutman	Philosophy, Religion
Lewis B. VanWinkle	Education, Psychology, Registrar, Director of Placement Service

1951-52

Robert C. Ashby*	Education
Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Eva Burkett	English
Samuel Carter	Physics, Coach
Cyclone Covey	History
Earl Dawes	Education
Thomas D. Evans*	Sociology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
R. C. Fox*	English
Tommy Lou Fox	Business Education
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Religion
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry, Director of Evening and Summer School
Edward L. Hoffman	Philosophy, Religion
W. Howard Ketring*	Sociology, Psychology
William M. King*	English
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Music
D. W. Lewis	Speech
Jean Lougeay*	Art
Lew W. Mason*	Business Law
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics
Elmer D. Murray*	Education
Gerald Nielsen	Public School Music
Inez H. Neal*	Business Education
Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Elizabeth White Parks	Journalism, Director of Public Relations
Robert Pulliam*	English
Leslie Purdy*	Sociology
Hugh Redden	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Francis L. Richardson	Education. Director of Student Personnel
R. C. Sayre*	Education
Mildred Silver	English
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean
Evelyn Troutman	Religion
Lewis B. VanWinkle**	Education, Psychology

1952-53

Robert C. Ashby*	Education
Robert Baeder*	Social Studies
Chester S. Bagg	Voice
Edwin P. Baker	German, Dean Emeritus
Samuel Carter	Physics
James D. Collie	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Cyclone Covey	History
John Dustin	Librarian
Thomas D. Evans*	Sociology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Beatrice Godwin	Assistant Librarian
Marguerite Grandy	Literature
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Religion
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
W. Howard Ketring*	Sociology, Psychology
Jean Fisher King	Language, Literature
Oliver H. Kleinschmidt	Music
D. W. Lewis	Speech
Jean Lougeay	Art
Lew W. Mason*	Business Law
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics

Weekly Chapel Service.

Elmer D. Murray*	Education
Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Language, Literature
Edgar B. Purdy*	
Leslie Purdy*	Sociology
Francis L. Richardson	Education, Director of Student Personnel
R. C. Sayre	Education
Virgil Seymour*	Social Studies
Mildred Silver	English
Stimson Smalley	Greek, Religion
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
John Strange*	
Vetta Jean Tayor*	Social Studies
Lewis B. VanWinkle	Education, Psychology, Dean

1953-54

Robert Ashby*	Education
Robert Baeder*	Social Studies
William Bailey*	
Howard Bundy*	
Wayne Burkey*	
Samuel Carter	Physics
James D. Collie	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Cyclone Covey**	History
Thomas D. Evans*	Sociology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Mary Givens	French, Spanish
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian
Marguerite Grandy	Librarian
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
Richard Howe*	
Delmar Koebel*	Business Law
Joseph Leiber*	
Jean Lougeay	Art
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics
Nell G. Oppitz	History
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Language, Literature
T. M. Pearson	English, Journalism
Theodore Pittenger	Music
Francis L. Richardson	Education, Director of Student Personnel
Martin Roper	Art
R. C. Sayre	Education
Virgil Seymour*	Social Studies
Mildred Silver	English
James Simms*	Religion
Stimson Smalley	Religion
Robert Stanley*	
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
Paul Woods*	

1954-55

Wayne Artis	Religious Education
Norman Beck*	Education
Talbert Belcher*	
Howard Bundy*	

Wayne Burkey*	
James D. Collie	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Cyclone Covey	Government, History
Thomas D. Evans*	Sociology
Velma Fairburn*	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Mary Givens	Foreign Language
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian
John Godwin*	
Marguerite Grandy	Librarian
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean, Registrar
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
Laum Jopin*	
Ethel Kaump	Speech, Dramatics
Delmar Koebel*	Business Law
Murray Kovner*	
Jean Lougeay	Art
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics
James Nettleton*	Religion
Nell G. Oppitz	History, Sociology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Language, Literature
R. A. Patterson*	
T. M. Pearson	English, Journalism
Theodore Pittenger	Music
Francis L. Richardson	Education, Director of Student Personnel
Martin Roper*	Art
R. C. Sayre	Education, Psychology
Virgil Seymour*	Social Studies
Mildred Silver	English
James Simms*	Religion
Stimson R. Smalley	Religion
Charles J. Stowell	Mathematics, Dean Emeritus
Joan Warner	Journalism, Dir. of Public Information

1955-56

Wayne Artis	Religious Education, Golf Coach
Louis Butts	Education
James Collie	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Cyclone Covey	History, Government
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Velma Fairburn*	Physical Education
Fred Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Wiley Garvin	Education
William N. Grandy	Philosophy. Dean
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
Edward Hoffman*	Religion
Richard Howe*	
Ethel Kaump	Speech, Drama
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics
James Nettleton	Religion
Nell G. Oppitz*	History, Sociology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
Elizabeth White Parks	English
T. M. Pearson	English
Theodore Pittenger	Music
F. J. Reynolds	Social Stidues
T. H. Reynolds	History
Francis L. Richardson	Education
R. C. Sayre	Education, Psychology
Mildred Silver	English
James Simms*	Religion
Stimson R. Smalley	Religion
Hope Stumpf*	Spanish
Joan Warner	Journalism, Dir. of Public Information
David Weaver	Education, Sociology

1956-57

Wayne Artis	Religious Education
Louis Butts	Education
James D. Collie	Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
William N. Grandy	Dean, Philosophy
Dorah Grow	Business Education
Helmut C. Gutekunst	Chemistry
Edward Hoffman*	Religion
Ethel Kaump	Speech, Drama
Wilson L. Miser	Mathematics
James Nettleton*	Fine Arts
Richard Olmstead	
Nell G. Oppitz*	History, Sociology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
Elizabeth White Parks	English
T. M. Pearson	English
F. J. Reynolds	Social Studies
T. H. Reynolds	History
Francis L. Richardson	Education
Charlotte Ryker	
R. C. Sayre	Education
Mildred Silver	English
James Simms	Religion
Hope Stumpf*	Spanish

*Part time
**On Leave

Webb B. Garrison

The Administration of President Webb B. Garrison (1957-1960)

By Miley Palmer, D. Min. ('58)

On May 15, 1957, the McKendree board of trustees in a special called meeting elected The Rev. Mr. Webb B. Garrison president, to take office on June 3. The interim was short because his predecessor, Dr. Russell Grow, was to join the staff of Culver-Stockton College by the first of September. The Garrison tenure would be as brief as it was quickly begun, yet it would be tremendously important in changing the direction of the college. It would be a time of great creativity at McKendree, and more than a little controversy would be generated in the process.

Prior to coming to McKendree, Webb Garrison served as director of press and publishing for the Methodist Church's General Board of Education in Nashville, Tennessee. A native of Covington, Georgia, he had degrees from both Emory University and Candler School of Theology. After serving pastorates for nine years in South Carolina, he became assistant dean at Candler for a brief time. He then moved to Nashville, where for a year he taught at Scarritt College and Vanderbilt University, before joining the General Board of Education of the Methodist Church. He had been on that staff three years when he came to McKendree, at the age of 39. With him to the president's house came his wife, Mary Elizabeth (nee Thompson), and three children: Carol, 16; Webb, 13; and William, 7. One alumna speaks warmly of Dr. and Mrs. Garrison as "a wonderful (gentleman) and lady!"

Garrison had already made a name for himself across Methodism as a frequent contributor to religious and secular magazines. Under the pen name of Gary Webster he had written a number of articles on science and nature. Under his own name he had written more than a million words in the denomination's *Bible Lessons For Youth* and published two books, *Why You Say It* and *The Preacher And His Audience.* The latter was a Pulpit Book Club feature selection and made a text in the courses of study for all beginning Methodist ministers.

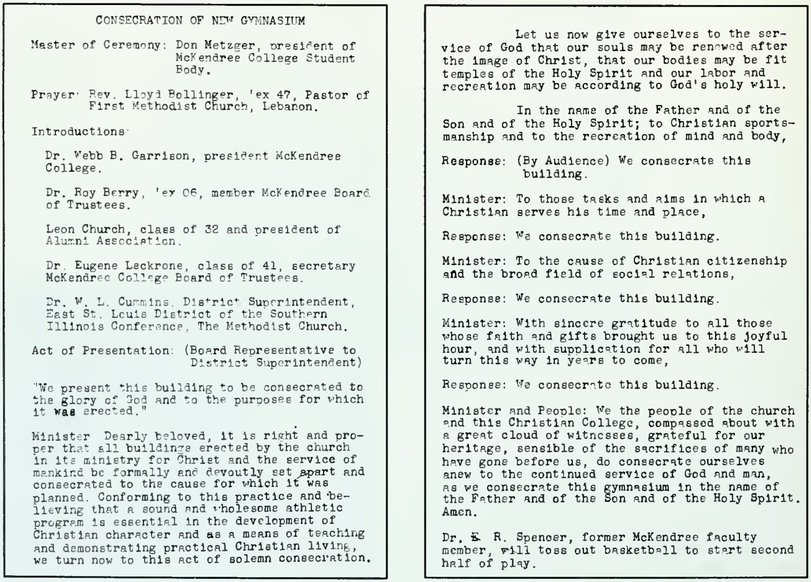
The new president immediately set a vigorous course of action. He called for the Executive Committee on September 17 to work on keeping McKendree in the news and to improve relations between the college and the churches; he also announced that the Methodist Church's General Board of Education, his former employer, had just contributed $10,000 toward a new gymnasium for the campus. On October 11, the full board voted to press ahead with the building of the gym, a project for which ground had been broken at least twice before but then abandoned. Within two weeks a contract for $95,074.10 to build the gym had been given to the Ken Evans Construction Co. of St. Louis, with construction expected to be completed in 103 days.

President and Mrs. Garrison's reception for students and faculty.

There was to be no formal ground-breaking ceremony, just a lightning-fast start. The school at that point had only $30,000 on hand for the project. The board had voted to invest up to $70,000 more of permanent funds in the project but warned that it had to be repaid. There had not yet been a fund-raising campaign because the college's administration felt that "something tangible" had to be done first. Construction began in January 1958, after soil problems were discovered and the footings for the building re-designed.

Bearcat Gymnasium

Funding for the new building, the first for McKendree in over 40 years, remained a struggle. Alumnus-trustee Charles P. Hamill in January 1958 discovered a long-dormant account at Belleville's St. Clair National Bank, containing $700 and listed in the name of "The McKendree Improvement Association." It had been set up by the classes of 1937 and 1938 for "repairs and improvements of McKendree buildings and grounds" but was not to be disbursed until it had reached at least $1,000. Discovery of the account set off a round of contacts with officers and members of both classes, asking for permission to apply the account to the new gym. By May, Administrative Assistant Charles Leckrone announced the launching of a program to sell $100,000 of bonds to finance completion of the building. They were to be offered in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, for 10 years at 4.5 interest. Yet even when the gymnasium, still unnamed, was consecrated


CONSECRATION OF NEW GYMNASIUM

Master of Ceremony: Don Metzger, president of McKendree College Student Body.

Prayer: Rev. Lloyd Bollinger, 'ex 47, Pastor of First Methodist Church, Lebanon.

Introductions:

Dr. Webb B. Garrison, president McKendree College.

Dr. Roy Berry, 'ex 06, member McKendree Board of Trustees.

Leon Church, class of 32 and president of Alumni Association.

Dr. Eugene Leckrone, class of 41, secretary McKendree College Board of Trustees.

Dr. W. L. Cummins, District Superintendent, East St. Louis District of the Southern Illinois Conference, The Methodist Church.

Act of Presentation: (Board Representative to District Superintendent)

"We present this building to be consecrated to the glory of God and to the purposes for which it was erected."

Minister Dearly beloved, it is right and proper that all buildings erected by the church in its ministry for Christ and the service of mankind be formally and devoutly set apart and consecrated to the cause for which it was planned. Conforming to this practice and believing that a sound and wholesome athletic program is essential in the development of Christian character and as a means of teaching and demonstrating practical Christian living, we turn now to this act of solemn consecration.

Let us now give ourselves to the service of God that our souls may be renewed after the image of Christ, that our bodies may be fit temples of the Holy Spirit and our labor and recreation may be according to God's holy will.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit; to Christian sportsmanship and to the recreation of mind and body,

Response: (By Audience) We consecrate this building.

Minister: To those tasks and aims in which a Christian serves his time and place,

Response: We consecrate this building.

Minister: To the cause of Christian citizenship and the broad field of social relations,

Response: We consecrate this building.

Minister: With sincere gratitude to all those whose faith and gifts brought us to this joyful hour, and with supplication for all who will turn this way in years to come,

Response: We consecrate this building.

Minister and People: We the people of the church and this Christian College, compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, grateful for our heritage, sensible of the sacrifices of many who have gone before us, do consecrate ourselves anew to the continued service of God and man, as we consecrate this gymnasium in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.

Dr. E. R. Spencer, former McKendree faculty member, will toss out basketball to start second half of play.

Presentation and Consecration of new gymnasium.

on December 12, President Garrison offered to name it for anyone willing to donate the final $65,000 to wipe clean the debt. The ceremony, done during the halftime of the Homecoming basketball game, was presided over by Don Metzger, student body president.

In the process of creating the gymnasium, a McKendree landmark disappeared. Lake Beautiful, source of student lore and mosquitoes for generations, was drained in August 1958. It was soon filled with dirt and sowed with grass seed. Several students who worked during the summer of 1956 to clean Lake Beautiful recalled pulling all kinds of trash from its depths, including a set of rusty bed springs, which caused much speculation.

While this major building initiative moved ahead, President Garrison also set in motion an even more far-reaching initiative: He pushed for changes in the structure of the college's board of trustees, broadening its balance and scope. Half of the trustees and all of the board of visitors, who had voting rights among the trustees, were Methodist clergy. In the December 1957, board of trustees meeting, Garrison proposed abolishing the board of visitors and changing the ratio of trustees so that no more than one-third could be drawn from any one profession. He also urged drawing trustees from a wider area, particularly seeking representation from across the Mississippi in St. Louis. The balance of power on the board would be considerably altered.

New faculty members were also attracted to the school under the new young president. In September 1957, Dr. John Walker McCain, Jr., came to the English Department from the University of Dubuque, Dr. Roland Preston Rice returned to McKendree from Williams College to be professor of religion and director of religious activities, Earl H. Dawes became head of the adult education program, and Eldon Dittemore came from Shurtleff College to head the business department. For the second semester, it was noted that 30 new students enrolled, 10 of them freshmen and the rest upperclassmen. By August 1959, 295 seniors had graduated for the year, half of them in the field of education.

In accordance with his concern to increase the ties of the school to the church, Garrison scheduled Founder's Day in 1958 on February 28 instead of the traditional February 20 so that Methodist Bishop Charles Wesley Brashares could be present. At that celebration, it was announced that the college was being "rededicated to the Church." At the same time, Bishop Brashares called a special session of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, to be held in Centralia, to consider a request to give an additional $65,000 a year to McKendree. That meeting attracted national attention and was reported in *Time* magazine. Speakers at the conference, which did accept the request, included student Lynn Grove, trustee Milburn P. Akers, and the former president of the National Education Association, J. Lester Buford.

Mrs. Goodpaster receives "Alumni Mother of the Year" award from Dean Grandy.

Another initiative of President Garrison was to move McKendree toward becoming a strong liberal arts college. He first proposed to eliminate the extension programs, which the trustees agreed to do after May 1960. At that point, McKendree was offering 42 off-campus courses over the southern third of the state. His second step was to have the school accepted into the Council of Small Colleges, which approval was announced on May 31, 1958; it was not the same as full accreditation but was a step towards academic respect. At the board of trustees meeting of Oct. 23, 1959, he announced that he aimed for fewer students through the tightening of academic requirements.

Students in line for registration.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* Magazine of Nov. 23, 1958, featured an article about the dynamic young president of McKendree, reporting that when he had been brought to the school in June 1957, "McKendree had one foot in the grave. Its treasury was almost empty, its enrollment far too low, its buildings badly in repair. He was told to cure the patient or bury him." The article went on to report that in the months since, support from the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church had increased from $33,000 to $99,000 annually; enrollment of full-time students had risen 22 percent to nearly 300 (a figure Garrison hoped to double within the next decade); and the new gymnasium had been completed. The president revealed that he had proposed a master plan for a $2,500,000 building program to cover the next 25 years and that a leading St. Louis architectural firm had been hired to draw blueprints. In a caption of a photo of Dr. Garrison, the magazine commented that "The future of McKendree is pretty much in the hands of its progressive new president . . . To survive, the old school is making revolutionary changes."

One of those changes kicked off the most controversial period in memory at McKendree and perhaps contributed to the shortened tenure of Webb Garrison as president. The chapel had deteriorated so badly that a proposal was made to demolish it and build another, which caused such a storm of protest that the decision was finally made to restore the old building.

Student memories from that period are relatively free of such controversy, however; in fact, they recount warm relationships, good learning, fun activities in art, drama, and music—and pranks. One alumna remembers beginning her student years at McKendree shortly after her father had died and being too far from home to be with her mother on weekends; McKendree gave her "all the support of a caring family." Another recalls being married in the Little Chapel over Eisenmayer Gym by Rev. Dittemore, when it was over 100 degrees in the room and there was no air conditioning—then a year later walking in the graduation ceremony the day after her first child had been born. The male students made a pact to carry her if she fainted and passed her a pillow to sit on during the ceremony!

An alumnus mentions gathering for prayer and praise services around a birch tree in front of Clark Hall, hearing Stan "The Man" Musial lecture on campus, and organizing the first formal dance on campus, in Eisenmayer Gym in December 1960. Another alumna recalls that the "Distinguished Leaders Series" of lectures on campus included such luminaries as Senator Stuart Symington, Governor William Stratton, and publisher Richard Amberg, among others.

One alumnus remembers being chased on Sadie Hawkins Day and not being caught, and as a freshman being taken out into the country for a late night walk, a favorite feature of "Hell Week." His tormentors were Miley Palmer and Milton Hart, two childhood friends of his, and it was those two who afterwards went to President Garrison and proposed that the "Hell Week" initiation be changed to "Help Week." With his help, they then organized freshman teams under the guidance of upperclass students to clean up the campus and rake yards in the Lebanon community, wash windows, and do other such menial labors for elderly folk.

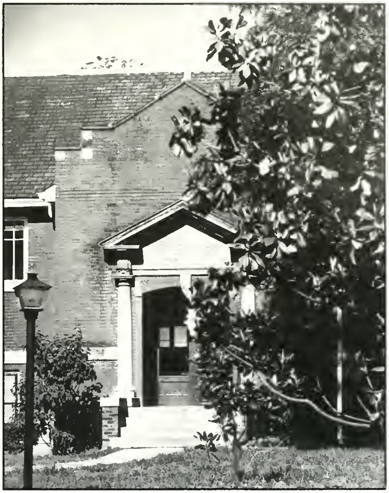
The same student remembers that several freshmen, among them Raydean Davis and Carl Manier, tried to "return the favor" by taking a senior, Charlie (Bear) McKnelly, for a snipe hunt in the woods near Horner Park. They left him with a bag to catch the snipe, but when they got back to their car, they found the keys gone! After pushing the car all the way back to campus, they decided to return to Horner Park to rescue Charlie – but could not find him. They spent the rest of the night searching the woods, while Charlie, who had pocketed the car keys, slept peacefully back in the men's dorm.

Music students with George Tuerck, Music Instructor.

In many ways it was an innocent time, when art students painted a mural on the basement wall under the dining hall depicting, among other things, a female pushing a lawn mower, only to be told by Zada Dickson, the art teacher, to change the figure to a male, for "ladies don't mow grass!" When the same group had an art show, one student dropped a metal spike into the punch bowl, so that those present could have "spiked punch." Women students being initiated into Clio had to attend a basketball game in formals and walk the length of the gym cheering! It was also a time when dating habits seemed a little more complicated: Female students on campus had to be in the residence hall by 10:30 PM, and the dorm director, Mrs. Hanbaum, flicked lights on and off to remind couples on the porch of the time. When the men's dorm became crowded, part of the women's residence hall was partitioned off so men could share it; one alumna laughs that she and Emerial Owen teased each other about being "room-mates," a daring concept in the fifties! One alumna recalls that she came to college thinking that if anyone kissed her, she'd become pregnant; when someone did kiss her (without permission), she cried because she feared that she had disgraced her family. But then Prof. Fleming walked by and invited her to his class on human anatomy, and she "learned about sex very clinically"!

On the other hand, there was a dark side to the era as well. When asked about the diversity of the student body, one alumna replies, "Very little in the '50s. Life was simple." There were few black students at McKendree, none living on campus, and no black faculty. An alumna tells of going regularly with several classmates to a downtown restaurant for cream pie each day. One day, a dark-skinned classmate went with them, and the manager of the restaurant told the group, "Never bring that guy in here again." She said that the student was Spanish, but the manager growled, "He looks like an East St. Louis n..... to me!" She says, "I was so sorry for the boy. He never went with us again." One of the black students of that time, however, speaks gratefully of McKendree for giving him the education that enabled him to rise from the rank of private to three-star general! One alumnus remembers that two male students were driven from campus for being "gay," and the "religious" people in the Methodist Student Movement group were especially abusive of the two, even though one of them had been an active member of the group. He said it made him more tolerant of diversity in later years.

The state of Illinois had begun to push teachers to get a B. A., so many of them crowded into courses at McKendree, often taking more than four years to finish the degree. One such student says she could never have done the required work for her profession, because of her roles as mother of two small children and pastor's wife, had not McKendree offered off-campus and summer courses of study. Another remembers being reassured by a faculty member's comment that "a degree does not make you smarter, but it is a tail-light which keeps others from running over you." At least one student began college during World War II and did not finish her degree at McKendree until 1961; she went on



Benson Wood Library

Student Librarian and students hard at work.

to finish a master's degree in 1964 and retired in 1968. Another student took 17 summers to graduate. There were still some veterans of the Korean War taking courses at McKendree as well; one student remembered being regularly awakened at night by the screams caused by one such "vet's" nightmares.

There were lesser traumas remembered by some students. One recalls seeing a "cute little cat" wandering around campus and later finding the same cat the subject of a dissection in science class; and how those who had lab just before lunch entered the dining hall smelling strongly of formaldehyde. Another recalled the pranks played on Mrs. Hanbaum, director of the women's residence, which included a cat shut in her room over a weekend, and a mouse delivered to her in a nicely-wrapped box.

When asked about faculty members who had a significant influence on their development, students often mentioned Prof. Fred Fleming in biology, Dr. Mildred Silver in English, Emerial Owen and Charles Cox as counselors, Drs. Roland Rice and Stimson Smalley in the Religion Department, Coach Jim Collie, and Glenn Freiner and Orville Schanz in music. One remembered that Prof. Fleming said he spent two to four hours each night preparing and rehearsing the next day's lecture, even though he had 30 years' experience; and that students had to remember what Prof. Fleming said because whole sentences from the lecture would be on the test that he gave each week. One alumna remembers Prof. Fleming for teaching morals as well as biology and being a great friend as well as teacher. Another remembers his "teaching religion" in his biology classes and calling cigarettes "the weed of iniquity." Once in a class discussion on the scientific definition of life, a class member asked Fleming what his definition would be; he thought a moment and replied, "I believe life is the breath of God breathed into every creature." Still another tells of his sending a student over to the men's residence hall to get two class members out of bed for an 8:00 AM class, and doing it several times during the semester. Her husband recalls that Fleming would lean out his office window to inform smokers on the steps of the science building that, in the slightly changed words of an old hymn, "when the roll is called up here, you'd better be here."

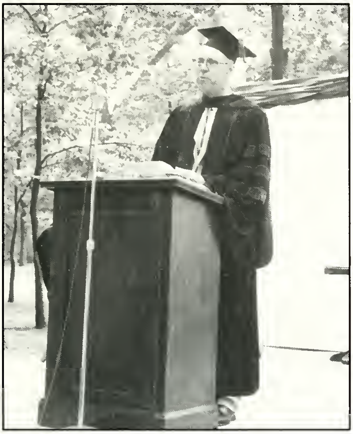
Another alumnus remembers Dr. John McCain's falling asleep during his own lectures in his room on the second floor of Old Main, and students escaping out the window and shinnying down a drainpipe to avoid waking him. One recalls that Prof. Helmut Gutekunst, chemistry professor, in spite of his handicapped condition struggled each day up three flights of stairs to his laboratory. Another remembers Ethel Horner having fallen but still managing to make all her classes while using a cane; "She maintained dignity in her profession," she says. An alumna tells of Prof. Freiner taking her in hand as a freshman and giving her a chance to develop her musical skills and comments that this kind of attention is the advantage a small college can offer. Others remember the fun of choir tours, and the leadership Prof. Freiner gave the group.

Nor were faculty members the only ones remembered with fondness. One alumna speaks warmly of "Mom" Florence Thornley, chief cook, as having great influence on several generations of students. She lived with her daughter in rooms above the dining hall and was always available as counselor and confidante. Stories are also recalled about off-campus figures, such as "Dirty Dave," who reportedly made hamburger patties for his popular cafe by squeezing them under his arm pit, and 'Dopey' Lehman, the local constable, who was looking through a key hole just as a potential "panty raider" slammed the door open, leaving him with an impressive "shiner."

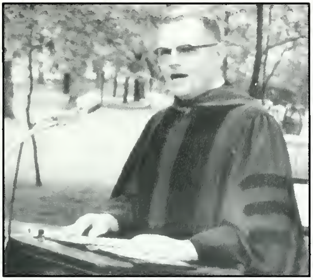
Some alumni memories concern tragedies that occurred later to fellow students. One remembers that "Butch" Baum, '59, was a legend in international insurance sales, becoming a millionaire twice, and then was killed when his own airplane crashed. Another recalls alumnus Ken Frazier dying in Vietnam when he, a medic tending the wounded, threw himself on an enemy grenade to save his comrades; he had only about 30 days left on his tour of duty.

Sports remained an important part of the McKendree story. One student recalls misjudging a short fly ball, which led to the baseball team's only loss of the season (it ended with a 24-1 record), and marveling that Coach Loy Dale Cruse would still speak to him. Another remembers the naming of Lloyd Castillo, a practicing Roman Catholic, to the "U.S. All Methodist Basketball Squad." However, one remembered how the 1954-55 track and field record was almost ruined because that year's freshman class, placed on the track field all night as part of "Hell Week," burned the school's hurdles in order to keep warm! One basketball player of the era recalls that their win over Illinois State one year was probably the team's greatest up to that time—and the following year I.S.U. hired McKendree's coach, Dr. James Collie.

Though many alumni speak warmly of the quality of education received at McKendree as well as the fine relationships, at least one former student demurs. He



Dean Grandy at Commencement.



Dr. Webb Garrison returns as speaker at 1960 Commencement.

thinks the school had low morale because of its unaccredited status and classes were very easy, "more like a glorified high school." To this day, he says, he cannot understand why he stayed; perhaps he "fell into the easy role of being a taker rather than a giver," and "extracted a very easy B. S. degree." His first class in graduate school changed all that, he says. Nonetheless, he speaks highly of the "good work ethic" taught him by Prof. Fleming and says, "Much of what I am today I owe to him."

America was in a time of change during the Garrison years. The McCarthy era with its hatred and fear-mongering seemed at an end, but fresh tensions were rising. An exciting young president soon would take the reins of government, offer a vision of new opportunities, and within three years be shot down on the streets of Dallas. The nation was formally at peace, but in a small, far-off Asian country America's longest war was waiting to begin. It had taken federal troops to integrate Little Rock schools, and a dynamic young pastor named Martin Luther King, Jr., was organizing his parishioners to demonstrate for their civil rights. Americans would soon walk on the moon but would find some of their own city streets less negotiable. All of the nation's institutions would become increasingly suspect in the minds of a number of its citizens, and America would soon find itself needing to recognize and work in a different global economy and political reality.

Whether or not the student body realized it, McKendree was also in a time of significant change, led in no small part by Webb Garrison. He was not to lead the school through the revolutionary transformation he envisioned, however. On Jan. 30, 1960, in the midst of an enormous controversy over whether the college's chapel should be razed or restored, he announced his resignation effective as of February 1 to become pastor of the Roberts Park Methodist Church in Indianapolis, Indiana. Dean W. Norman Grandy was named as interim president while a search was in process. In the meantime, Dr. Garrison was to be retained by the board of trustees as consultant and had been asked to return as commencement speaker in June of that year, when he would be given an honorary doctor of literature degree in appreciation for his work.

In a statement for the press, Garrison pointed out that "any family that has spent 10 years in Methodist parsonages is never quite at home anywhere else. My wife and I have for several years looked forward to pastoral service." He expressed appreciation for the acceptance he had received in Southern Illinois religious and educational circles and looked forward to a continued relationship with McKendree. But at a chapel service filled with students, he pointed out that he had not been able to raise funds "as a president should," although some $800,000 was currently promised to the school. At the end of his speech, the students rose in spontaneous applause for the young president who had dreamed of a new future for McKendree.

The board of trustees minutes of June 10, 1960, approved the hiring of Dr. Max P. Allen as the next president of McKendree at an annual salary of $15,000; the minutes also noted a need for "an increased sense of responsibility on the part of trustees to support the new president."

The Administration of President Webb B. Garrison Faculty List

1957-58

J. Adams*	Religion
Harold Adolphson*	Mathematics
C. Barton*	Education
Norman Beck*	Education
H. Boyd*	Education
Mrs. H. Brown*	Physical Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Louis Butts	Education
Otha Clark	History, German
H. Crenshaw*	Mathematics
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Audrey Dittemore	French, Spanish
Eldon Dittemore	Business Education
Elizabeth Parks Dixon	English, Journalism
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren K. Freeman	Chemistry
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Languages
John Godwin	Mathematics, Physics
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
K. Harden*	Education
W. Higgenbothan*	Business
Richard Kraucovic	Music
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education, Speech
James Nettleton*	Art
Inez Neal*	Business
Kenneth Norris	Science
James Oldfield	Psychology, Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
Frank Pierce*	History
Roland Rice	Religion
T. H. Reynolds	History
R. C. Sayre	Education, Psychology
Orville Schanz	Music

The platform party at the 1958 Commencement.

Mildred Silver	English
James Simms*	Religion
John Stewart*	Education
W. Trimpe*	Education
P. Vise*	Religion
Kent Werner	Music
Suzanne Wicks*	Science
G. Wilkins*	Mathematics
F. Williams*	History
William Wright*	Education

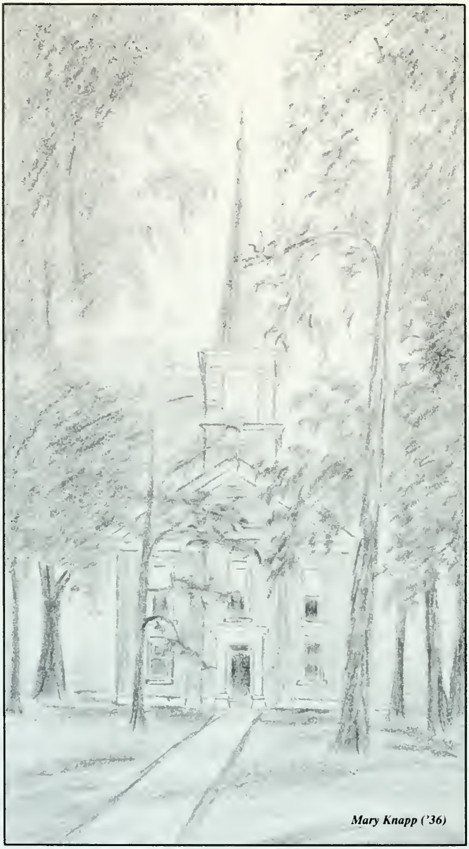
1958-59

Norman Beck*	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Louis Butts	Education
Marita Clark*	German
Otha Clark	History, German
Jennie Cox*	Business Education
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Audrey Dittemore	French, Spanish
Eldon Dittemore	Business Education
Elizabeth Parks Dixon	English, Journalism
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren K. Freeman	Chemistry
Glenn Freiner	Music
John Godwin	Mathematics, Physics
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Philip Kennedy	History, Philosophy
Delmar Koebel*	Business Law
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education
James Nettleton*	Fine Arts
Patricia Nickell*	Physical Education
Paul Nugent	Mathematics
James Oldfield	Psychology, Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
Frank Pierce*	History
Roland Rice	Religion
R. C. Sayre*	Education
Orville Schanz	Music
Mildred Silver	English
Ellice Simmonds*	English
John Stewart*	Education
Curtis Trainer*	Education
George Tuerck	Music
Kent Werner	Music
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Suzanne Wicks*	Biology
Felix Williams*	Education
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech

1959-60

L. D. Bauersachs*	Education
Norman Beck*	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Louis Butts	Education
Marita Clark	German
Otha Clark	History
Jennie Cox*	Business Education
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Eldon Dittemore	Business Education
Elizabeth Parks Dixon	English, Journalism
Mary Donham	Business Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren Freeman	Chemistry
Glenn Freiner	Music
John Godwin	Physics
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Freeman Greer*	English
Lawrence Horsch*	Speech
Arthur Hortin*	Education
Loren Jung*	Education
Philip Kennedy	History
Delmar Koebel*	Business Law
Mariella Kerr	French
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education
James Nettleton*	Fine Arts
Charles Nichols*	
Paul Nugent	Mathematics
James Oldfield	Psychology, Dir. of Athletics, Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business, Registrar
Frank Pierce*	History
Roland Rice	Religion
R. C. Sayre	Education
Orville Schanz	Music
Mildred Silver	English
Marvin Stanley*	
Ellice Simmonds	English
Curtis Trainer*	Education
Wilbur Trimpe*	Education
George Tuerck	Music
Kent Werner	Music
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Suzanne Wicks*	Biology
Felix Williams*	Education
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech

*Part time


Mary Knapp ('36)

McKendree Chapel

The McKendree Chapel

By Miley Palmer, D. Min. ('58)

The heart and symbol of McKendree College has long been considered the chapel with its spire reaching above the campus. The sound of its bell wafting over the town has been one of the most enduring and treasured traditions for both college and community. It's therefore startling to realize that the old chapel almost went out of existence in the latter part of the 20th century.

The history of the chapel reaches back to the earliest days of the college. But the chapel bell is even older. According to Dorothy C. LaRose, a noted authority on bells, the McKendree chapel bell has "a valid claim to being the oldest bell in the United States," while others claim it may be the oldest in the western hemisphere. According to observers who saw it before it was recast in the 1850s, names and dates molded in the bell showed that it was first cast in Spain in the eighth century and recast in the 14th century. In the 16th century, according to a date carved on it, the bell was brought to Florida by Jesuit missionaries. After conflict with natives and English settlers, the Jesuits moved westward to Mexico, taking the bell with them.

Early in the 19th century, the bell was discovered in an abandoned mission near Santa Fe in the New Mexico Territory. Brought to St. Louis, it was recast by the David Caughlin Foundry, apparently to its original design of 25 inches in height and 31.5 inches in diameter; the 16-inch yoke was not recast and remains a part of the bell, retaining its original markings and a classic Greek design of a lady with a lyre. Taken for a display at the Illinois State Fair in Centralia in 1858, the bell was seen and heard by Dr. Nelson Cobleigh, the second president of McKendree, and Prof. R. M. Moore, treasurer of the college, who admired the rich tone of the bell and arranged for its purchase. The women of Lebanon raised $60 for the bell, and it was hung in the belfry of the chapel, where it remained until the steeple was removed in 1959. It first rang for the graduation exercises of the class of 1859.

For 100 years the bell was used to call students to class and chapel services, and in later years it was one of the few left in the nation to use bell ringers, who tugged on a long rope attached to a wheel to ring the bell. Various customs arose around the bell; for instance, each year the freshman class attempted to slip away from campus for a secret picnic. If they successfully eluded both faculty and upperclassmen, they returned to ring the bell in victory. It also signaled other celebrations: When the first $100,000 was raised for the college's endowment during the presidency of Dr. Chamberlin, the bell was rung by students all night.

The first known article about the bell was run in the Methodist Episcopal Church's *Central Advocate* in the early 1870s. In 1951 the college yearbook used the bell as its theme, centering its division pages around different shots of the bell, the tower, and chapel. Various magazines ran articles about the bell in the 1940s and 1950s. Jim Oppitz ('47) once wrote an extended article personalizing the bell, pointing out that "He, rusty, scarred old mass of iron," shows up at chapel every morning, knows more history than Dr. Walton, and could tell better stories than all the bishops in captivity. Instead, he had been a prisoner in a nine-foot-square cell for many years. At the annual spring concert in 1947, the bell was used to accompany a French folk song, entitled "The Bell," sung by the McKendree chorus. In 1952 D. W. Caughlin, grandson of the man who had first shown the bell at the Illinois State Fair, showed up on campus. Asking to see the bell, he was taken to the tower, led up the series of ladders in the dark interior, and was allowed to touch the bell. Before he left, he gave the rope two tugs "for Grandfather."

Such affection for the bell, however, still lay in the future; first, there had to be a chapel. The first building used for worship services was constructed in 1828, the year of the college's founding; it contained 13 lodging rooms as well as a place for worship. In January

1856, it was destroyed by a fire, reportedly started at night by "some unprincipled students." On March 19, 1856, the board of trustees began considering a new building, and on April 2 agreed to "build a house of two stories 50x70 or such dimensions as the committee should agree upon." At the June 1857, meeting of the board, then-president Peter Akers proposed that the building be enlarged to 50x75 feet, still two stories tall, with space for classrooms and library.

Later that same year, Peter Akers resigned as president and Nelson Cobleigh was chosen to lead the school. One of his first tasks was to press forward in building the new chapel, which many felt necessary not only to the academic functions of the college but also for its religious commitment. Insurance money from the burning of the old building, along with a $6,000 loan, was used for the construction, and the graduating class of 1858 held its commencement exercises in the new facility. Seating more than 400 persons, the chapel was pronounced at the time to be "the largest hall of its kind in the state."

The first seats in the building were long, movable benches, and the auditorium was heated by two large stoves, which were removed in 1898 when the three buildings on the hill were connected to a steam plant. The class of 1890 gave opera chairs for the center of the room, and President Chamberlin secured a donation of different chairs to finish seating the room. Later there was a new set of matching chairs put in, given by an anonymous former student from Detroit. Sometimes the seating was moved out, as when the chapel was used as a drill hall during the Spanish-American War.

The spire atop the building rose 140 feet above the front walk and was surmounted by a gilded globe three feet in diameter and a weather vane nine feet in length. Several generations of trigonometry students measured the height of the spire as a problem for class. It was also popular to see which class could hang its colors highest on the steeple and for students to steal the clapper of the bell in the tower.

In 1917, the college purchased a pipe organ for the chapel. First built in 1851 by the Gratian Organ Co. of Alton for a Roman Catholic Church, the instrument had been sold to a Methodist Episcopal Church and then brought to McKendree. Operating by tracker action, which required ropes, wires, and leather straps, the organ contained 11 ranks of pipes ranging from two and three-quarters inches to sixteen feet high, and had two manuals and eleven stops. It continued to operate until 1957. Another organ was presented to the chapel in 1971; on it is a plaque acknowledging the generosity of Otilla M. Baltz, Faith F. Baver, M.D., and Marion Bothwell.

Student examines bell in steeple.

A clock was placed in the steeple in the 1930s, a gift of the Lebanon community under the leadership of the Ladies' Aid Society. It had huge weights on wires that led through wooden tubes to the ground. The clock was wound once a week by the turning of a windlass.

The chapel sometimes was the focus of discussion and disagreement. In 1937, the *McKendree Review's* "Inquiring Reporter" asked, "If the school were offered a new chapel to take the place of the old one, would you consider tearing down our historical old building and putting up a modern chapel in its place?" The results of the poll were not published, for before the Review went to press it was announced that the Historic American Building Survey had pronounced Old Main and the chapel "historical buildings in Illinois." At the same time, Dr. C. R. Yost found the original blueprints for both buildings. Complete measurements of the buildings were placed in the state archives in Springfield and in the Library of Congress.

Unfortunately, however, McKendree College faced a period of decline. The most important issue for the institution was the question of accreditation. By 1957 it was the main item on the agenda for a new president, Webb B. Garrison. In addition to changing the structure of the board of trustees and gathering a new faculty, he instituted a long-range plan that included a $2.5 million building fund. The first building erected was Bearcat Gymnasium, but it was also obvious that something would have to be done about the old chapel.

In 1957, Miss Marion Bothwell of Fairfield, Illinois, announced a gift to restore and refurnish the 101-year-old chapel and endow the departments of religion and fine arts. The gift, the largest in the history of the school up to that time, was in honor of her father, James Cloyd Bothwell, who had attended McKendree with his brother, Henry Clay Bothwell, in 1863-64. He left after one year to fight in the Civil War. Accordingly, the facility was formally named the Marion Bothwell Chapel on the same day that Webb Garrison was installed as president of the college. The kerosene lamp used by James Bothwell as a student was used in the ceremony (it was pointed out that whale oil or lard was commonly used in such lamps at the time). In an interview two years later, Miss Bothwell recalled that, "My father was a small man and not too strong. He went twice to Springfield to enlist but was rejected. The third time an Army man said, 'If he wants to enlist so badly, let's let him in.' They decided he was too frail to carry one of those heavy Civil War rifles, so they gave him a bugle and he was a bugler throughout his service."

While many rejoiced over the prospect of refurbishing the chapel, in actual fact the days of the old building seemed numbered. On October 15, 1958, Dr. Garrison received an evaluation of campus facilities from King Graf, architect with the firm of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassebaum. Graf reported that the exterior wall of the chapel was badly buckled and warped because the building had settled four to six inches unevenly, interior supports were failing, and therefore "the building should be replaced at the earliest opportunity."

Student bell ringer.

Then, on Nov. 3, 1958, Jack Tharp, a student, rang the bell calling all to their classes, and plaster fell from the ceiling in Prof. Glenn Freiner's first floor music studio. The center beam holding the bell was also dislodged. Over the next two weeks, workers re-plastered the damaged areas, but it was soon obvious that there were serious structural flaws in the building. According to a structural engineer's report, the damage was caused by the vibration of the bell and the sway of the 60-foot spire that topped the 145 foot-high chapel. By Nov. 20, chapel services had been moved to First Methodist Church in Lebanon, and the chapel was declared unsafe for use. Engineers told President Garrison that the life of the building was nearing its end, but it might be extended for a short time by taking down the tower and spire.

Over the winter break, Dr. Garrison began to plan the removal of the old chapel and researching the cost of a new one. A letter dated Dec. 12, 1958, written by Graf in response to conversations with the president, reported that a new chapel seating 400 people would run between $240,000 and $280,000; it also referred to a comment apparently made by Dr. Garrison that he might have two sources for $125,000 of the money.

Then on Jan. 20, 1959, President Garrison received a telegram from Mr. Earl H. Reed of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings, urging him to reconsider his "decision to mutilate your nationally famous early chapel," to seek a professional review, and to keep the society informed on progress of the chapel's preservation. On Jan. 23, the *Lebanon Advertiser* announced that the steeple would be removed because it had been condemned by an insurance examiner, and the Building Committee of the board of trustees had authorized Bauer Bros. of Belleville to proceed with the dismantling, which was estimated to cost around $3,000. A campus master plan had also been ordered from Richard Weinel & Associates of Belleville at a cost of $1,350, to be presented to the trustees on Feb. 20. The article noted that removal of the steeple was to have begun the week of publication but had been delayed because of bad weather. This delay gave time to arouse public sentiment to save the chapel.

On January 27, the *McKendree Review* published a front-page interview with Dr. Garrison, in which he said, "The steeple of the chapel will be taken off in the immediate future. We hope that the foundation will be strong enough after that to hold classes on the first floor until a new chapel or educational building is constructed. If this does not prove correct, we shall have to dispose of the chapel sooner than planned." Ignoring the president's option of an educational building being put

Steeple clock is lowered.

up rather than a chapel, the news story said that plans for the chapel were incomplete, an architectural style for a new chapel had not yet been established, nor had a construction date been set.

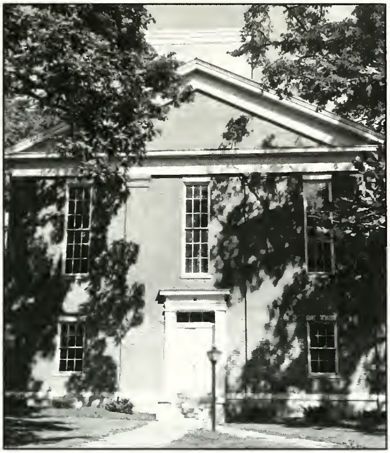
At 1:31 PM on Feb. 5, 1959, a crowd of McKendreans, reporters, and townspeople watched as the steeple was pulled to the ground. One student reporter commented, "Everyone stood around waiting for the steeple to fall and then acted as a group of sharks closing in on a wounded man." The inside of the spire revealed names of many former students. The wood at the top was charred, prompting some to remember when one of the first black students at McKendree was killed when struck by a lightning bolt that glanced off the bell. Many were surprised that the steeple stayed in one piece even after it hit the ground. Prof. R.C. Sayre, a McKendree grad, remarked that "without the steeple on the chapel, it leaves a lonely spot in the sky." Twenty-four hours later, the 400-pound bell was lowered to the ground; a few days later the base of the bell tower itself was brought down.

In an effort to determine the condition of the chapel, bricks were removed from sections of the outer walls so that the inner walls could be inspected. It was revealed that both the inner and outer walls had settled and budged far out of place. Mortar between the bricks was found to be "very crumbly . . . in some instances merely creek sand mixed with a little water and mud." Classes had already been ordered out of the building. Space was converted under the "girl's dorm" and the basement of the library into classrooms. The annex of the Lebanon Methodist Church was leased for use by the music department, and Pearsons Hall was designated as a practice space for piano students.

The same day that the steeple was taken down, an article entitled "McKendree College To Raze Chapel" appeared in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, quoting President Garrison that he had persuaded Miss Bothwell to give a large amount to construct a new chapel. It also reported that demolition of the building would not begin until after the trustees' meeting on Feb. 20 but added that this approval was "considered a formality." Leon Church, president of the Alumni Association, was quoted as saying that alumni had more feeling than money when it came to saving the chapel, but they would try to save the bell. A letter from William J. Murtagh, an official of the National Trust, was quoted: "As the oldest college in the United States under the continuous supervision of the Methodist Church, you have an obligation to the church, college, and the citizens of the United States to preserve such a venerated historic structure and not adopt the short-sighted solution of its destruction." Dr. Garrison admitted that he had received other

Workmen lower bell.

Workmen guide bell to ground.



Chapel after steeple was removed.

telegrams and telephone calls urging reconsideration, but he said, "Frankly, I have ignored the communications. The fellows who sent them without any money weren't helping solve any problems." He went on to say, "We considered restoring the chapel, but when we learned the cost of restoration would be more than the cost of constructing a new building, the plans had to be dropped."

An editorial in the same issue of the *Post-Dispatch* said, "If workmen began to tear down Faneuil Hall in Boston because it was built in 1740 and was thus too old to repair, a protest would go up all over the country. . . . The century-old chapel at McKendree College . . . is a building both historical and lovely. Dear to many generations of . . . students, it has known the presence of governors, senators, and . . . men who rose in legal and civic life of St. Louis. . . . The responsibility for the building rests with the college trustees . . . in a larger sense it is the responsibility of the Methodist Church throughout Southern Illinois. But this handsome building actually belongs to the Mississippi Valley so much of whose history it has seen. Surely it can be preserved."

After the two pieces appeared in the St. Louis paper, opposition began to mount against demolishing the chapel. Yet not everyone joined the protest. An interview with Miss Marion Bothwell, the generous donor for the chapel, appeared in the *Wayne County Record* dated Feb. 9, 1959. Nearly 86 years of age, she told the reporter that she approved of the destruction of the old chapel. "I am not devoid of sentiment," she said pleasantly but firmly. "However, we must be practical. That lovely building was made of soft brick. It could only have been repaired at great cost, and even then would have remained an old structure. I am thinking not only of the past 100 years it has served, but also of the coming hundred years . . ."

Ironically on that same day, Feb. 9, the college faculty presented a protest to the trustees, terming removal of the old chapel an "utter destruction." They recommended that a committee made up of trustees, President Garrison's representatives, alumni, and townspeople be created to work toward a more satisfactory solution, and urged that participation be solicited from the National Trust for Historical Preservation, the National Institute of Architects, and the Illinois Historical Association. This apparently convinced the president to reconsider the possibility of renovation, for on Feb. 19 he received a report from King Graf, architect, entitled "Preliminary Specifications for the Structural Restoration of the McKendree College Chapel," which included a detailed examination of renovation costs, estimated to be $80,850. Graf also recommended that if the chapel were not renovated, then it should be torn down. The report, however, was not released to the public, and the next day proved to be a tough one for President Garrison.

Feb. 20, 1959, was Founder's Day, an important tradition for the college. It also was a meeting day for the board of trustees, when a new president of the board was to be elected. As it turned out, the man elected was

Marion Bothwell, benefactor of restored chapel.

Milburn P. Akers, managing editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and great-grandson of Peter Akers, the McKendree president who had proposed the construction of the chapel Dr. Garrison now proposed be torn down. Whatever the discussion was at that board meeting, at the end the trustees issued a statement applauding the sentiments of those who wanted to restore the chapel, committed itself to cooperate in that effort, and ordered that the decision on demolition be postponed for a year in the hope that $100,000 could be raised for renovation – though the board also noted that no money was currently available nor were there prospects of immediately finding the funds, since the priority needed to be on obtaining accreditation through higher faculty salaries, better classrooms, and better laboratory facilities. News reports of the statement also noted that "a member of the architectural firm in St. Louis that surveyed the chapel made possible suggestions for restoring the building... When asked if a new building similar to the present one could be built, the architect simply said that the charm and grace of the building would be lost."

Two days before the trustees' report was released to the press, President Garrison wrote Congressman Melvin Price concerning the meeting. He stated that he felt there had been considerable misinformation in the press and expressed a hope that "perhaps now that the somewhat emotional atmosphere about (the chapel) is being dissipated by this one year's reprieve, things will quiten (sic) down a bit." But that was not to happen easily. The *Lebanon Advertiser* on Feb. 27 published a call for those favoring chapel restoration to meet at 2:00 on Sunday, March 1. It noted that members of the Alumni Association were divided on the issue of restoration versus replacement, and therefore a new organization committed to preserving the chapel had to be created.

Dr. Garrison's letter to Representative Price was apparently prompted by a previous letter to Price from Elizabeth Parks Dixon. Director of Public Relations for McKendree in the late 1940s and early 1950s, she had maintained close ties with the college. An undated note from Mrs. Dixon indicated that she had written Representative Price and Adlai Stevenson. She also said that she had been informed by Cleve Weyenberg, president of the Lebanon Chamber of Commerce, that Miss Marion Bothwell had set aside $350,000 for the college, more than originally believed. On March 3, Mrs. Dixon received a reply from Congressman Price, stating that he was "extremely pleased that this action (the board's reprieve for the chapel) was taken. It is my feeling that the public interested in the preservation of historical edifices will respond to make it possible to keep the old chapel." He also sent her a copy of President Garrison's letter to him, received on Feb. 23.

In the March 1959, issue of *The Chimes*, published by the Southern Illinois Conference Woman's Society of Christian Service, President Garrison wrote an article which began "Change or perish!" It went on to say that "too long, (McKendree's) constituents have loved her more than they cared for her." He pointed out that insurance engineers had pronounced the chapel steeple unsafe and that there was no cement in the mortar used between bricks, commenting that any "gentle member of the Woman's Society of Christian Service could push mortar out with her finger." He finished by claiming that the cost of restoring a building with 17-inch brick walls that are totally lacking in cement would be prohibitive, and "the only sensible and Christian" solution is "to remember and revere the past, but go on into the future by cutting new cloth to fit the changed patterns of our present age."

In another text, President Garrison argued that the college administration would make a mistake in letting itself "... become champions of the ... view (that) the fate of the chapel is equated with the future of the institution that it symbolizes but does not include." He concluded by saying that the chapel was not as big as the institution of which it was a part.

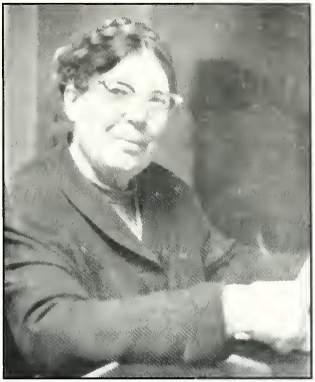
Others did not feel that way. Over the summer of 1959, the Chapel Renovation Committee was organized. Dr. Roland P. Rice, head of McKendree's Religion Department, was selected as chairman, with Elizabeth Dixon, Leon Church (president of the Alumni Association), and Mrs. E. Seubert as vice-chairs. Dr. R. C. Berry was elected treasurer, Robert Brown secretary; other officers were Mrs. Church, Mrs. Ruth Chamberlin, D. M. Hardy, and Irving Dilliard. It was agreed that their term of office would expire in October 1960 "on completion of work and realization of purpose." The purpose was defined as raising funds needed to restore the chapel as the setting for strengthening the religious values of Methodism, restoring the exterior of Old Main, and contributing whatever funds remained after restoration to the accreditation program. The committee also resolved to have the trustees push the one-year deadline from February 1960, to June 1960. A list of honorary sponsors was compiled, which would eventually include a number of prominent religious, civic, and political leaders. Among them were Senator Paul Douglas, Representative Melvin Price, Governor William G. Stratton, former governor Adlai Stevenson, Bishop Richard C. Raines of Indiana, and Dr. John O. Gross, general secretary of the board of Education of the Methodist Church.

By April, Dr. Roland Rice on behalf of the committee, announced as its goals for the restored chapel, "(1) headquarters for the Religion Department offices and classrooms; (2) a lounge for visitors to the campus; (3) a museum; (4) an auditorium for general use; (5) location in the new steeple for the old chapel bell, which will be rung for classes as it has . . . for many years in the past. The building will be as strong and durable as it was when first constructed. It will continue to serve as McKendree's chief symbol and as one of Methodism's most famous buildings." Dr. Rice said that the "old chapel building will serve as a functioning chapel in just the way as indicated. A new chapel building, which will be known as the Marion Bothwell Chapel, will be constructed sometime in the future. A clear distinction must be made between the old chapel, which will be used as head-quarters for the Religion Department, and the new Marion Bothwell Chapel, which will be used for religious services."

In a separate statement, Dr. Rice said that plans were to replace the present opera chairs with seats of the 1850s, reconstruct the belfry and steeple, and build an easy-access stairway to the tower for visitors to view the bell. He indicated that the present assembly hall would become a museum, where the organ would remain and other articles would be displayed in glass cases; this area would be open to the public for informal worship services and recitals. The first floor would quarter the philosophy and religion departments. He also commented that the restored chapel would in no way hinder construction of a new sanctuary on campus large enough to accommodate a growing student body. By the year 2000 or before, he predicted, thousands of people would make the pilgrimage to Lebanon to see the chapel and hear the bell ring. It would rank second only to the Wesley Chapel in London, England.

Plans were laid for a fund-raising campaign. Funds were to be raised initially through direct solicitation, alumni gifts, sale of miniatures of the chapel bell, and proceeds from the fall and spring Lebanon pilgrimages and the commencement historical pageant. By July, a list of 2,100 prospective donors had been compiled, and by September 7,000 brochures mailed. About $8,000 had been raised toward a goal of $100,000.

On Nov. 28, 1959, President Garrison received a letter from Dr. Henry M. Merkel of Wiley, Colorado, an alumnus, Methodist minister, and a recipient of the Peter Akers Award in 1956. Dr. Merkel said he was disturbed by news that the chapel might be razed, and that if this were done the college might as well be moved. He sent a check for the chapel restoration. In his response Dr. Garrison thanked Dr. Merkel, said he would deliver the contribution to the treasurer for the Committee to Restore the Chapel but pointed out that the drive had only two months to go.


Elizabeth Parks Dixon who pressed for chapel restoration.

On Dec. 9, the day Dr. Merkel received this reply from the president, Mrs. Elizabeth Dixon received a letter from Dr. Garrison in which he wrote that razing the old chapel was "really a trivial" matter. Mrs. Dixon wrote on the president's note that Dr. Garrison had signed his own "professional death sentence." It was a prophetic statement. On Jan. 30, 1960, President Garrison announced his resignation, effective Feb. 1, stating that he had enjoyed his time at McKendree and wished the school well, but he wanted to go back to parish ministry. Edwin Baker, for 60 years a faculty member at McKendree, former dean, and interim president, wrote Mrs. Dixon, " . . . this one (Dr. Garrison's resignation) is a mystery. Perhaps the less I know, the better."

With Dr. Garrison's resignation, the chances of the Chapel Restoration Committee to win more time was increased. The treasurer's report filed with the board of trustees on March 1, 1960, showed a balance of slightly less than $15,000. However, the mailing list for possible contributors had increased to 10,000 names, and Dean Edwin Baker had announced the creation of the Dean Baker Fund, with himself as first contributor of $1,000, provided that 49 others pledged the same amount. The committee requested an extension of the trustee's February deadline, and at its March 4 meeting the board of trustees extended the time limit indefinitely.

As the college began a search for a new president, the Chapel Renovation Committee prepared for a summer drive. It was thought this could be helped if the chapel were declared a Methodist Shrine. On May 2, Dr. Paul W. Yost wrote Roland Rice that a petition would be presented to the American Association of Methodist Historical Societies, asking the group to advocate the declaration of the chapel as a Shrine of Methodism by the General Conference of the Methodist Church. Dr. Yost indicated that "stalwarts such as Peter Cartwright consecrated this chapel by exhortation from its pulpit," an interesting event, considering that Cartwright, one of the leading circuit riders of early Methodism and the founder of many Illinois congregations, had died before the present chapel was constructed.

Accordingly, Dr. Rice delivered a message before the Historical Society of the North Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, meeting in Chicago July 13. He admitted that the chapel had to be closed because it was unsafe but questioned whether "certain values (had been) set in perspective." He told of "his visit to the old bell tower at the precise moment that (a) workman was applying his sledge hammer with violence to the old clock works. Although much of the mechanism was ruined, the destruction was forthwith stopped. A second experience which brought to the fore the certain knowledge that values of worth to the college were being thrown away in our haste to 'dethrone an ancient monarch' of our campus was the discovery that an open roof over the bell tower was allowing potential tons of rain water to pour down into a century-old tracker action pipe organ. It was then that popular feeling began to rise in support of the condemned building." He admitted that "feelings for and against restoration blew like a fierce storm over the generally sedate campus," and that "the president bore the brunt of their thrust, yet he did so with good grace." But he argued the importance of symbols, ending with, "It is our duty . . . to lay down the challenge to a too 'practical' and utilitarian world that the items belonging to the heart must be taken aboard the ship of reason, lest reason itself become the sheerest of madness!"

The Committee for the Restoration of the McKendree College Chapel also proceeded to sell miniature replicas of the chapel bell for $2 each and circulated a new song it had published in 1959, "McKendree Bell." Its lyrics were by Dr. Mildred Silver, who occupied the Hamill Chair of English and was director of the McKendree Writers' Conference. The composer was Dr. Maurits Kesnar, professor of music at Southern Illinois University and director of the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra. Kesnar, a concert violinist and composer of note, unfortunately died in 1957, two years before the composition was officially published.

Dr. Silver's lyrics give some idea of the symbolism of the bell for many supporters of the college:

In boist'rous fun, for vict'ries won, we've heard you ring, McKendree Bell;
Your urgent note from deep bronze throat plucks each heart string, McKendree Bell.

(chorus)

Old Bell, honored Bell, 'Work, worship, play,' prompt us anew.
Wise Bell, hallowed Bell, Keep us loyal, keep us true.

Your call to work we dare not shirk, though hours stretch long, McKendree Bell;
Your stern command we understand helps minds grow strong, McKendree Bell.

(chorus)

Let worship peal this truth reveal, 'God's love rules all,' McKendree Bell;
The will impart to ev'ry heart to heed His call, McKendree Bell. (chorus)

(chorus)

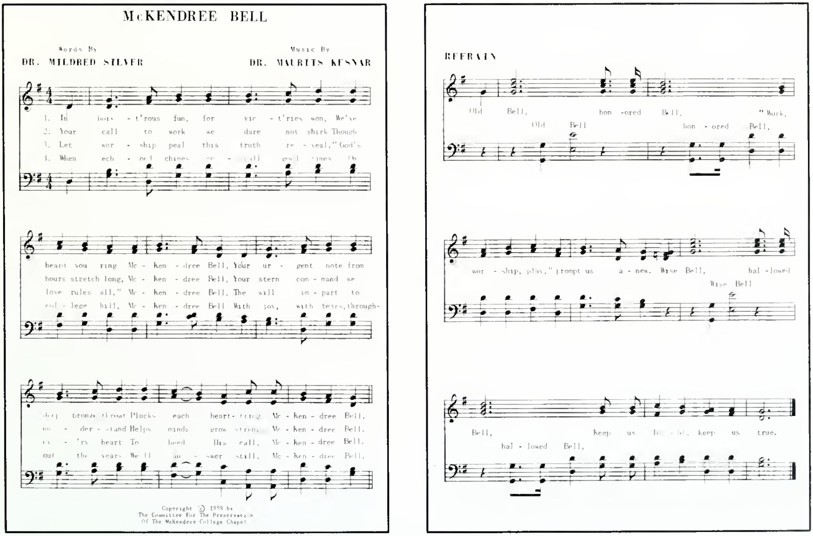
When echoed chimes recall good times on college hill, McKendree Bell;
With joy, with tears, throughout the years we'll answer still, McKendree Bell.

(chorus)

Then Dr. Merkel, the alumnus/pastor from Colorado, again came on the scene. The general conference of the Methodist Church was to be hosted by Denver in that spring of 1960; an estimated 12,000 Methodist representatives from all over the world were scheduled to be present. Dr. Merkel offered, therefore, to take the bell to Colorado, make presentations at the general conference, and then display it in some of the churches of Colorado; he would be responsible for logistics and making public speeches about the need to restore the chapel. The Chapel Restoration Committee enthusiastically concurred, and plans were made to send audio tapes of the bell's ringing and a message about its history to be made available to the delegates.

Dr. Mildred Silver

Miniature replica of McKendree's bell.



McKENDREE BELL

Words By
DR. MILDRED SILVER

Music By
DR. MAURITS KESNAR

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The Committee For The Preservation
Of The McKendree College Chapel

1. In bois - t'rous fun, for vic - t'ries won, We've
2. Your call to work we dare not shirk Though
3. Let wor - ship peal this truth re - veal," God's
4. When ech - o[illegible] chimes good times On
heard you ring Mc - Ken - dree Bell, Your ur - gent note from
hours stretch long, Mc - Ken - dree Bell, Your stern com - mand we
love rules all," Mc - Ken - dree Bell, The will im - part to
col - lege hill, Mc - Ken - dree Bell With joy, with tears, through-
bronze throat Plucks each heart- Mc - Ken - dree Bell.
un - der - stand Helps minds grow Mc - Ken - dree Bell.
ev - 'ry heart To heed His call, Mc - Ken - dree Bell.
out the years We'll an - swer still, Mc - Ken - dree Bell.
REFRAIN
Old Bell, hon -ored Bell, "Work,
Old Bell hon - ored Bell,
wor - ship, play," prompt us a - new. Wise Bell, hal - lowed
Wise Bell
Bell, keep us keep us true.
hal - lowed Bell,

"McKendree Bell" lyrics written by Dr. Mildred Silver.

On May 3, Dr. Rice and his daughter Priscilla set out with the bell and a supply of audio tapes for Denver, a journey which took over 30 hours of driving. To get the bell into the trunk of his car, he had to have the trunk lid removed. Meeting Dr. Merkel in Denver, the trio took the bell to the Civic Auditorium, site of the conference, where they parked the car in front of the only entrance so that everyone entering or leaving would be sure to see it. They stayed until after midnight, showing the venerable instrument and speaking to whomever they could about the plight of the chapel. Much interest was shown, and appointments made to display the bell in various churches after the conference. The next afternoon, the three McKendreans went shopping, and Dr. Merkel bought a pickup truck to carry the 1,200 pound bell. The transfer of the precious cargo was made, and Dr. Rice and his daughter started for home—the trunk lid of his car still missing.

Dr. Merkel wrote Mrs. Dixon, "I got home yesterday at noon with the bell. At 2:00 PM I had the pickup and bell at the mayor's office. Then we went to the office of the *Daily News*, where we had our picture made. The high school band will play for us on the street; then the mayor will make an address, and I will tell the story of McKendree and of the financial needs of the Chapel . . . the bell in the pickup commands interest, and my gun and badge, as a deputy sheriff, command respect."

An article written by the gun-toting preacher gives some indication of what he might have said in his travels with the bell. After rehearsing the situation of the McKendree chapel, he wrote: "Standing before the chapel one is reminded of the cry of the weeping prophet standing among the ruins of King Solomon's Temple saying, 'Is it nothing to you, all ye who pass by? Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow.' . . . Who is left among you that saw this CHAPEL in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it nothing to you alumni? Is it nothing to all you lovers of historical shrines? Is it nothing to you Methodists that McKendree College is facing a most critical period in her one hundred thirty years service to the youth of America?"

On June 4, at the college's annual alumni banquet, Dr. Merkel reported on his activities in Colorado to advocate interest in McKendree and of his adventures with the bell. He then received his second Peter Akers award in recognition of his services. The Chapel Restoration Committee also made him a member of the group.

Then, on June 15, tragedy struck. Dr. Merkel, back in Colorado, was speaking to a church group gathered at the front of the Denver University chapel. He had just concluded his remarks when he suddenly collapsed and died of a heart attack on the chapel steps. Compounding his widow's shock and grief was that she now had sole responsibility of a white pickup truck with purple lettering and a historic 1,200-pound bell. She was apparently equal to the task; a week after her husband's death, she drove the truck with the bell to the annual meeting of the American Bell Society, meeting at the Continental-Denver Hotel. A few days later, Dr. Rice arrived to bring the bell home.

Alumnus Henry M. Merkel and Professor Roland Rice, join in escorting bell to General Conference in 1960.

Truck with bell in back.

At first, the bell and truck were simply locked away because Mrs. Merkel had stopped the insurance. She offered to sell the pickup to the college for $1600, and eventually the school did acquire it. The truck was used for advertisement and promotional purposes, but there seemed to be no plan at first for the bell. One idea that surfaced was to exhibit an oil portrait of the bell, along with a full tone recording. A Dr. Merkel memorial fund was set up, and it was hoped that the Rocky Mountain Conference (Dr. Merkel's conference) would also set up a $10,000 memorial fund that could be used for restoring the steeple and hanging the bell. Proposals over time would be made to dedicate the steeple of the restored chapel to Henry Merkel, but apparently there has never been any action.

Back in Lebanon, the Chapel Restoration Committee met to plan its next strategy. Dr. Max P. Allen, McKendree's new president, had reversed his predecessor's stand and was firmly behind saving the chapel; to show that commitment, he attended the Chapel Restoration Committee's meetings. At the group's July 24 session, much discussion centered on the continuation of Hellmuth, Obata, and Kassebaum, the architectural firm that had been working on the chapel situation. It was decided that there should be no further involvement with this firm, and that Gerhardt Kraemer of St. Louis should be engaged as architect. It was also agreed by consensus that Dr. Rice, as chairman of the Chapel Restoration Committee, should seek to be liaison with the board of trustees and its Executive Committee, in order to recommend that chapel restoration begin as soon as possible. It was stressed that continued contact should be kept also with "the people in Colorado carrying on for Dr. Merkel" and with the "Southern Illinois oil people."

Architect Kraemer soon had surprising information: The chapel was not as badly deteriorated as had been suspected. He had found that the upper floor was solidly supported by interior masonry walls. The biggest surprise was the lack of a foundation under the front wall, although a rock base supported the rear of the building. The most serious damage, he believed, was caused by the outer wall pulling away from the inner wall, caused by strain imposed when two extra windows had been cut in; he felt this could be economically handled. (In actual fact, closing the two windows, pouring a new foundation, relaying the walls, and re-plastering the interior was done for about $25,000.) With this information in hand, the Chapel Restoration Committee, which had begun as a group outside the structure of the college, found itself formally charged by the Executive Committee of the board of trustees to "procure a working plan for the chapel restoration 'with the blessings and good will of the Executive Committee of the board of trustees.'" On Nov. 22, the Restoration Committee met with Robert Stewart, planning consultant of the St. Louis County Historical Buildings Commission, to develop a "restoration plan for the chapel," not a "repair job."

On Feb. 28, 1961, the *McKendree Review* announced that two phases of reconstructing the old chapel were to begin as soon as weather permitted: strengthening the foundation and replacing part of the front wall, after which the chapel could again be used. By March 14, such excitement had built on campus that an editorial in the *McKendree Review* began, "The Chapel is to be reconstructed! . . . those are the sweetest words in the world . . . the best morale booster that could take place . . . a step forward to our ultimate goal – accreditation." The student author continued, "To this reporter, the old Chapel is McKendree. God's love of McKendree. If it weren't, why would He keep up (sic) struggling to raise money to restore it." In a more worldly vein, the writer opined, "McKendree will get more publicity by restoring the Chapel than by building a new one."

Work began on the chapel July 7, 1961. The general contractor was W. W. Mautz. Concentrating on the building portion of the chapel, these repairs were completed by the middle of September. This marked the beginning of the full restoration of the chapel, a signal victory for the proponents of the Chapel Restoration Committee. That month, the *McKendree Review* announced that the chapel had been saved, but $50,000 was still needed. According to a later story, that $50,000 was needed for the third, fourth, and fifth phases, which would include new electrical wiring, refurbishing of interior woodwork, redecorating stairways and the balcony, replacing the tower and steeple, and re-installing the clock and the bell. It was stated that the chapel should then last for another 100 years with only minor repairs. Long range plans for the chapel included a hope that the building would be chosen as the repository for historical materials of the North Central Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, which covered the entire upper Midwest. A list of donors was published that fall as well; it included names of many individuals, churches, Sunday School classes, banks – and Dr. Webb B. Garrison.

On Nov. 26, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, whose original editorial in February 1959 had been a major impetus toward arousing opposition to President Garrison's plan to tear down the chapel, echoed the September article in the *Review* by announcing that the chapel had been saved. President Allen was quoted as saying that the total cost of renovation would be some $100,000, whereas constructing a new chapel would have been around $225,000. The article also mentioned Mrs. Dixon, who had made the renovation a personal project.

Work proceeded on the chapel through the 1961-62 academic year. On May 1, 1962, the building (dubbed

"Queen of the Prairie" by one enthusiast) was opened for tourists, and on June 9, 1962, the Chapel Restoration Committee, having overcome formidable odds, terminated its services. In its short tenure, one administration had suddenly ended, another begun, and a historic building, which many felt represented the symbolic heart of McKendree College, had once more taken its place on the hill.

One more dilemma remained unsolved for many people, however: the placement of the bell. Locked away, then set up in Ames dining hall in November 1968, the bell seemed, for some, out of place; yet there was no consensus to again place it in the tower of the chapel, where its hourly ringing might again weaken the ancient structure. Furthermore, the restoration of the chapel had not been completed. Not until 1969 was it announced that the board of trustees had authorized up to $250,000, part of a large inheritance recently left the college by Miss Marion Bothwell of Fairfield, to be used to refurbish the upstairs sanctuary. This restoration included new lighting, floors, windows, woodwork, plaster, remodeling of the stairway and entrance, reconstruction of the bell tower, and other improvements. Business Manager Vernon Snead said that the college would attempt to incorporate the chapel's original characteristics into the facility, which when finished would seat about 200 people.

On May 13, 1969, the *McKendree Review* published a remarkably long letter to the editor (in unusually large type), signed by Robert F. White, Trustee and attorney for the college. In response to accusations made by Jay Hodges, a candidate for president of the Student Association that year, Mr. White defended the decision of the board of trustees to rehabilitate the old chapel building rather than build a new auditorium for concerts, plays, and other programs. He quoted the will of Miss Bothwell, that the gift from her estate to McKendree "be used in repairing the old Chapel Building or the building of a new Chapel Building (to take its place) . . . Any fund remaining after the chapel is built, equipped throughout and permanently endowed in an amount sufficient to keep the Marion Bothwell Chapel in a perpetual state of good repair and maintenance shall be added to the Bothwell Scholarship Fund for the purpose of aiding deserving male students studying for the ministry and working their way through school . . . ."

Mr. White then stated that the trustees had obtained preliminary plans and costs for a 600-seat auditorium (which would cost 1-1.2 million dollars) and a 1,000-seat auditorium (1.5-2 million dollars), and said that a bequest of one million dollars would not cover either proposal. Nor did he think that the terms of Miss Bothwell's will could stretch to cover a large auditorium for such purposes as plays and concerts. He pointed out that the chapel attendance was about 35, and had not for several years exceeded 100.

Whether or not Mr. White's letter put to rest the controversy over restoring the old chapel, the new hot issue was over the placement of the bell. On June 16, 1969, the newest McKendree president, Eric N. Rackham, wrote a letter to members of the board of trustees in which he pleaded for guidance on the disposition of the bell – whether to keep it in Ames Hall cafeteria, return it to "its former resting place," or mount it at some location "where it will be quite visible." He reported that he had received several verbal unsolicited suggestions and two written ones: The Alumni Executive Committee recommended that the bell be displayed at a central location, preferably in front of the Old Science Building; and Mrs. Helen D. Bullock of the National Trust for Historic Preservation urged reinstallation of the bell in the tower.

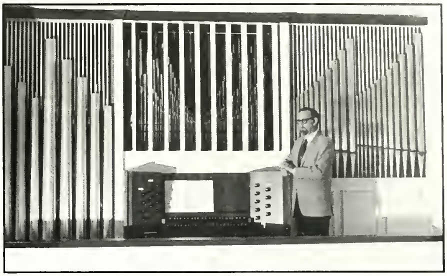
Responses from trustees revealed much division. One sent the president's letter back with a simple handwritten line: "Hang the bell in the steeple." His sentiment was echoed less forcefully by several others, representing different professions, some of whom who said

Steeple restoration.

that they'd prefer to put the bell in the tower if it was financially feasible. On the other hand, some trustees felt that, as one put it, "If the bell is replaced in the steeple, only the McKendree maintenance men will be aware of its presence." Another said that to place the bell in the tower would be for all practical purposes to bury it, and its history would be lost. A hint of another kind of division within the board is found in the letter of one trustee who wrote, "I have sensed a feeling on the part of the clergy wing of our board to hold to a bare minimum the expenditures to be allocated to restoring the old chapel so that a new and probably costly chapel could be built and located on the campus. This would of course minimize the funds from the bequest that would be available for maintenance of these facilities and for ministerial scholarships."

President Rackham resolved the discussion with a letter to trustees dated July 10, 1969. Stating that there was a "slight leaning" in favor of placing the bell in the tower, with a considerable number saying they had "no feelings either way," he announced that he cast his vote in favor of returning the bell to the steeple, with certain understandings: (1) the bell would be mounted in a fixed position to eliminate swaying and vibration, and the clapper would be the only moving part, controlled by an electronic device rather than human "ringers"; (2) a stairway would be constructed to the belfry to more easily permit visitors to see the bell; (3) the total cost of the renovation to not exceed one-half of the sum authorized by the board for that purpose. He also reported that Gerhardt Kraemer, the architect for the decade-long project, favored returning the bell to the steeple.

A news release dated August 4, 1969, said that carpenters had begun the task of rebuilding the belfry, and that the bell had been hoisted in place on July 29. Finally, on Friday, March 13, 1970, dignitaries and friends gathered with faculty and students for Founders' Day, and the ceremony of rededication of the Marion Bothwell Chapel. It was reported that $750,000 of Miss Bothwell's $1,000,000 gift to the college had been set aside as an endowment for scholarships for male ministerial students studying in their third and fourth years at McKendree. Milburn P. Akers closed his remarks in the ceremony by criticizing the student staff of the *McKendree Review*, who had earlier in the week published articles critical of the college administration. "Dr. Rackham and Dean (Emerial) Owen have the confidence and respect of the board of trustees," Mr. Akers said. "You cannot divide us . . . you cannot cause us to lose confidence in our leaders."



Bosch organ resides in restored Bothwell Chapel.

Interior of Chapel.

At 11:30 AM on April 8, 1970, The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, meeting in Chicago, Illinois, announced that McKendree College, in its 142nd year, had qualified for accreditation, having shown "dramatic improvement since its last examination in 1966." Listed among the improvements were seven new buildings, including the library; a streamlined curriculum; an upgraded faculty and staff; and a substantially strengthened operating budget; not mentioned in the college's account later was the renovation of the chapel. President Rackham, attending the meeting, immediately telephoned the news back to campus, where it was anxiously awaited by students, trustees, and personnel. The McKendree bell, in the chapel tower, was rung for a half hour.

MAX P. ALLEN

The Administration of President Max P. Allen (1960-1964)

By Robert H. Campbell ('61)

INTRODUCTION

The turn of the decade from 1959 to 1960 found much turmoil and unrest in the nation and the world. The contrast between the old order, represented by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and the new order, typified by the young and stylish John F. Kennedy, played itself out in numerous facets of American life. The United States was experiencing a number of serious incidents as a result of ever-increasing racial tensions. The economy was flat at best. Politicians argued over whether or not a Roman Catholic could be elected president. Political theorists debated the relative merits of conservatism vs. liberalism. Women were just beginning to enter the work force in large numbers, and increasing feminism was not a popular concept with most males. Three out of four adults smoked cigarettes, oblivious to the health hazards yet to be revealed. The nuclear race was in high gear, with smaller nations striving to catch up and the super-powers engaging in an enormously expensive race to build such a gigantic retaliatory strike force that neither side would risk initiating world conflagration by attacking the other. The Cold War continued unabated as the propaganda mills of both the communist and free worlds generated ample fodder for the ever-expanding news capabilities of television.

The turn of the decade from 1959 to 1960 found much turmoil and unrest on the campus of McKendree College as well. President Webb Garrison had different ideas from other campus leaders and members of the board of trustees about the fate of the old chapel building, which, even after having the steeple removed, was not available for use because of its deteriorated condition. Garrison favored razing the building completely and using money donated by Miss Marion Bothwell in 1957 for a new chapel building instead of restoring the old facility. Others wanted the chapel restored, claiming it would become the symbol of the resilience of the school when faced with hard times. In fact, Bothwell had given the money to restore the chapel in honor of her father, a former McKendree student. Indeed, the chapel had been renamed "Bothwell Chapel" when Webb Garrison was installed as president of McKendree College in 1958.

Garrison's viewpoint was supported by the college architectural firm, Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum. A 1958 report on the condition of all campus buildings stated that the chapel was in very bad condition and should be replaced as soon as possible. Falling plaster and other problems soon caused Garrison to conclude that razing and replacing the chapel was the only option available. In January of 1959, after the chapel's historical value had rallied ardent support for its repair and renovation, Garrison announced that the steeple and bell would be removed in February in hopes of still being able to use the rest of the facility until a replacement could be built. Editorials and news articles in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* garnered more opposition to Garrison's plan to demolish the building, including key faculty members and important alumni, as well as the new chairman of the board of trustees, Milburn P. Akers, the great grandson of Peter Akers. The elder Akers had been the president of McKendree College who had originally proposed the construction of the building. Faced with ever-increasing opposition to his plan, Garrison resigned effective February 1, 1960, to take over the pastorate of a large Methodist church in Indianapolis, Indiana. Into the breach stepped Dr. W. Norman Grandy, the dean of the college, who was appointed acting president until a search committee could choose a new president. Their work was completed on June 10, 1960, with the naming of 52-year-old Dr. Max P. Allen as the 26th President of McKendree College.

McKendreans around chapel steeple soon after it hit the ground.

ALLEN'S BACKGROUND

Allen came to Lebanon on August 1, 1960, and moved into Stevenson House with his wife and their two sons. He moved to Lebanon after a 15-year stint as history professor and director of instruction at Northern Michigan College in Marquette, Michigan. Previously he had taught and was an administrator in the public schools of Indiana, as well as having served on the faculty of Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. A native of Salem, Illinois, Allen and his family had moved to Indiana while Max was still in elementary school. He subsequently earned both bachelor's and master's degrees at Indiana State Teachers College in Terre Haute and a Ph. D. in history in 1943 from Indiana University.

Allen was active in community affairs wherever his career took him. He dabbled in politics in Marquette, Michigan, where he served on the County Board of Supervisors. His community and professional service affiliations included the American Association of University Professors, the Foreign Policy Association, the National Council for the Social Studies, Rotary International, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the American Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Association, and the March of Dimes. He was also an active layperson in the Methodist Church wherever he lived.

One of Allen's first official duties was to represent McKendree at the installation ceremony for the new Methodist bishop of the Illinois Area, Edwin E. Voigt, in September 1960. Ironically, that bishop, who occupied a seat on the board of trustees by virtue of his position, would be the man who succeeded Allen in the fall of 1964. Voigt was deeply interested in the future of higher education in the Illinois Area, which included the Southern Illinois and the Central Illinois Conferences of the Methodist Church. In November 1960, Voigt appointed Allen, the presidents of MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois, and Illinois Wesleyan University in Bloomington, Illinois, and seven others to a special study committee to make plans and recommendations for the enhancement of opportunities in higher education in the Illinois Area. Their first meeting was on the McKendree campus where Voigt urged them to "join efforts to strengthen their respective higher education programs."

GOALS OF THE ALLEN ADMINISTRATION

Two items in the September 27, 1960, issue of the student newspaper identified issues that would become the defining marks of the Allen presidency, one related

President and Mrs. Allen's reception for faculty and students.

to academic accreditation and the other to improving facilities. One article outlined a new lecture series, "Problems and Perspective for the '60s," and announced participation by noted individuals of the region in a campus dialogue series designed to acquaint students with the realities of the political world. Included on the agenda to make presentations during the year were then Illinois Representative Alan J. Dixon, Judge James Monroe, Jr. and Irving Dilliard, head of the editorial department of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*. Dilliard, a trustee of the college, was a leader in the campaign to restore the chapel rather than replace it and was probably the impetus behind the editorial that signaled the end of the Garrison presidency. This series was part of the attempt to upgrade the academic experience of students at McKendree.

The second article defining the Allen administration reported on the more than three dozen campus repair projects completed during the previous year. Although those projects were in the works long before Allen arrived on the scene, they typified his efforts to upgrade campus facilities as part of the two-pronged offensive (the other was to upgrade the educational program) to regain accreditation for the college from the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, the regional accrediting agency for the Midwest. Accreditation had been the goal of several presidents, but Allen, energized by the increasing support of the Southern Illinois Conference and its bishop, jumped into the fray with enthusiasm. An interesting observation on the magnitude of the work to be done can be imagined when a news article in the student paper reported such mundane improvements as "spreading gravel on the parking lot, renovating closets, and making 56 new screens for the dorms." It also pointed out that a summer storm had destroyed some two dozen trees on the campus, requiring two weeks for four workers to cut up and dispose of the debris.

Mrs. Allen signed on early with the campus improvement team and began making her mark almost immediately. She was especially concerned about the deplorable condition of the Clark Hall lounge and enlisted the aid of the McKendree Dames, a group of faculty/staff wives and Lebanon residents who were committed to assisting in making improvements at the college. They succeeded, with very little cash outlay, in completely redecorating this favorite student gathering place on the first floor of the women's dormitory.

Campus Improvements

Of course, the major campus renovation project early in Allen's presidency was Bothwell Chapel. Once the strongest opposition to restoration was removed by Garrison's resignation, the Chapel Renovation Committee began in earnest the formidable task of raising money for the project. Membership of the committee included faculty members Roland Rice, Elizabeth White Dixon, and Robert Brown, as well as influential Lebanonites such as Leon Church (president of the McKendree College Alumni Association), Dr. R. C. Berry, and Ruth Chamberlin. The announced goal of the committee was to raise $100,000 by October 1960. Max P. Allen was an ardent supporter of the effort to restore and renovate the chapel and even sat in on the committee's meetings. By February 1961, a scant half- year into his term, Allen

Students congregate on the steps of Clark Hall.

announced that fund raising was going well and that work would begin as soon as the weather permitted. He also reminded people that an additional $50,000 would be needed to complete the last three phases of the project. The work actually did begin in the summer of 1961, and the college was once again able to use a part of the facility with the opening of the fall semester in 1961. By May 1962, full use of the building had been regained, although it was nearly a decade before the old chapel bell was once again in its familiar home in a steeple atop the front of the building.

The success of the chapel restoration engendered more optimism. Dr. George Hand, a member of the board of trustees and a consultant on loan from Southern Illinois University at Carbondale to assist the college to prepare for regaining accreditation, was even reservedly enthusiastic in his February 20, 1961, Founders Day address: "The most encouraging thing of all is the gradual replacement of a negative spirit of gloom and doom with a positive spirit of optimism and confidence."

Fashion show held in renovated Eisenmayer Auditorium.

Faculty and students gather in bookstore in Eisenmayer.

By the spring of 1961, two more campus improvement projects were ready – one for dedication and one for initiation. A student drama organization on the campus, StageCrafters, had responded to faculty/staff urgings to make the old Eisenmayer Gymnasium a more usable facility. The small band of dedicated thespians, along with several other students, faculty members, and administrators, worked for weeks to scrape, patch, and paint the brick walls of Eisenmayer. The maintenance staff designed and built a stage along one wall, complete with permanent wing walls extending to both doors in the west wall of the building, thereby providing access to the rooms on the west side of the building. New lighting was installed and the stairwell/hallway to the practice rooms over the east third of the building was boxed in at the south entrance to the gym. On April 17, 1961, the renovation was complete and the building was renamed Eisenmayer Auditorium in a dedication presided over by Chaplain Roland P. Rice. The dedication address was given by Adolph Unruh, a member of the board of trustees and faculty member at Washington University in St. Louis.

The initiation of another project to improve the campus was announced on the heels of the Eisenmayer refurbishing. Project Achievement was the brain child of 1928 alumna Mrs. Harry (Vi) Mueller, an interior decorator for a St. Louis department store, and a close friend of Mrs. Allen. The plan was to commit work parties from area churches and/or student groups who would fund and provide the labor for a planned face-lift of dormitory rooms in Clark Hall. Mueller provided her consulting services at no cost and arranged for some of the material to be obtained through her employer at a discount. Both Mueller and Allen exhorted potential volunteers to become involved by urging them to recapture the pioneer spirit of those early Methodists who founded the college. Their slogan was evidence of their commitment: "McKendree—She is ours, and we are proud of her!"

That "can-do" spirit seemed to be contagious on the campus, even though enrollments were still small and times were still hard for the college. The art department, under the direction of faculty member William Hodge, also was involved in an effort to improve its facilities. With the help of the maintenance staff, a "general rejuvenation" of Hypes Field House took place. A new floor, replacement of termite weakened joists and defective wiring, replacement of doors, and installation of a ramp to expedite movement of heavy equipment was all completed during the fall of 1961 and the winter of 1962. The art department moved into the renovated facility in the spring of 1962.

The fall of 1962 brought good news in the *McKendree Review* of more improvements made over the summer as part of President Allen's continuing efforts to upgrade the physical facilities on the campus. By current standards the improvements were little more than ongoing maintenance, but they represented major strides on a campus that had languished through too many years of lack of funds for even the barest upkeep of buildings. Tile floors and ceilings, coats of paint and sealer, new roofs and sidewalks were of scant importance to returning students who were more interested in the newly installed air conditioning units in Pearsons Dining Hall and Benson Wood Library.

Allen delivered both good news and bad news when he announced that the increase in new students for the 1962-63 year would overcrowd the limited student housing available on campus. An enrollment increase of 150 students, many from Northern Illinois and various eastern seaboard states (New York and New Jersey were especially well represented), would force the college to expand housing. The need to provide campus housing for 60 women and at least double that number of men meant Clark and Carnegie Residence Halls would have to be supplemented. The buildings on the north edge of the campus (originally built for housing Youth Institute participants by the East St. Louis District of the Southern Illinois Conference) were acquired and renovated to make them suitable for student housing. The college bought the buildings from the district for $45,000, payable over nine years with no interest. Another part of the agreement permitted the district to house up to 350 institute participants in college facilities during the summer at no charge.

One of the buildings, Cartwright Hall, was immediately redecorated and equipped with dormitory-style bunk beds to provide space until more permanent arrangements could be made. The other building, Wesley Hall, first had to be winterized and was then renovated to create 14 two-person rooms. Students were then shifted to Wesley so that the same thing could be done in Cartwright.

THE ROLE OF FUND RAISING

The student housing crisis prompted President Allen and the board of trustees to embark upon a fund drive to raise cash for needed capital improvements, specifically plant rehabilitation, improvement of laboratory facilities, and additions to the library. Charles H. Percy, the "boy wonder" chairman of the board of Bell and Howell Company, was chosen to speak at the kick-off dinner on October 1, 1962, at which a $100,000 Circuit Riders Campaign was launched. Bishop Edwin E. Voigt, bishop of the Illinois Area, and a member of the college's board of trustees, was instrumental in the ensuing campaign. A new McKendree College publication called *The Circuit Rider* made its initial appearance with the start of this drive. It was mailed to all members of the Methodist Church in the Southern Illinois Conference and opened with a plea from the bishop himself to help McKendree face the financial challenge of a new era. He reviewed McKendree's storied past, reflected upon her current problems, and rallied Methodists to help her respond to the challenge. He said that it was the "firm conviction of the Circuit Riders that McKendree can, and must, be restored to all her ancient glory."

Political and business clout was also brought on board for the campaign. Illinois Governor Otto Kerner was persuaded to proclaim October "McKendree College Month" in Illinois. *The Circuit Rider* announced the action:

> *In an unprecedent (sic) move of signal recognition of the outstanding value and disproportionate accomplishments of an Illinois institution of higher education, Governor Otto Kerner has issued a proclamation setting aside the entire month of October, 1962, as McKendree College Month throughout Illinois. The proclamation notes that the value of McKendree College lies in her contribution to the cause of educational excellence. . . .*

Such cooperation from the state continued when McKendree's colors were chosen for the 1964 license plates. The plates had a purple background with white letters and were quite distinctive.

Business entered the scene with "A Statement of Conviction" signed on December 2, 1961, by representatives of 44 major American business corporations urging support by business of the nation's private and church-related colleges. This document was also utilized by the leadership of the Circuit Riders campaign as it urged business:

> *. . . to help spread the base of voluntary support of higher education as a necessary supplement to the extensive support which business now provides to education through taxes. We urge responsible management to think through its opportunities and obligation to adopt meaningful programs of voluntary corporate support to those colleges and universities whose service and quality they wish to encourage and nurture. . . .*

The board of trustees did its part to encourage the success of the Circuit Riders Campaign with a resolution to establish "the New McKendree – a Methodist church related, academically distinguished, college of liberal arts . . . in which the facilities and standards required today are blended with the traditions and Christian environment which have characterized the Old McKendree." A simple yet profound statement summed up the situation: "Money is needed." Those who gave that money by June 30, 1963, would, by resolution, be considered founders of the New McKendree. Those giving $1000 or more were to be named Founders, while those who gave between $500 and $999 were to be called Associate Founders.

Dynamic and driving board of trustees Chairman Milburn Akers took an active role in management of the Circuit Riders Campaign. He established county and area units with district supervisors to oversee the fund raising. He set up, with the cooperation of Bishop Voigt and the district superintendents of the Methodist Church, a series of meetings throughout the Southern Illinois Conference that involved alumni and friends of the college.

Rev. LeRoy Pittman and Dr. Max Allen present certificate to Etta Root Edwards, oldest alumna in 1962, naming her "first founder of the New McKendree."

A linchpin in the program was the favorable report of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges relative to the other important issue of Allen's presidency, the status of McKendree's re-application for membership in that all-important regional accrediting agency. The college had been visited in the summer of 1962, and anticipation was high. The report, although not as favorable as had been hoped, was good news in that it said that McKendree had been accepted as a candidate for membership. Dr. George H. Hand, the NCA consultant assigned to shepherd McKendree through the remaining hills and valleys of the process said, "McKendree College can and will be fully accredited in the near future – how near depends mainly on the loyalty and the vision of those of you who have or should have an interest in the institution."

The feeling abounded that McKendree was indeed on the move. As early as November 1962 the *McKendree Review* reported that the half-way mark had been reached:

> *At 9:15 PM classes were dismissed and students quickly assembled on the old football field. . . . There they awaited the announce-*

> *ment . . . that the campaign has thus far taken in $50,870. President Allen said, "We are thrilled by the news. . . . Many persons have served as volunteers in this campaign, which will be conducted for about six more weeks. When it has been completed successfully, it should open doors now closed to us for much larger amounts that are equally needed."*

Allen's bold prediction soon came true. The January 15, 1963, issue of the *McKendree Review* reported that the $100,000 goal had been met the previous week. Mrs. Doris Snead, the office manager for the Circuit Riders Development Fund Campaign, speculated that well over the goal would be received. Even the students were caught up in the excitement of the effort. Student groups challenged one another to see which one could raise the most money, and some ingenious fund raising schemes were conducted by enterprising groups. The January 1963, issue of the *McKendree College Bulletin* headlined the good news: "Circuit Riders Campaign Raises $100,000." An accompanying article by President Allen outlined the specific campus improvements to be undertaken as a result of the success of the campaign; tile floors for the student center, Clark Hall plumbing repair, academic equipment, heating system repairs, completion of renovations to Cartwright and Wesley Halls, new kitchen equipment, renovation of the first floor of the chapel, library books and equipment, classrooms and offices in Clark Hall basement, a foreign language laboratory, and even a few dollars to go with others that had been raised to repair the tennis courts. College staff member and *Bulletin* editor Robert E. Cates editorialized as follows:

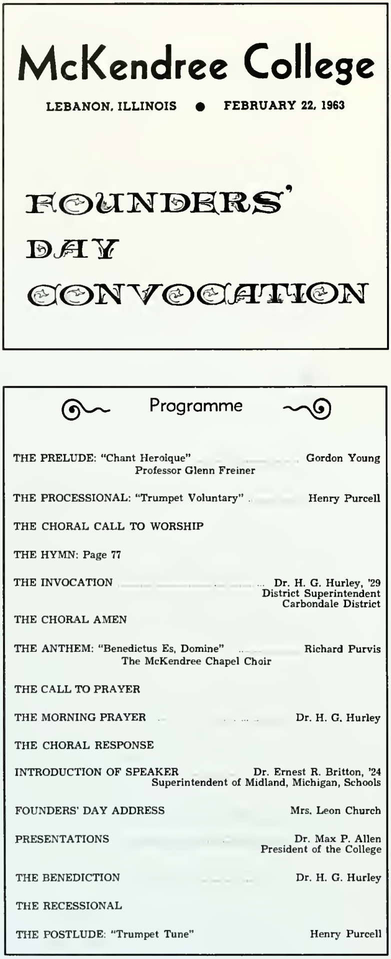
> *McKendree Moves Ahead*
>
> *McKendree is, for the first time in many years, now facing a year full of hope for a bright and prosperous future. The year 1963 truly promises to be a year of advancement for McKendree.*
>
> *The $100,000 campaign, under the inspired leadership of Board Chairman and distinguished alumnus Milburn P. Akers, has been an outstanding success. The self-study reports and campus improvements that have been made over the past few years as well as the additions that the new funds will make possible, all present a hopeful picture of the college. If this picture is bright enough, the North Central Association may well find it feasible to advance McKendree, already an official candidate for membership, to full membership.*
>
> *Enrollment this year is the highest in McKendree history and dormitory space is now at a premium. If enrollments continue to climb, as it is expected they will, new dormitories will be needed in the near future. All of which just goes to prove that McKendree is now on the move. It's a wholesome sign and one that many of us have been looking forward to for many years. Now that it's started let's all get behind the college administration and keep up the momentum. This year is the year in which we can all take pride in helping make McKendree the kind of school we can truly be proud of. The goal is at last within reach. It is within the power of the Alumni Association to build a better and a lasting McKendree in 1963.*

By the end of March of that year board Chairman Akers announced that the campaign was officially over with proceeds of $120,848.29. He also noted that the goal had been exceeded in cash, with nearly $20,000 still to come in the form of pledges to be paid by June 30. More than 3000 donors responded to the largely mail solicitation, with the average gift about $40. Only 8 percent of the proceeds were committed to pay expenses of the effort, a point noted with pride by Akers: "This campaign was conducted entirely, from start to finish, by a group of dedicated amateurs. There wasn't a professional fund raiser in the lot."

The importance of fund raising was not lost on the members of the class of 1963. As their graduation gift to the college, 42 of the 54 seniors pledged to contribute $5.00 a year for life to the college. A plaque commemorating this commitment still hangs in Bothwell Chapel, and gifts regularly come to the college marked for payment of the senior pledge of the class of 1963.

CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

In the midst of the euphoria about McKendree's fund raising prowess, other activities continued to take place on campus. Plato, long a rival to Philo as a literary society for men on the campus, had been changing its image ever since acquiring (with the blessings of



McKendree College

LEBANON, ILLINOIS ● FEBRUARY 22, 1963

FOUNDERS'
DAY
CONVOCATION

Programme

THE PRELUDE: "Chant Heroique" Gordon Young
Professor Glenn Freiner

THE PROCESSIONAL: "Trumpet Voluntary" Henry Purcell

THE CHORAL CALL TO WORSHIP

THE HYMN: Page 77

THE INVOCATION Dr. H. G. Hurley, '29
District Superintendent
Carbondale District

THE CHORAL AMEN

THE ANTHEM: "Benedictus Es, Domine" Richard Purvis
The McKendree Chapel Choir

THE CALL TO PRAYER

THE MORNING PRAYER Dr. H. G. Hurley

THE CHORAL RESPONSE

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER Dr. Ernest R. Britton, '24
Superintendent of Midland, Michigan, Schools

FOUNDERS' DAY ADDRESS Mrs. Leon Church

PRESENTATIONS Dr. Max P. Allen
President of the College

THE BENEDICTION Dr. H. G. Hurley

THE RECESSIONAL

THE POSTLUDE: "Trumpet Tune" Henry Purcell

Founders Day 1963

college officials) the old Glotfelty house near campus. The members had organized themselves more along the lines of a social organization and had transformed their literary meetings into business meetings – in effect emulating the social fraternities on other campuses. The long-time rivalry between the two groups continued, but even the staid Philo members moved as a group into one of the reconditioned dorms on the back campus. Although only Philo members lived in Wesley Hall, they continued to use Philo Hall in Old Main for the meetings of their group, which was still proudly called a literary society.

An issue that caused some campus turmoil during this time was the ouster of McKendree College as a member of the Prairie College Conference by the other member schools. The vote came in a meeting on March 4, 1963, at which the other schools leveled the charge that McKendree had an unfair advantage because of McKendree's practice of giving grants-in-aid to athletes where they did not. The dominance of the PCC by McKendree in practically every competitive sport would seem to support their contention. Athletic Director James "Barney" Oldfield shrugged it off by saying that McKendree would henceforth compete as an independent school.

The role of McKendree and McKendreans as founders of colleges was the topic of a Founders Day presentation on February 22, 1963, by alumna Helen Church, who, with her alumnus husband, Leon, published the *Lebanon Advertiser*. She related that McKendreans had been prominent in the founding of several other colleges and universities, including Central Methodist and Howard Paine in Missouri, Southwestern College in Kansas, and Southern Illinois Normal University in Carbondale, Illinois. She related a story that the founders of both Vassar and Wellesley, elite colleges for women, had been greatly influenced in their thinking by brothers Wes and Will Jones, who founded the North Western Female College in Evanston, Illinois. This college was later merged with a smaller school for men down the street and became known as Northwestern University.

ALUMNI REMEMBRANCES

Alumni from the Allen era who responded to the questionnaire prepared by the Alumni Association History Committee had fond memories of several campus personalities. Those faculty and staff members whose names were mentioned many times in the interesting and entertaining responses included Dean W. Norman Grandy; Professor Fred Fleming; Drs. Mildred Silver, Otha Clark, Roland Rice, and John McCain; instructors Emerial Owen, Robert Brown, Orville Schanz, Mary Ellen Williams, Elizabeth Dixon, Glenn Freiner, William Hodge, David Packard, Kent Werner, Grace Welch, and John Godwin; coaches Dale Cruse and James "Barney" Oldfield; and staff members Charlie Cox, Vernon Snead, Virgil Church, Katherine Daniel, Joe Boner, Florence "Mom" Thornley, and Marcella "Mom" Keck.

Numerous incidents were also remembered by the respondents. Although too many to mention all (and some not appropriate to be printed in a publication that might be read by children of those who were in school in the early '60s), several bear brief mention.

Prof. Fleming was a favorite of everyone. One student remembered that Prof. had sent a messenger from the 8 AM class to the boys dorm to awaken two recalcitrant classmates and get them to class immediately. Another was dismayed that Prof. could stop a lecture in mid-sentence at the end of one class period and begin it at precisely the next word when the class met again.

Dr. John McCain, a rotund, deep-voiced giant who apparently suffered from a sleep disorder, was remembered for a memory trait similar to that of Fleming. McCain often dozed off to sleep as he sat at his desk and lectured to a classroom full of passive students. His lecture would also stop in mid-sentence, and he would lapse into a heavy-breathing form of sleep. Finally someone would feign a loud cough or scrape a chair across the floor or raise one of the old noisy windows to awaken him. McCain, too, would pick up the lecture in mid-sentence as if nothing had interrupted his train of thought.

Several alumni respondents noted the quality of the people who were students at this time in the college's history. Many public school teachers who were often much older than the traditional college student came to the campus for night and summer classes to obtain degrees that the state now said they needed in lieu of the two years of college that had been adequate when they started teaching. Likewise, military personnel came from nearby Scott Air Force Base to pursue the degree they had foregone immediately after high school. Among the traditional students were many who were the first members of their families to be able to afford college.

Yet many respondents reported that there was something about the mix of students, the masterful teaching, and the mystique of the campus that prompted people to be "good people." This concept was reiterated many times in the references to the "values learned by watching others," in the feelings of "friendliness and camaraderie" on the campus, and in the "cooperation rather than confrontation" that came with the meshing of conflicting cultures.

One student, who had come to McKendree amidst an influx of students from New York and New Jersey, told about get-

1963 Christmas Concert held in Bearcat Gymnasium.

ting off a bus, walking to the campus, and being surprised that passersby actually greeted and talked to him! Another was impressed when the dean of the college met him at the bus station in St. Louis and drove him to Lebanon to enroll.

Student activities and events, both on and off campus, also brought back fond memories to those who completed the alumni questionnaire. Debates of liberal vs. conservative principles in the Public Affairs Forum meetings; reactions to the Distinguished Leader Lecture Series that brought local celebrities to the campus; the significance of the annual McKendree Writers' Conference; the bald appearance of the steepleless chapel; the chapel bell mounted on the back of a white pick-up truck with Dr. Rice at the wheel; the student trips, often interrupted by mechanical breakdowns, in the white bus emblazoned with purple; the first-ever Homecoming dance to be held on the campus; the serenity and beauty of the front campus—a memory that seems to be typical of McKendreans of every era. All these scenes were remembered as important to McKendreans during the Allen presidency.

Off-campus gatherings in the modest homes of faculty and staff members to watch TV, eat popcorn, and discuss the world situation vied with trips to Dirty Dave's, Stelle's, and other local entertainment establishments as remembrances that provided hours of enjoyment for those responding to the questionnaire.

Responses of several Allen-era alumni related to the impact of the college experience on the individual. Others described a special introduction to a student who later became a spouse. Some told about the dawning of consciousness about life's complexities. A few yearned for the security they had known as students. But one respondent distilled the feelings of so many others: "McKendree changed my life."

McKendree College Writers' Conference, started by Dr. Mildred Silver, offered an opportunity for those in the Lebanon area to appreciate, critique and explore material they have produced.

CONTINUING GROWTH

Late in the spring of 1963, board Chairman Akers proposed another improvement project for the campus. To honor the efforts of the successful Circuit Riders Campaign, Akers suggested that Clio Hall, located on the first floor of Bothwell Chapel, be renovated and renamed Circuit Riders Hall. He enlisted the aid of Mrs. W. P. Mautz, wife of the Lebanon trustee and contractor who had overseen the restoration of the chapel. Mrs. Mautz and her committee worked throughout the summer and fall, and the "new" Circuit Riders Hall was ready for formal dedication at the December 7, 1963, meeting of the board of trustees. Ironically, that was the date of the funeral of 95-year-old Dean Edwin P. Baker, long an institution at the college. It was also the date that Emerial Owen was first appointed acting dean. Owen, a 1951 alumnus of McKendree, was destined to become an institution at the college as well, serving in a variety of roles until his untimely death in 1991.

In June 1963 the *Bulletin* hinted of more fund raising to come now that McKendree had proven that she could raise money. A half million dollar campaign for capital funds would be announced in the fall to build a new science hall and make other improvements needed to comply with North Central Association requirements. The article also suggested that a new dormitory could be the goal of yet another campaign in the fall of 1964. More student housing was necessary to alleviate the crowded conditions brought about by the largest full-time day-student enrollment in the college's history, 389 students. This represented a 30 percent increase in just two years.

The promised drive was initiated on October 24, 1963, when an initial gifts meeting was held in Eisenmayer Auditorium. Dr.

Reception following dedication of Circuit Riders Hall (formerly Clio Hall).

Even the *McKendree Review*, which had bannered news of the beginning of the campaign in inch-high letters over five columns, was subdued in its announcement of the success of the McKendree College Expansion Fund Campaign. The paper's sole bit of ebullience at the successful conclusion of the campaign was an exclamation point at the end of the second line of a two column heading, "$500,000 Expansion Goal is Surpassed; Cash and Pledges Exceed $658,000!" The accompanying story related that more that $558,000 had come from churches and individuals and that a $100,000 grant was expected from the General board of Education of the Methodist Church.

H. G. Hurley, the campaign chairman, and alumnus Charles Chapman, who had been hired as the college's first director of development in March 1963, both lauded the progress that had been made in preceding years and reveled in the prospects for the future. Chapman reported that once again the churches of the Southern Illinois Conference, prodded anew by Bishop Voigt, were responding beautifully and that more than 800 people had attended informational meetings throughout Southern Illinois. His slogan, "McKendree College is on the go, and growing," became the rallying cry for this new fund raising campaign. Board of trustees member Richard H. Amberg, publisher of the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, arranged for a full-page feature to appear in the weekend edition of his newspaper entitled, "Old McKendree Looks to the Future." It coincided with the formal announcement of the campaign.

In marked contrast to the high profile Circuit Riders Campaign, there was little ongoing news about the progress of this second fund raising effort. Perhaps that was because the goal was reached so quickly. In January 1964 the *Bulletin* stated matter of factly that the $500,000 goal had been topped with cash and pledges to be paid over a three-year period, the latter primarily from churches. A new building would be erected soon. W. P. Mautz was appointed to chair a special committee of the board of trustees to oversee preliminary planning for the proposed facility.

President Max P. Allen even tempered his previous enthusiasm but did say that the success of the fund drive would allow the college to "... educate [students] in the finest McKendree traditions of quality that led Theodore Roosevelt to refer to McKendree as 'the oldest and best in the Middle West'." The *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, which had featured the beginning of the campaign over most of a page, noted the passing of this significant event with an article of less than eight column inches. It included the same information, even to the Allen quote of Roosevelt, so it was obviously printed verbatim from the college's news release.

Even with the seeming lack of enthusiasm that had marked the campaign of a year earlier, it was nonetheless evident that McKendree was indeed "on the go and growing," The heady success of raising nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in little over a year prompted the board of trustees to further action. In March 1964, the Executive Committee released drawings for the new Science Building and decided that it would be named in honor of Bishop Edwin E. Voigt, the man who had played such an important role in securing the funding for the half-million-dollar-plus facility. They also announced that McKendree's application for a $500,000 federal government loan to build a new dormitory and student center had been approved, meaning that more than a million dollars worth of new structures would soon be going up on a campus that had seen but one building constructed since celebrating its centennial in 1928. Allen, again somewhat restrained, said, "McKendree has been making notable progress in many areas during the past few years. The Faculty has been upgraded, much new equipment of all kinds has been purchased, its older buildings have been repaired and modernized and now we have embarked on our building program."

THE END OF THE ALLEN ERA

The remainder of the spring of 1964 was uneventful. However, the June 6 meeting of the board of trustees was not. The minutes of that meeting reported several routine actions concerning campus activities, a resolution to accept a gift of mineral rights, a resolution to authorize execution of the loan agreement with the federal government—and acceptance of the resignation of President Max P. Allen, to become effective September 1, 1964. The letter of resignation included no details of the reason or reasons for the decision. The minutes note that the resignation was accepted "with regret" and that "considerable progress had been made during his four years." The board offered Allen "continued friendship and good wishes." Allen returned to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he became visiting professor of history at Indiana State College.

A little over six weeks later, on July 24, 1964, Edwin E. Voigt, having just retired as Bishop of the Illinois Area of the Methodist Church, was selected to replace Allen as president of McKendree College. Both the Faculty Advisory Committee and the Presidential Search Committee had recommended that Voigt be offered the position. Chairman Akers and others prevailed upon Voigt by phone until he gave his verbal approval, subject to his being released from a planned teaching position at Perkins School of Theology in Dallas, Texas, and the approval of the person to succeed him as bishop. Further stipulations placed on his acceptance were:

> *1. He expected the full cooperation of the board, the faculty, and the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church.*
>
> *2. The president, academic dean, and business manager would be given full authority to act on the day-to-day operation of the college.*
>
> *3. The college would pursue closer cooperation with the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.*

SUMMARY OF THE ALLEN PRESIDENCY

Growth is the key word in summarizing the years Max P. Allen served as president of McKendree College. There was growth in the amount of money that was raised for the college; there was growth in the number of full-time students enrolled; there was growth in the school's academic reputation; and there was growth in the good feelings of all people concerning the future of the college.

Although the growth of the fund-raising capabilities of the college was detailed earlier, suffice it to say that progress from campaigns raising less than $100,000 annually to drives netting over a million dollars in an 18-month period is remarkable.

Growth in the number of full-time day-students was also impressive. In 1960-61, Allen's first year as president, the enrollment of such students totaled 264. By the end of his presidency, the 1963-64 year showed 388 full-time day-students registered, a 30 percent increase. The number of night school and summer school students stayed essentially the same during this period, although there was a decrease in those numbers from the years when Webb Garrison was president.

Even more significant was the growth of McKendree College as an academic institution. The administration, faculty, and staff of the college had long since embarked upon the arduous task of regaining accreditation by the North Central Association. This had been one of the two goals that Allen had set for himself upon assuming the presidency in 1961. Progress toward this goal was slow and difficult, but it was persistent. Although accreditation was not fully achieved until several years later, the foundation for its accomplishment was laid during the Allen presidency.

Perhaps the most significant growth occurred in the hearts and minds of McKendreans – those who dreamed of what McKendree could become and worked to see that it came to pass. Once again, they rallied to her support, as had been done so many times in the past. The alumni, the friends, the faculty, and the staff were all on board; but now, so were the churches and the individual Methodists in Southern Illinois. They all responded to the poignant peal of the old chapel bell at their beloved "college on the hill."

The Administration of President Max P. Allen
Faculty List

1960-61

Joseph Austell*	Fine Arts
L. D. Bauersachs*	Speech
Norman Beck*	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Louis Butts*	Education
Otha Clark	History
Jennie Cox	Business Education
Ralph Cox*	Psychology
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Katherine Daniel	Librarian
Zada Dickson	Art
Eldon Dittemore	Business Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren K. Freeman*	Psychology, Mathematics
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
John Godwin	Physics
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Freeman Greer*	History
Wilma Hargis*	Fine Arts
Ethel Horner*	Social Studies
Lawrence Horsch*	Social Studies
Whitney Kerr*	Business Education
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education
Daniel Moore*	French
Inez Neal*	English
James Oldfield	Psychology, Director of Athletics,Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Registrar
Dwight Putt*	Physics
Orpha Reeder*	Mathematics
Roland Rice	Religion
Edward Sakurai	Mathematics
R. C. Sayre*	Education
Orville Schanz	Music
Mildred Silver	English
Ellice Simmonds*	English
Clyde Smith*	Sociology
Dinah Tanner*	Physical Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Grace R. Welch*	English
Kent Werner	Music
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Felix Williams*	Education
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech

1961-62

Gordon Aldrich*	Philosophy, Religion
L. D. Bauersachs*	Speech
Alma Biagi*	
Norman Beck*	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Louis Butts*	Education
Otha Clark	History
Nell Cox*	
Ralph Cox*	
Robert Cox	History
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Allen Dickerman*	
Eldon Dittemore	Business, Economics
Velma Fairburn*	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren K. Freeman	Education
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian
John Godwin	Education, Physical Science, Director of Evening School
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Freeman Greer*	History
Sidney Hirons*	
William Hodge	Art
Ethel Horner*	Social Studies
Whitney Kerr*	Business Education
William Kestly*	German
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education, Psychology
Daniel Moore*	French
Inez Neal*	English
Phyllis Nies*	Physical Education
James Oldfield	Psychology, Director of Athletics,Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
Helen Park*	Business
Dwight Putt*	Physics
Orpha Reeder*	Mathematics
Roland Rice	Religion
Edward Sakurai	Mathematics
Orville Schanz	Music
Mildred Silver	English
Ellice Simmonds*	English
Clyde Smith*	Sociology
Curtis Trainer*	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Kent Werner	Music
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech

1962-63

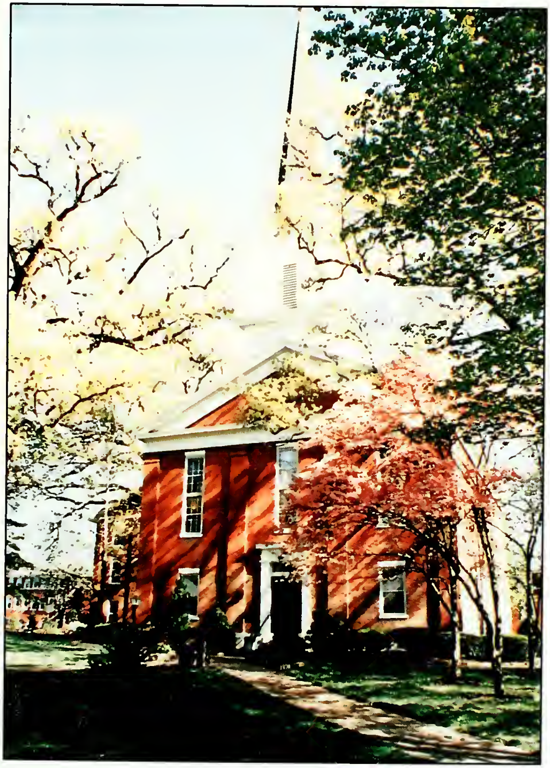
Gordon Aldrich*	Philosophy, Religion
L. D. Bauersachs*	Education
Norman Beck*	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology

Louis Butts*	Education
Otha Clark	History
Nell Cox*	
Robert Cox	History
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
Eldon Dittemore	Business, Economics
Velma Fairburn	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Robert Fortado*	
Loren K. Freeman	Education
Glenn Freiner	Music
Roger Gafke*	
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
Beatrice Godwin	Librarian
John Godwin	Education, Physical Science, Dir. of Summer and Evening School
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean
Freeman Greer*	History
Leslie Harper*	
Stephanie Hill	Music
William Hodge	Art
Ethel Horner*	Social Studies
William Kestly*	German
Robert Mabry*	
John W. McCain	English
Opal Mercer*	
Charles Miller*	Education, Psychology
Inez Neal*	English
James Oldfield	Dean of Students, Dir. of Athletics Coach
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Business Education, Registrar
David Packard	English
Helen Park	Business
Dan Peterson	Physical Education
Dwight Putt*	Physics
Orpha Reeder*	Mathematics
Roland Rice	Religion
Edward Sakurai	Mathematics
R. C. Sayre*	Education
Orville Schanz	Music
Mildred Silver	English
Kelly Simmons*	English
Clyde Smith	Sociology
Judith Smith*	
Curtis Trainer*	Education
George Tuerck	Instrumental Music
Lester Wicks	Chemistry, Biology
William Wright*	Education
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech, Dean of Women

1963-64

Gordon Aldrich*	Philosophy, Religion
Robert Brown	Sociology
John Budina	Business Education
Howard Bundy*	Mathematics
Jarvis Burner	Librarian
Otha Clark	History
Loy Dale Cruse	Physical Education, Coach
John Curtis	Applied Christianity, Director or Religious Life
Earl Dawes	Psychology
Eldon Dittemore*	Business, Economics
Sam Donham*	Education
Herman Einsman	German, French
Velma Fairburn	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren K. Freeman*	Education
Glenn Freiner	Music
Robert Cantrell*	Education
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
Beatrice Godwin	Assistant Librarian
John Godwin	Physics
William N. Grandy	Philosophy
Freeman Greer*	History
William Hodge	Art
Ethel Horner*	History
Maude Keldermanns*	French
William Kestly*	German
Donald Lewis	History
Ralph Marty	Education, Director of Summer and Evening School
John W. McCain	English
Charles Miller*	Education, Psychology
Inez Neal*	English
James Oldfield	Dean of Students
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Business, Registrar, Acting Dean
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
David Packard	English
Helen Park	Business Education
Dan Peterson	Golf Coach
Orpha Reeder*	Education
Roland Rice	Religion
Edward Sakurai	Mathematics
Orville Schanz	Music
John Schoon	Physical Education, Ass't. Coach
Mildred Silver	English
Kelly Simmons*	Education
Clyde Smith*	Sociology
George Tuerck*	Instrumental Music
Louis Vesely	Physical Education, Coach
Lester Wicks	Chemistry, Biology
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech
William Wright*	Education

*Part Time



McKendree College Chapel
Declared a Landmark House in 1964 by St. Clair County Historical Society.

Centennial Gate and walk

Commencement procession up Centennial Walk.

Drs. W.C. Walton and Edwin Baker, 1949 Commencement.

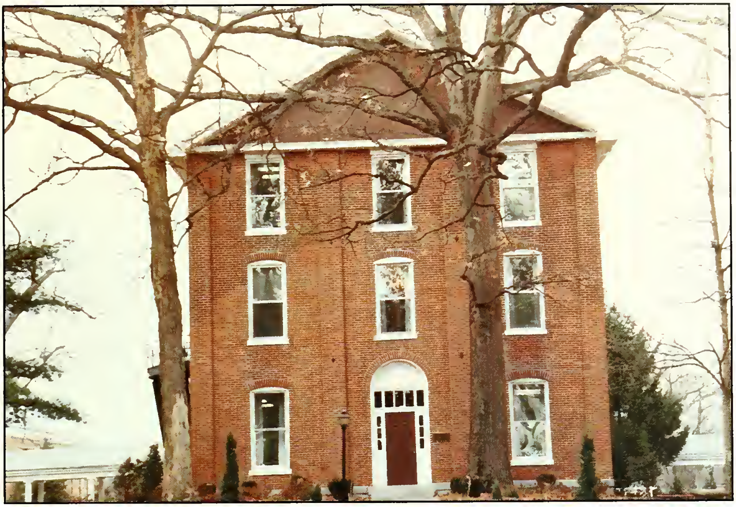
McKendree
Founded 1828

Centennial Gate

Bothwell Chapel, built in 1858.

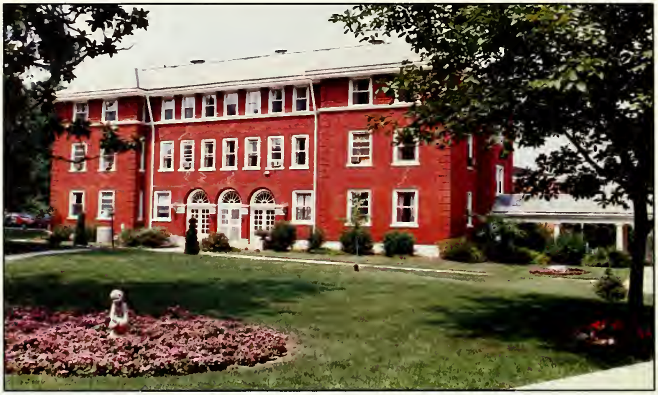
Old Main, built in 1850
Declared a Landmark House in 1979 by St. Clair County Historical Society.

Front Campus

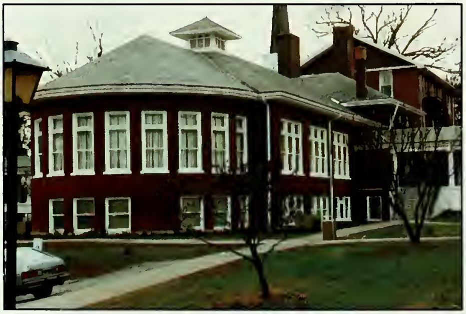


Built as a one story gymnasium in 1867, it became the Science Hall in 1893. The two upper floors were added later (note the different colored bricks above original roof line).

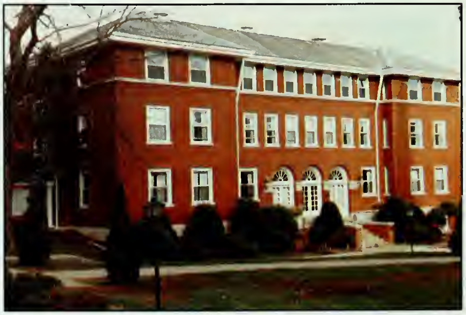
Voigt Science Hall, built in 1965.



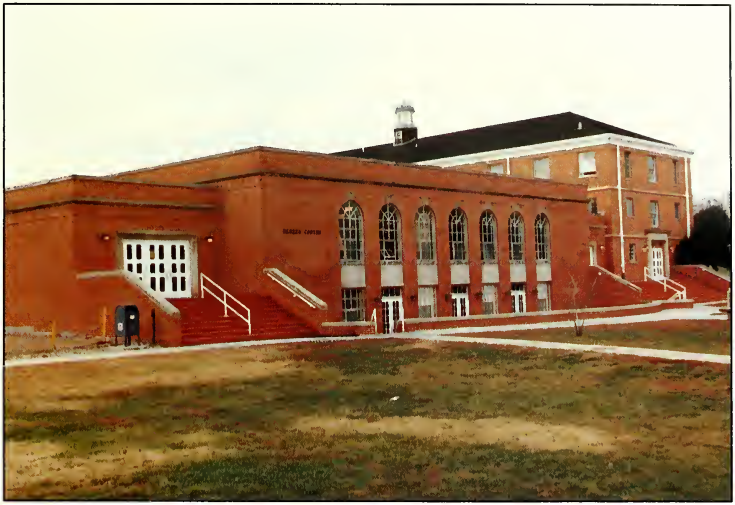
Carnegie Hall, built in 1911.



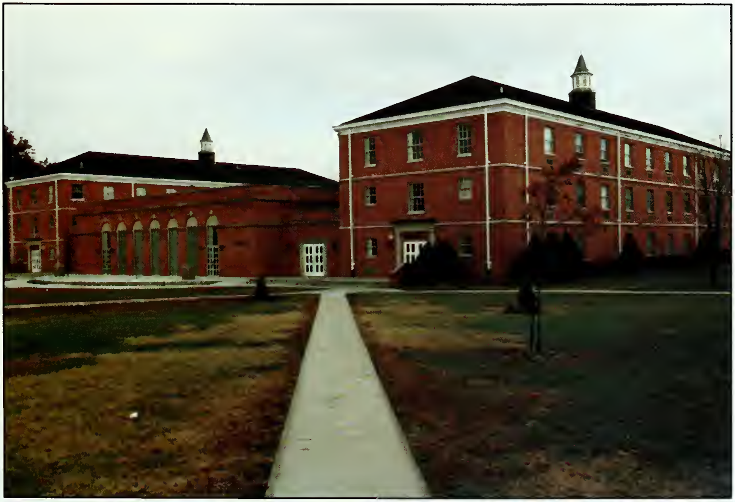
Pearsons Hall, built in 1911.



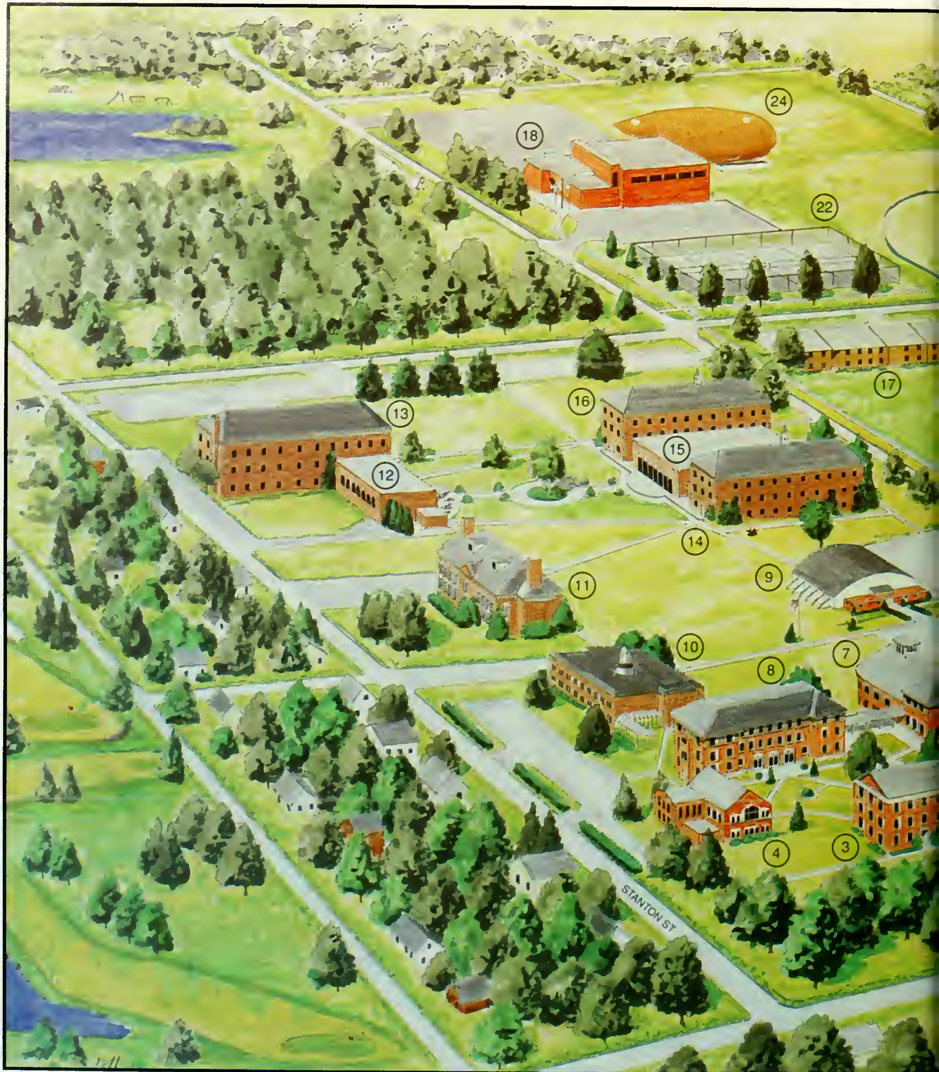
Clark Hall, built in 1911.



Deneen Student Center and Helen Barnett Residence Hall built in 1966.



Walton Residence Hall, Ames Dining Hall, Baker Residence Hall, built in 1968.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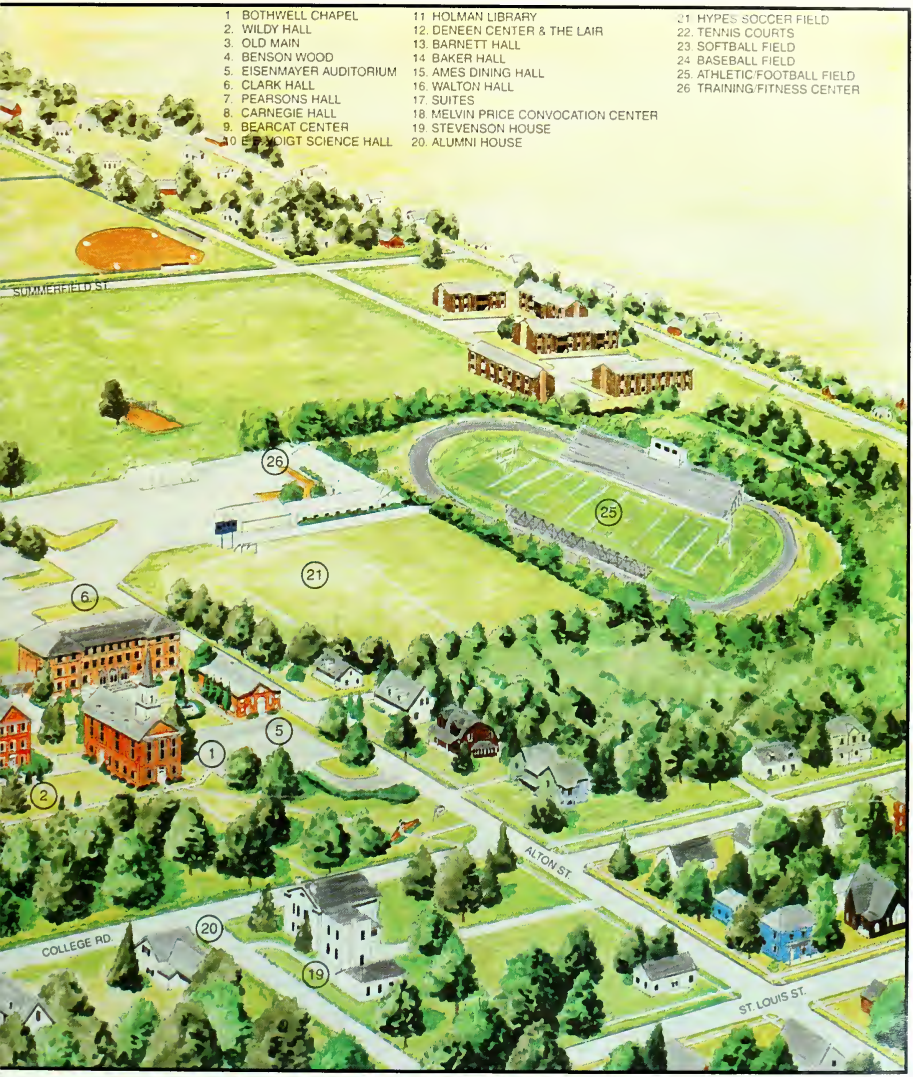
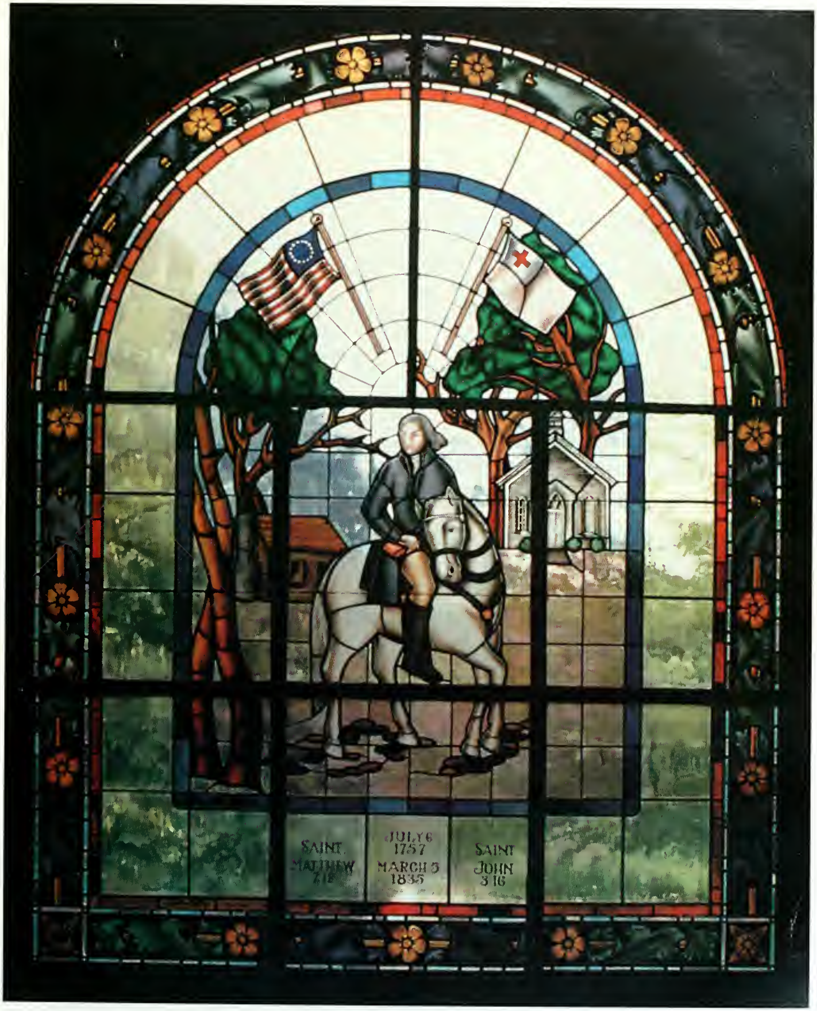

1 BOTHWELL CHAPEL
2. WILDY HALL
3. OLD MAIN
4. BENSON WOOD
5. EISENMAYER AUDITORIUM
6. CLARK HALL
7. PEARSONS HALL
8. CARNEGIE HALL
9. BEARCAT CENTER
10 E.E. VOIGT SCIENCE HALL
11 HOLMAN LIBRARY
12. DENEEN CENTER & THE LAIR
13. BARNETT HALL
14 BAKER HALL
15. AMES DINING HALL
16. WALTON HALL
17. SUITES
18. MELVIN PRICE CONVOCATION CENTER
19. STEVENSON HOUSE
20. ALUMNI HOUSE
21 HYPES SOCCER FIELD
22. TENNIS COURTS
23. SOFTBALL FIELD
24 BASEBALL FIELD
25. ATHLETIC/FOOTBALL FIELD
26 TRAINING/FITNESS CENTER
SUMMERFIELD ST.
26
25
21
6
5
1
2
ALTON ST.
20
COLLEGE RD.
19
ST. LOUIS ST.

McKendree campus in 1996.

Benson Wood Library erected in 1917 in memory of Honorable Benson Wood of Effingham, Illinois, by his wife, Jennie Jewett Wood.

Holman Library, built in 1969.

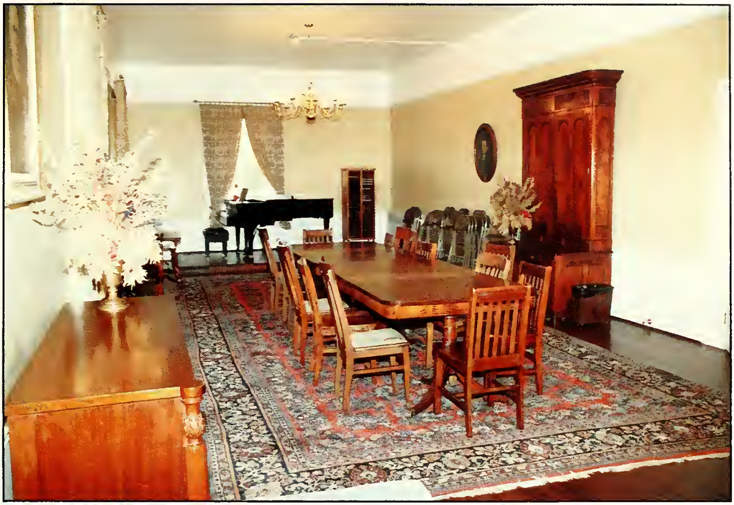
Holman Library at night.


SAINT
MATTHEW
7 12
JULY 6
1757
MARCH 5
1835
SAINT
JOHN
3 16

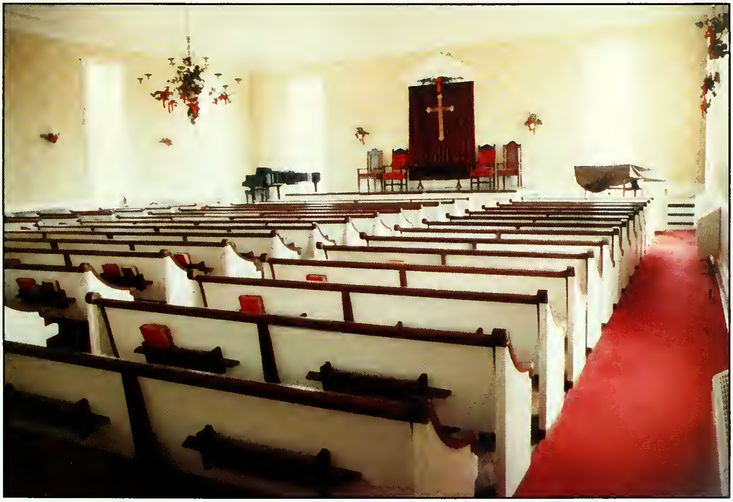
William McKendree Window in Holman Library given by Leslie McKendree Milholin, Jr., a descendant of Bishop McKendree.

Eisenmayer Gymnasium, showing additions on either side.

Bearcat Gymnasium, built in 1959.



Circuit Riders Hall in Bothwell Chapel.



Interior of Chapel after renovation.

Stevenson House – Home of the President
Declared a Landmark House in 1977 by St. Clair County Historical Society.

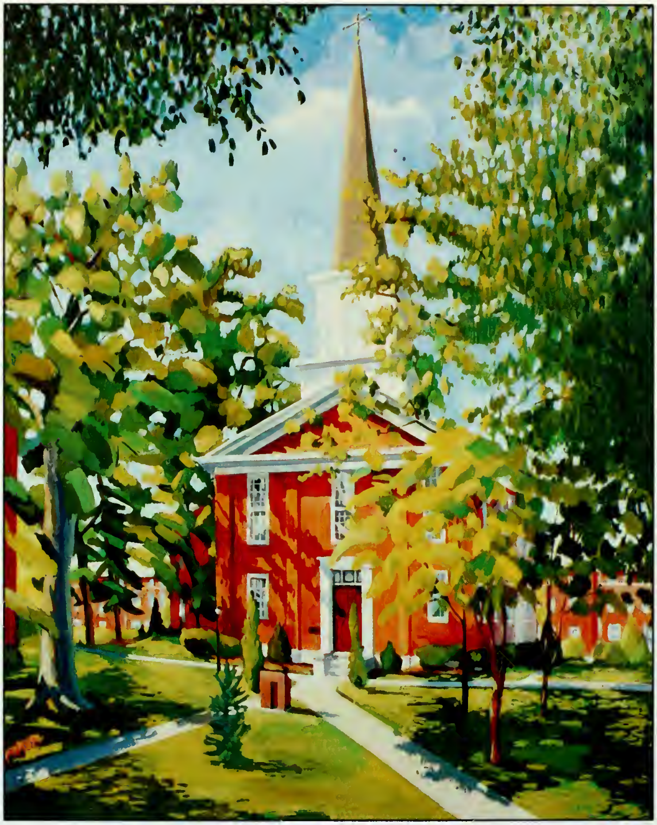
One of the many oak trees on the front campus.

McKendree
COLLEGE
KENTUCKY
CENTERS

McKendree expands to Kentucky centers.

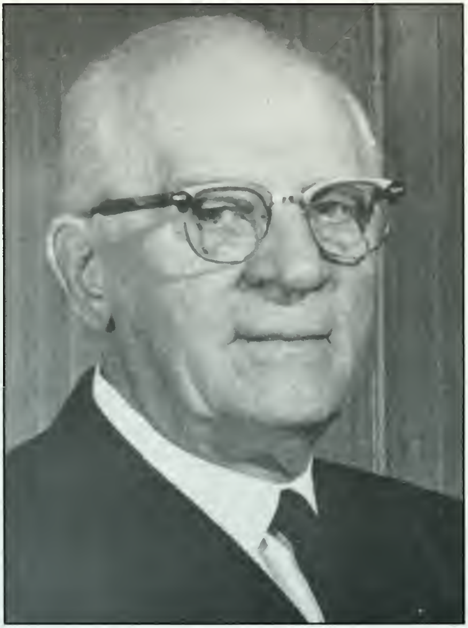
THAT
IN THE BEGINNING

Circuit Rider Peter Cartright rides again in Homecoming Parade.



A portrait of Bothwell Chapel by David Ottinger, Associate Professor of Art, McKendree College.

Looking through the Chapel window at a Commencement procession.



Edwin E. Voigt

The Administration of President Edwin E. Voigt (1964-1968)

by Kathi Meggs ('69)

Dr. Edwin E. Voigt was named McKendree's 28th president by the board of trustees at a meeting held July 24, 1964. Prior to coming to McKendree, Dr. Voigt served as president of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and as bishop of the Illinois Area of the Methodist Church. Dr. Voigt was the first retired bishop to be honored with the college presidency.

Born near Kankakee, Illinois, Dr. Voigt received his B.S. degree from Northwestern University and his Ph.D. from Yale University. He held degrees from Garrett Biblical Institute, Dakota Wesleyan University, Simpson College, and Illinois Wesleyan University.

During World War I, Dr. Voigt served as a pilot. He was ordained a Methodist deacon in 1920. In 1924 he became an elder in the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church.

He served as pastor in Evanston, Illinois, and in Iowa City, Iowa; as instructor in biblical literature at Northwestern University; as professor at Garrett Theological Seminary; as bishop of the Methodist Church in the Dakota area, and as the first bishop of the Illinois Area when it was formed in 1960.

Perhaps the most brilliant accomplishment of his long career in the Methodist Church was the role he played in the revision of the Methodist Hymnal and the Methodist Book of Worship. Dr. Voigt was selected by the General Conference of the Methodist Church to serve as chairman of the Hymnal Revision Committee in the long and arduous process of updating these important books for the denomination.

Dr. Voigt was honored by the Baldwin Moys High School in Banglalore, India, when the school dedicated a new academic building as the Bishop Edwin E. Voigt Building and Lincoln Hall. The school had constructed the building from $57,000 received as a result of Bishop Voigt's proposing such a project to Methodists as an advance special project of the Methodist Church.

The building was dedicated by Bishop John A. Subhan of the Methodist Church in Southern Asia. One section of the building featured an original oil painting of Abraham Lincoln with his son Tad. The painting, by artist Warner Sallman, was commissioned by Bishop Voigt as a gift to the school from the Land of Lincoln.

Dr. Voigt was honored by the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church when they established the $25,000 Edwin E. Voigt Lectureship at McKendree College. The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church also honored Dr. Voigt when they named their worship center in Bloomington The Edwin Edgar Voigt Memorial Chapel.

Milburn P. Akers, chairman of the board of trustees at McKendree, stated that the election of Dr. Voigt as president was another step toward their goal of complete restoration of McKendree to her place of leadership in American education.

To those not directly associated with the Methodist Church, the name of Dr. Edwin E. Voigt was not unfamiliar. The Executive Committee of the board of trustees of McKendree College had announced that the new science building to be constructed beginning in early 1964, would be named in honor of Bishop Edwin E. Voigt, who had played a major role in the McKendree Expansion Fund Campaign. It was this campaign that raised more than $700,000 from churches in the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, alumni, former students, corporations, and friends, which made the new construction possible.

Groundbreaking for Voigt Science Hall, May 27, 1964.

In so honoring Bishop Voigt, the Executive Committee stated that it was seeking to recognize the participation of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church, which had responded so generously to McKendree's needs.

The summer of 1964 was a time of change at McKendree. President Voigt was joined by a new business manager, Vernon Snead. Mr. Snead had received his bachelor's degree from Southern Illinois University and his master's in education from Indiana University. He had served in the United States Air Force as a meteorologist and received training at the University of Chicago. Mr. Snead was strong on organization and his major goal for McKendree was to organize her business affairs. During the years that followed, President Voigt and Mr. Snead proved to be a formidable and progressive team. They received commendations from the board of trustees on many occasions for their efforts in McKendree's behalf.

In August 1964, the general contract for the Edwin E. Voigt Science Building was awarded to the Wimmer Construction Company of Belleville, Illinois. The completion date for the building was scheduled for September 1965, with a construction cost of $513,827.29. At that time other contracts in the amount of $232,000 were awarded for various aspects of the construction.

In early September 1964, the first assembly of the new school year, which was held in Eisenmayer Auditorium, gave students the opportunity to meet the new president of the college. It was during this assembly that students received a glimpse of Dr. Voigt's jovial, yet serious, personality. Dr. Voigt expressed a warm welcome to all students and stated, "The doors to my house will always be open to students . . . but at my house curfew is at 10:30." On a more serious note, in his closing remarks he suggested, "Give me a chance . . . and may this be a good year for all of us."

Dr. Voigt indeed enjoyed his contact with students. One student recalled an afternoon when Dr. Voigt came and sat with him as he was finishing his lunch. The president watched with interest as the student took a large piece of chocolate cake, placed it into a deep bowl, poured milk over the cake, and began to eat. Noting President Voigt's interest, the student offered to make the president a similar concoction. Dr. Voigt replied in his most dignified manner, "Oh, no! A president of a college and a bishop of the church couldn't eat like that in public!" With a twinkle in his eye, Dr. Voigt quickly added, "But I'll try it when I get home."

President's reception in 1965.

Voigt Science Hall

Excitement filled the air on the McKendree campus during September and October 1964, as the new science building gradually became a reality. Contractors began grading dirt, the foundation was laid, concrete poured, and steel arrived for the framework. Faculty, staff, students, and various interested parties watched with excitement and eagerness as the facility took shape. Faculty member Fred A. Fleming, affectionately referred to as Prof. Fleming or Prof. Biology, was frequently seen viewing the construction site that would house his new teaching station.

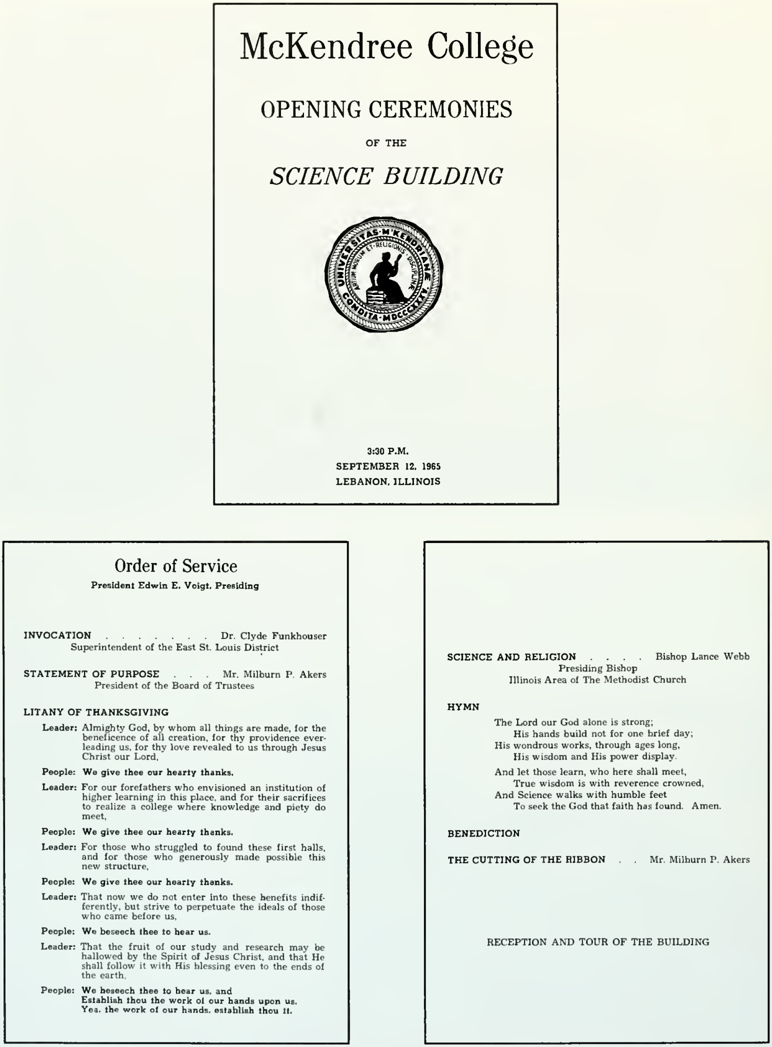
Construction of the new science facility, located north of Carnegie Hall, necessitated the closing of a private street that ran from Alton to Stanton Streets. As a result, a new parking lot was provided for students along the east side of the gymnasium. President Voigt regularly posted "construction progress reports." The unofficial motto of McKendree had become "McKendree is on the go . . . and growing" and appeared on many construction progress reports and other publications.

Further evidence that McKendree was on the go and growing appeared in March 1965. Dr. Voigt announced during an assembly that McKendree would receive $216,395 in federal grants under the Higher Education Facilities Act (P. L. 804). Specifically, McKendree received $210,822 for science hall construction and $5,573 for library improvements.

The grants brought the total gifts, grants, and pledges since October 1962 to the $1,778,564 mark. President Voigt voiced optimism that a $2 million total would be reached by June 1965. He also noted that a $2 million total would be an admirable close to the first phase of a three-phase program leading toward the sesquicentennial celebration for McKendree in 1978 and the intended goal of $10 million in capital gains and improvements by that date.

At this point, the college had begun construction of the science hall, laid plans to start construction of a dormitory/student center project, started work on library renovation, and from the estate of the late Dr. Neva Skelton of Eldorado added $75,000 to its endowment. The balance of funds earmarked for future development totaled over $550,000.

The second phase of the improvement program envisioned removal of all indebtedness, renovation of the physical plant, a new dormitory for men, a dining hall, an addition to the student center, and a classroom building. The proposed new buildings were to be located at the north end of the campus, situated to



McKendree College

OPENING CEREMONIES

OF THE

SCIENCE BUILDING

3:30 P.M.
SEPTEMBER 12, 1965
LEBANON, ILLINOIS

Order of Service

President Edwin E. Voigt, Presiding

INVOCATION . . . . Dr. Clyde Funkhouser
Superintendent of the East St. Louis District

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE . . . Mr. Milburn P. Akers
President of the Board of Trustees

LITANY OF THANKSGIVING

Leader: Almighty God, by whom all things are made, for the beneficence of all creation, for thy providence ever-leading us, for thy love revealed to us through Jesus Christ our Lord,

People: **We give thee our hearty thanks.**

Leader: For our forefathers who envisioned an institution of higher learning in this place, and for their sacrifices to realize a college where knowledge and piety do meet,

People: **We give thee our hearty thanks.**

Leader: For those who struggled to found these first halls, and for those who generously made possible this new structure,

People: **We give thee our hearty thanks.**

Leader: That now we do not enter into these benefits indifferently, but strive to perpetuate the ideals of those who came before us,

People: **We beseech thee to hear us.**

Leader: That the fruit of our study and research may be hallowed by the Spirit of Jesus Christ, and that He shall follow it with His blessing even to the ends of the earth,

People: **We beseech thee to hear us, and**
Establish thou the work of our hands upon us.
Yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION . . . . Bishop Lance Webb
Presiding Bishop
Illinois Area of The Methodist Church

HYMN

The Lord our God alone is strong;
His hands build not for one brief day;
His wondrous works, through ages long,
His wisdom and His power display.

And let those learn, who here shall meet,
True wisdom is with reverence crowned,
And Science walks with humble feet
To seek the God that faith has found. Amen.

BENEDICTION

THE CUTTING OF THE RIBBON . . Mr. Milburn P. Akers

RECEPTION AND TOUR OF THE BUILDING

Program for the Opening Ceremonies of the Voigt Science Hall.

Milburn P. Akers, Chairman of Board of Trustees, cutting the ribbon to officially open Voigt Science Hall September 12, 1965.

create a north-south quadrangle, with the gymnasium that had been constructed in the late fifties as one of the corner points.

It is not clear when the college had come to own the land upon which these buildings would be built. It was obviously not included in the original eight acres of land "on the hill," but no record of its acquisition date or cost appears in any of the minutes of the trustees during the 50-year period covered in this history of the college. No matter how and when the college obtained the land, it is evidence of some farsighted planning on the part of the trustees and administrators of that era. It gave the college the opportunity to expand on land already owned and thus stretch the dollars that were raised to obtain more square footage in the buildings, since none of the money had to be spent on land purchase.

The total estimated costs were $1,325,000. With a planned $1,500,000 to be added to the endowment by 1969-70, the goal for Phase II of the sesqui-centennial program was set at $3,030,000.

The final phase would see an addition of $3,000,000 to the endowment and $2,350,000 in construction for two new dormitories, an assembly hall, and a fine arts building.

At the June 5, 1965, meeting of the board of trustees, they approved the plan to borrow $550,000 to build a women's dormitory and a student activity center. The board approved the purchase of the Snellman and Welch properties for housing faculty and students. The need for additional housing for men was noted. The board adopted a Master Plan for Development of McKendree and anticipated favorable action on application for accreditation by the North Central Association. At this point in its history, the college was in good financial condition. The board commended Vernon Snead, business manager, for expenditures that were less than allowed in the budget.

McKendree College witnessed on Sunday afternoon, September 12, 1965, the formal opening of the first new academic building on the campus in almost 50 years. The old science hall had been dedicated in 1910 and the library had been opened in 1918. Although incomplete, the new science hall became an official part of the college community of buildings.

The service was led by Dr. Edwin Voigt with the aid of Milburn P. Akers, chairman of the McKendree board of trustees; Dr. Lance Webb, bishop of the Illinois Area of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Clyde Funkhouser, superintendent of the East St. Louis District.

Prof. Fred Fleming, Professor of Biology, in new laboratory.

Milburn P. Akers, retired editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, gave the statement of purpose, and the building was officially named The Edwin E. Voigt Science Hall. The theme of Mr. Akers' speech was: "Brick and mortar do not a college make." He emphasized that a college is made of students and faculty working together for the purpose of learning. He reminded the audience that even with modern buildings, it is students and faculty who determine the caliber and future of the college.

Mr. Akers had predicted two years prior to this ceremomy that McKendree would see an expanded building program that would include at least two new buildings either finished or under construction. On this occasion, Mr. Akers predicted that by 1970, four or five new buildings would be up or under construction and that by 1978, the campus would be completely rebuilt and the land east of the campus would be a complete recreation area. Mr. Akers concluded with the statement, "The McKendree renaissance is well on the way."

Bishop Webb was the featured speaker of the afternoon. His subject was "Science and Religion," and the bishop stated that the supreme concern of modern man is science. He added that one must realistically recognize the limits of both the "physical and the so-called social sciences." Bishop Webb stated that the primary limitation of science is that it cannot give one the concern and love to use its powers constructively. The bishop noted that it was significant that the first modern building on campus was a

Students at work in new Biology lab.

Construction of Deneen Campus Center and Barnett Hall.

science hall. Discussing the matter of science and religion, the bishop stated that the two complement rather than hinder each other. He made the point that scientists, and science without faith and conviction, are the enemies of man. He stated that education opens rather than shuts the door to Christian faith, and the liberal spirit of mind is open to all ideas and yet is directed to and rooted in faith. After the formal ceremonies, Mr. Akers performed the traditional cutting of the ribbon. A tour of the building was held for those in attendance.

Less than one month later, at the October 2, 1965, board of trustees meeting, preliminary plans for a men's dorm (200 students) and dining room (for 500) were presented. The design of the buildings would conform to the Georgian style of architecture. Board President Akers paid tribute to Dr. Voigt and Mr. Snead for their successful effort during the past year. Mr. Akers said, "We had a place, now we have a college."

Amid the excitement of dedicating a new building and making plans for new ones, renovation of the first floor of Old Main was under way. The renovated facilities doubled the office space for the president, the academic dean, and their staffs. On November 22, 1965, an open house was held to allow faculty, staff, and students to tour the new offices.

The board of trustees met January 29, 1966, and noted that the structural condition of the old Science Hall was still sound. It was noted, however, that one corner of Old Main had begun to settle. Gifts of the Mautz and Adair families for refurbishing Circuit Riders Hall were recognized.

The McKendree Choir participated in the celebration of the bi-centennial of the Methodist Church, held in Baltimore, Maryland, April 21-24, 1966. The choir, directed by Professor Glenn Freiner, took part in three sessions on Friday, April 22, 1966. The first performance by the choir was at a luncheon and the second at an afternoon symposium at which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was the featured speaker. At the Friday evening session, the McKendree Choir was the featured "solo choir." President Lyndon B. Johnson was the speaker for the session.

Plans for the expansion of McKendree College moved forward rapidly. A special meeting of the board of trustees was held August 21, 1966. The board approved the plan to secure a $1,200,000 self-liquidating loan for two dorms and a dining hall. Mr. Akers expressed sentiments of the board about the enhanced position of the college and her growing status and increasing prestige among institutions of learning.

At the October 1, 1966, board of trustees meeting, it was noted that the college had applied for federal funds for a new library. The trustees instructed Dr. Voigt to proceed with plans for construction of the library to begin in late 1967 or early 1968. It was also noted that the Voigt Science Building was debt free and that excess funds from the Conference campaign would be applied to the library building. Repairs and improvements to the century-old chapel were authorized by the board as a part of an extensive rehabilitation and improvement of the college.

Five new buildings were named at this same board meeting (October 1, 1966). The new campus cultural and social center was named the Charles Samuel Deneen Campus Center, in honor of one of McKendree's most distinguished graduates and benefactors. United States senator from Illinois and twice governor of the state, Mr. Deneen served as a McKendree trustee for 28 years, 10 of which were as president of the board. Members of the Deneen family established an endowment trust of $150,000 to support a Chair of Early American History at McKendree.

Charles S. Deneen Campus Center and Barnett Hall.

Students gather on Deneen patio.

The new women's residence was named Helen T. Barnett Hall in honor of Mrs. Barnett. A member of a prominent West Frankfort family, her bequest of $180,000 was the largest single gift ever received by the college, up to that time.

The trustees also named three other structures, a dining hall, and two men's residences. Construction of these buildings would begin within weeks. The dining hall was named Ames Hall in honor of the Reverend Edward P. Ames, first principal of Lebanon Seminary, founded in 1828 and later named McKendree College. The two residences were named Walton Hall and Baker Hall in memory of two revered McKendree professors. Dr. William C. Walton was a professor of religion and McKendree historian, and Dr. Edwin P. Baker, language professor and dean of the college. The two men had served McKendree a total of 122 years.

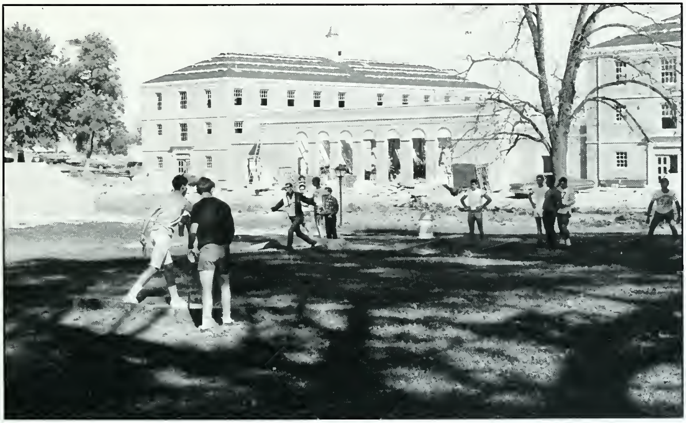
Dedication of Charles S. Deneen Campus Center and Helen T. Barnett Hall, scheduled for December 3, 1966, highlighted homecoming weekend. Under the leadership of President Edwin E. Voigt and trustee Milburn P. Akers, the program celebrated two significant symbols of progress at McKendree.

President Voigt and Business Manager Vernon Snead at the 1965 groundbreaking for Walton, Ames and Baker Halls.

Charles S. Deneen Campus Center, which opened in September 1966, was built at a cost exceeding $250,000. The building contained a snack bar, recreation room, offices, conference room, and utilities on the first floor. A beautiful and commodious lounge area was located on the second floor.

Helen T. Barnett Hall was the first of a series of new residence halls on the McKendree north campus. The hall, which opened in September 1966, provided modern, comfortable rooms for 100 women and an apartment for the dean of women. The hall was built at a cost exceeding $250,000.

McKendree was undergoing a renaissance, which brought a new look to the campus. When alumni and friends arrived for homecoming weekend, December 1966, they witnessed several changes. Old Main had been improved with new wood paneling on the walls of the entrance corridor and two newly installed restrooms on the first floor. The visitor's parking lot and driveway areas near Eisenmayer and Pearsons had been resurfaced with blacktop and rock. Clark Hall had been placed in service as a men's residence. Pearsons Hall had a new and improved campus bookstore on the ground level. Three new faculty offices had been built, and a new faculty lounge was under construction. Benson Wood Library staff members were struggling to find space for several thousand new volumes made possible by a federal grant ($5,000). The library staff was changing to the more modern Library of Congress


Construction of Walton, Ames, and Baker Halls in 1967.

Dr. Clark N. Stokes, speaker for the 1966 Commencement.

Faculty and graduates at the 1966 Commencement.

Classification system of cataloging books. Carnegie Hall had received a face lift: Its trim had been painted and renewed; new showers had been installed on all floors; and new furnishings had been placed in the reception lounge. Wesley Health Center occupied the building on the north campus formerly used as a men's residence and provided a needed campus infirmary. The Pothouse, a new campus coffee house, was opened in the old Glotfelty house on Hunter Street. The coffee house was under the auspices of the Student Religious Life Commission and was open on weekends. The Pothouse savored the contemporary scene and offered opportunity for folk-singing, and poetic and dialogical expression of Christian faith. Renovation work on the Marion Bothwell Chapel had begun. Lake Beautiful was now only a memory, since the area had been dredged of all sludge and filled with clay dirt to provide the site for a new complex of buildings.

Meeting December 3, 1966, the McKendree trustees awarded contracts that amounted to $1,300,000 for the construction of three new buildings on the north campus. The action cleared the way for the construction of Ames Hall, a food service facility that would serve 600 students, and for Baker Hall and Walton Hall, two residences that would house 200 men. These buildings would be located north of the gymnasium in the area formerly covered by Lake Beautiful. Occupancy was expected in the spring of 1968.

The board of trustees also approved the plans for erection of a new library on a site just north of the Edwin E. Voigt Science Hall. The trustees acted to modify the campus master building plan to change this site from a designated classroom building to the library site. The plans called for a 22,000-square-foot structure with three floors in the Georgian style. The library would house 70,000 volumes and provide study space for 500 students. The new structure would be air-conditioned and would contain audio-visual and microfilm facilities.

At this historic moment in the life of McKendree College, President Voigt announced that the college had received a large gift to be used for the new library structure. Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Holman of Effingham, Illinois, gave $250,000 to be used for the new library. The building would bear the Holman name in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Holman. At that point, the Holman gift was the largest ever received by McKendree College. Dr. and Mrs. Holman were life-long residents of Illinois, and several of Mrs. Holman's relatives had attended McKendree.

Amid the excitement of new buildings being constructed, the board of trustees launched a $16 Million Decade of Progress Program for McKendree College. At a special meeting of the board of trustees held September 14, 1967, the specifics of the program were outlined. The plan included a $7.5 million physical improvement and enlargement of the campus and called for construction of new buildings and modernization of existing campus buildings. The Decade of Progress Program also included $3.5 million for academic growth and improvement and an additional $5 million to be secured for the college endowment fund.

With these plans complete, Dr. Edwin E. Voigt, who had been at the helm of McKendree College for three years, announced his plans for retirement. In a release dated October 1967, Dr. Voigt explained to students and faculty that he had taken the initiative in requesting that the trustees of the college (February 4, 1967) begin to search for the next president. Dr. Voigt stated that most colleges and businesses made retirement mandatory at age 65, and he felt that to continue carrying heavy responsibility much beyond that age carried too many risks for the college. He indicated that the college needed young, creative, and dynamic leadership. Dr. Voigt felt that when the examiners for accreditation visited the campus in 1968-69, they would have better chances of estimating McKendree's qualifications if new leadership was in action. Dr. Voigt indicated he had asked that the Trustee-Faculty-Student Committee on Selection proceed with the results of the search anticipated at the end of the 1967-68 academic year.

At this point in McKendree's history, with so many changes and plans in place, the board of trustees

Art studio in Hypes Field House in 1965.

The 1964 annual college picnic on Hypes Field.

Faculty and staff picnic on the President's lawn in 1967.

Alumni Banquet after Graduation.

took steps to improve the intellectual climate on campus. At the January 22, 1968, meeting they approved the upgrading of admission requirements.

Continuing their concern for upgrading the college in various areas, the trustees suggested the by-laws be changed to provide representation by three members of the Alumni Association on the board of trustees. This action gave voice to alumni in the governing of McKendree College. This action was taken at the February 10, 1968, board of trustees meeting.

Events continued to move forward on campus. President Voigt celebrated the end of his 75th year with an open house at Stevenson House on Monday, February 12, 1968. Continuing his tradition of keeping his doors open to students, all students were invited to join him in his celebration. An open invitation to all students appeared in the *McKendree Review*. Students chuckled as they noted the ending of the open house was well within the limits of Dr. Voigt's curfew—8:30 PM

One month later, March 14, 1968, Dr. Voigt announced his retirement date of July 15, 1968. At that point, Dr. Voigt would have served McKendree College for four years as her president.

A sense of change could be felt on campus as new, progressive ideas presented themselves. McKendree was moving toward current trends in policy governing residence halls. The Faculty Committee on Student Life, meeting March 4, 1968, approved the open lounge policy for men's residence halls. The open lounge policy was begun on a trial basis and would be reviewed in May of 1968. Certain criteria had to be fulfilled by the residence halls staff, including such things as a schedule of hours and lists of standards governing the open lounge.

The Faculty Committee on Student Life also modified rules governing women's dress during weekend hours in Deneen Lounge. Women would be allowed to wear dress slacks after 5:30 PM on Fridays and continuing Saturdays and Sundays. Rules were changed to limit attendance at dances on campus to McKendree students and their guests.

The board of trustees met March 9, 1968, and submitted the name of a candidate for the new president of McKendree College. At this meeting, the trustees made known that the Pioneer's Room in the new library would be the depository of history materials of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church.

Just prior to Dr. Voigt's retirement, Ames, Baker, and Walton Halls were dedicated. The ceremonies were held June 2, 1968, with Milburn P. Akers, chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. Lee R. Baker, Dr. Clarence H. Walton, and others officiating. All the buildings in the complex were comfortable, modern, and air-conditioned. Total construction cost of the complex was $1,294,800. Ames, Baker, and Walton Halls were a part of McKendree's "Decade of Progress" expansion program.

Events continued to move forward as the McKendree College Choir prepared to make its first appearance on national television. The choir was featured on NBC-TV June 30 and July 7, 1968, when KSD-TV in St. Louis, Missouri, presented its regular Sunday morning program, "The Protestant Hour."

As noted by trustees Chairman Milburn P. Akers, on the occasion of the dedication of the Voigt Science Hall, September 1965, students and faculty determine the caliber of a college. Students who were on campus during Dr. Voigt's presidency recalled administrators, faculty, and staff members who were particularly influential in their lives: President Voigt, Dean of Students W. Norman Grandy, Registrar Emerial L. Owen, Business Manager Vernon Snead, faculty members Robert Brown, Otha Clark, Eldon Dittimore, Fred Fleming, Glenn Freiner, William Hodge, Roland Rice, Orville Schanz, Blanche Tibbetts, Grace Welch, and Lester

Wicks, and support staff members Joe Boner, Marcella Keck, Ruthellen Pegg, and LaDoris Weber. One constant throughout McKendree's history seems to have been its dedicated and concerned administration, faculty, and staff members.

As McKendree continued to move into its 15th decade, the campus had taken on an atmosphere of positiveness and optimism. Persons of note who were pertinent to the times appeared on campus. Dick Gregory, civil rights activist, appeared in May 1968, and held the audience captive with his dynamic hour-and-a-half speech. Veteran actor John Carradine appeared in May 1968, and presented dramatic readings. Authors Alex Haley and James Drought appeared in October 1967, and discussed their craft. Phyllis Schlafly, political activist, spoke before an assembly, May 1966. Many of these visitors met with students and answered questions following their presentations. A wide spectrum of personalities and subjects offered the campus family the opportunity to be more informed as the world changed rapidly.

Dr. Voigt's tenure at McKendree College drew to a close. His administration had been marked by the "McKendree Renaissance," a time when the college moved into the 15th decade of its history with a $16 million program for growth and development.

Dr. Voigt had begun his presidency with a three-point program:

1. *to increase enrollment and student services*
2. *to improve and enlarge the faculty*
3. *to expand the campus.*

In each of these areas he was notably successful.

During Dr. Voigt's administration enrollment had climbed by 50 percent (since 1964). An expanded student services program had been implemented.

The faculty had been improved and enlarged until 38 percent had doctoral level degrees, a figure in line with national averages at that time.

Beginning with the construction of Voigt Science Hall in 1964, the campus had expanded rapidly. A campus center, a women's residence hall, a cafeteria, and two men's residence halls had been completed. A new library was under construction.

Dr. Edwin E. Voigt, 28th president of McKendree College, retired to live near his daughter in Seattle, Washington, where he lived until his death on August 31, 1977.

WELCOME TO A McKENDREE TOMORROWLAND

Ferox Fraternity's depiction of future Holman Library during Homecoming, 1967.

The Administration of President Edwin E. Voigt
Faculty List

1964-65

Gordon Aldrich*	Education, Philosophy
Robert Brown	Sociology
John Budina	Business, Economics
Howard Bundy*	Mathematics
Jarvis Burner	Librarian
Otha Clark	History
John Curtis	Applied Christianity, Director of Religious Life
Earl Dawes	Psychology
Eldon Dittemore	Business, Economics
Sam Donham*	Education
Herman Einsman	Foreign Languages
Velma Fairburn*	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren Freeman*	Education
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
Robert Cantrell*	Education
Beatrice Godwin	Assistant Librarian
John Godwin	Physical Science
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean of Students
Freeman Greer*	History
William Hodge	Art
Ethel Horner*	History
Maude Keldermanns*	French
William Kestly*	German
Donald Lewis	History
Ralph Marty	Education, Director of Evening School
Ann McCann*	English
Joseph McKee*	Psychology
Charles Miller*	Education, Psychology
Annette Mulvaney	Speech
Inez Neal*	English
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Acting Dean, Registrar
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
David Packard	English
Helen Parks*	Business Education
Dwight Putt*	Physics
Orpha Reeder*	Education
Roland Rice	Religion
Orville Schanz	Music Education
John Schoon	Physical Education
Kelly Simmons*	Education
Clyde Smith*	Sociology
Vernon Snead*	Education
George Tuerck*	Instrumental Music
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Louis Vesely	Dir. of Athletics, Physical Education, Coach
Grace R. Welch*	English, Speech
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Thelma Wilkinson*	English
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech
William Wright*	Education

1965-66

Charles Alcorn	Psychology
Gordon Aldrich*	Education, Philosophy
Ronald Brandenburg	Physics
Robert Brown	Sociology
Otha Clark	History
Mary Carol Chester	English
John Curtis	Applied Christianity, Director of Religious Life
Eldon Dittemore*	Business, Economics
Sam Donham*	Education
Wendell Dysinger	Psychology, Dean
Robert Fitch	Librarian
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Loren Freeman*	Education
Glenn Freiner	Music
Robert Cantrell*	Education
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
John Godwin	Education
William N. Grandy	Philosophy, Dean of Students
James Gray*	Business
William Hodge	Art
Carroll Leas	Business Administration
Ralph Marty	Education
Joseph McKee*	Psychology
Charles Miller*	Education
June Miller*	Education
Annette Mulvaney	Speech
Inez Neal*	Education
Emerial Owen, Jr.**	Education
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
David Packard	English
Robert Proost*	Political Science
Orpha Reeder*	Education
Mary Renfro*	Education
Roland Rice	Religion
Orville Schanz	Music Education
Ralph Scharnau	History
John Schoon	Physical Education
Kelly Simmons*	Education
Richard Thompson	Foreign Languages
George Tuerck*	Music
Naida Upchurch*	French
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Alice Vesely*	Physical Education

Louis Vesely	Director of Athletics, Coach
Grace R. Welch*	English
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Mary Ellen Williams	Speech
William Wright*	Education

1966-67

Charles Alcorn**	Psychology
Mary Alcorn	Physical Education
Ronald Brandenburg	Physics
Robert Brown	Sociology
Mary C. Chester	English
Otha Clark	History
Gail Delente	Music Theory, Piano
Glenn Diseth	Art
Eldon Dittemore*	Business, Economics
Wendell Dysinger	Psychology, Dean
Robert Fitch	Librarian
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
William N. Grandy	Philosophy
James Gray*	Business
Cecil Harris	Biology
William Hodge**	Art
Richard Hopkins	English
Carroll Leas	Business Administration
Ralph Marty	Education
Annette Mulvaney	Speech
Emerial Owen, Jr.**	Education
Stephanie Hill Owen**	Music
David Packard**	English
Roland Rice	Religion
Mary Renfro*	Education
Howard Rogers	Economics
Ralph Scharnau	History
Orville Schanz	Music
John Schoon	Physical Education
Eugene Seubert*	English
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Richard Thompson	Foreign Languages
Blanche Tibbetts	Education
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Instrumental Music
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Grace R. Welch*	English
Lester Wicks	Chemistry
Mary Ellen Williams*	Speech

1967-68

Charles Alcorn**	Psychology
Robert Brown**	Sociology
Mary C. Chester	English
Otha Clark	History
Dwayne Cole	History
Gail Delente	Music
Glenn Diseth	Art
Eldon Dittemore*	Business, Economics
Sam Donham*	History
Wendell Dysinger	Psychology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Beatriz Garcia*	Spanish
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
William N. Grandy	Philosophy
James Gray*	Business
Victor Gummersheimer	Mathematics
Cecil Harris	Biology
William Hodge**	Art
Leonard Janes	Physics
Bernice Kamm	Physical Education
Carroll Leas	Business Administration
Esther Manuel*	Physical Education
Ralph Marty	Education
Gordon Miller	Education
Annette Mulvaney	Speech
Emerial Owen, Jr. **	Education
Stephanie Hill Owen**	Music
David Packard**	English
Abby Potter	English
Mary Renfro*	Education
Roland Rice	Religion
Howard Rogers	Political Science
Orville Schanz	Music Education
Ralph Scharnau**	History
John Schoon	Physical Education
Sara Schoon*	English
Eugene Seubert*	English
Marguerite Skaar*	French
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Carl Stockton	History
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Blanche Tibbetts	Education
Harris Tollefson*	Mathematics
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Instrumental Music
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Grace R. Welch*	English
Lester Wicks	Chemistry

*Part Time
**On Leave

ERIC RACKHAM

The Administration of President Eric Rackham (1968-1975)

By Paul W. Widicus ('71)

A new era for McKendree College began on May 4, 1968, as the board of trustees, under the leadership of Milburn P. Akers, selected Dr. Eric N. Rackham to become the 29th president of McKendree College. Dr. Rackham was the son of a Canadian Methodist minister. He earned his master of arts degree in English and his doctor of philosophy degree in student personnel services from the University of Michigan. His career started at the University of Colorado where he stayed for 15 years, serving in various positions and becoming assistant dean of arts and sciences. He then moved to Kent State University in Ohio, where he served for 16 years and became executive dean. Dr. Rackham arrived at McKendree on July 15, 1968, just after the dedication of three new buildings on campus. Ames Hall Cafeteria, Baker Residence Hall, and Walton Residence Hall were dedicated on June 2, 1968. They joined with the other two new buildings on campus, the Charles S. Deneen Campus Center and the Helen T. Barnett Residence Hall, to provide the much needed space for the rapid growth McKendree was to undergo. Plans were also underway to build a much-needed new library.

McKendree's future depended upon much more than just buildings. President Rackham saw the challenges and discussed them in an interview with the *Lebanon Advertiser*. Accreditation by the North Central Association for Colleges and Secondary Schools was one of his first goals, and he immediately began to work toward that end. To achieve accreditation, he set in motion changes in the curriculum, the faculty, the staff, and the finances, among other things. With all these changes, the college had to constantly remember the goal of preparing students for "the business of living in addition to the business of making a living." Dr. Emerial Owen became dean of academic affairs and began the work of upgrading the curriculum and faculty. With these goals, McKendree began to blend career orientation activities with the traditional liberal arts experience – a process that has continued to the present. To achieve this end, McKendree used its small size of 500 students to its advantage. A student staff ratio of 15 to 1 made for a closeness that has been a factor in McKendree's success through the years.

Upon his arrival in the summer of 1968, Dr. Rackham did not find everyone at McKendree in agreement and harmony. Student demonstrations were occurring on campuses across the United States in the fall of 1968, and even McKendree was not spared. Because of its small size and the direct lines of communications from president to staff to faculty to student body, law and order were maintained and Dr. Rackham gained the respect of many. Financial problems continued to plague the college, affecting payments on loans for new buildings, construction of the library, remodeling of older buildings, and even maintenance. However, the board of trustees and Dr. Rackham agreed on plans to raise the needed funds, construction of the library continued, plans were completed to renovate the old chapel, and McKendree moved forward. To begin, tuition was raised as staff and faculty salaries were increased. Enrollment was increased by an influx of new persons. The level of instruction increased as students took more hours of classes. Residents increased as students moved into the new dorms. By the end of 1968, McKendree was moving and growing. Dr. Rackham summarized the time by saying,

> *The days have had their moments which were in turn stimulating and sobering, encouraging and discouraging, happy and sad. We have had our share of resignations and ap-*

pointments, hospital visits and campus receptions, budgetary worries and generous college gifts. Through it all, however, there has been evident a spirit of confidence in the future which shows itself among the many faculty and staff members, students, alumni, trustees, and friends of McKendree. This feeling undergirds the action of many of us and provides a forward thrust which speaks well for our future.

As 1968 ended, McKendree celebrated its recent accomplishments. New buildings were in use, Holman Library was nearing completion, plans were underway to renovate the Bothwell Chapel, and physical growth could be seen daily. In academics, the faculty grew, younger and better trained professors were hired, the James M. Hamill Chair of English was established, and the student body expanded. Students began to become more involved in the decisions affecting their lives at McKendree with the acceptance of new social policies, the organization of a new Bearcat Booster Club, student voices on college committees and boards, student input into all phases of the college self-study, and even the raising of money to support McKendree.

McKendree continued to grow in 1969 as the college worked to prepare itself to seek accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The year began with celebration as over $200,000 was raised for the Holman Library Fund. The Holman Trust Fund required this amount in order for the $250,000 gift to be given from the estate of Dr. C. C. Holman of Effingham, Illinois. This assured the continuation of the construction of the Holman Library and the equipment necessary for the furnishing of the interior. With the successful completion of the first year of fund raising in the "New Decade of Progress," the second year's goal was to raise the $463,000 needed to pay off debts and continue the growth of McKendree. In February, the trustees agreed to use $250,000 from a large inheritance left to the college by the late Miss Marion Bothwell of Fairfield, Illinois, to renovate the 111-year-old chapel. Work would include new lighting, floors, windows, woodwork, plaster, stairway, entrance, and bell tower, with the rest of the building being restored. Work on the library and chapel continued through most of 1969.

The construction of Holman Library was a much needed asset to the college. There was a large space for books and periodicals as well as microfilm and audio-

Holman Library construction in 1968.

Holman Library

The foyer of Holman Library.

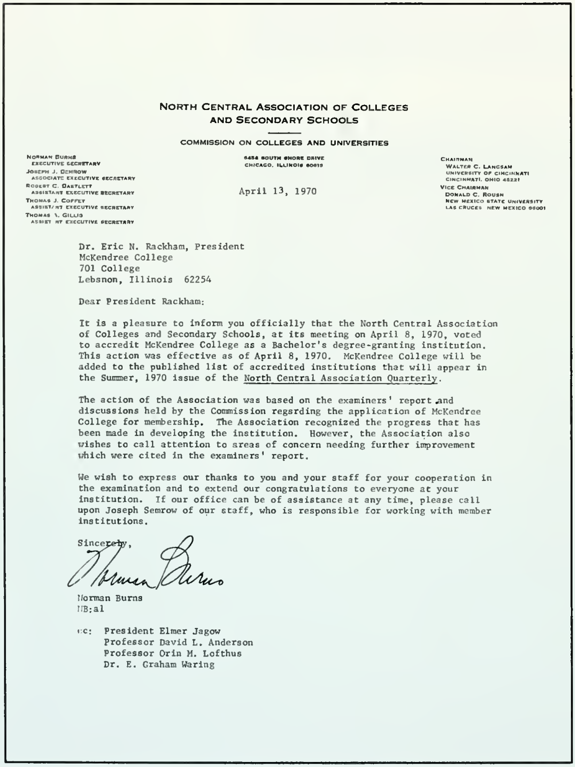
visuals. The three-story Georgian-style building seated 250 students with 75 student study carrels. Lynn Grove ('60), the head librarian, described the library with praise. Also included was a faculty reading room, three seating rooms, a late study room, and a typing room. The Pioneer Room was designed to house the records of the Southern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church. Funding for construction consisted of $250,000 from the estate of Dr. Clarence C. Holman, $200,000 raised by the college, and $200,000 from the Higher Education Facilities Act. To save money, volunteers of students, faculty, staff, and friends of the college, carried 20,000 books from the old Benson Wood Library to the new library on June 16, 1969, during a "Book Walk." One of the students involved in the "Book Walk" tells how even Dr. and Mrs. Rackham helped. To the student's embarrassment, a stack of books she was moving fell, hitting Mrs. Rackham on the head. She graciously reassured the student that she was not hurt. Eventually, all the materials were moved, organized, and placed on new shelves, and the day of dedication drew near. Dedication occurred on Friday, October 17, 1969. With faculty, staff, trustees, students and guests present, Dr. James Holderman, the executive director of the Illinois State Board of Higher Education, spoke at the dedication ceremony.

Much time in 1969 was spent in conducting a self-study of all aspects of McKendree College and preparing a report for the North Central Accreditation Committee. Committees were established to study every area of the college, evaluate the current condition of the college, make recommendations for changes, and plan for the future. Each committee consisted of staff, faculty, students, and other interested persons. Self-study committees looked into financial resources, human resources, physical facilities, programs of instruction, and extracurricular programs. The reports on each of these areas was completed, and a formal report was prepared and sent to the North Central Association for Colleges and Secondary Schools in the spring of 1969. A North Central Association Visitation Team visited McKendree in December 1969, and prepared its report.

Even though McKendree had grown and prospered, not everyone agreed on the future direction of the college. Controversy began to surface over decisions made by the board of trustees and the college administration. Because of the shortage of funds, some students and faculty protested the decision to restore the old chapel. Added to this controversy were other protests about the spending of funds by the administration. After several months of heated debates at McKendree Student Association meetings and scathing articles in the *McKendree Review*, the administration stopped funding for the *Review*. An attempt was made to continue the paper using donations, but when funds dwindled, a protest was held and the last issue of the *Review* was placed in a casket. A funeral procession carried it across campus to Stevenson House. The *McKendree Review* was not published again until November 1970.

Student life was not all protests. The McKendree choir toured Illinois in May 1969. Sports grew as McKendree won many basketball games. The Clionian Literary Society celebrated its 100th anniversary with many activities. Sigma Kappa Gamma girls' society was started in October 1969. Because of the increase in enrollment in 1969, classrooms were fashioned in every available room on campus. The Benson Wood Building was made into classrooms, Pearsons Hall was partitioned off, the bookstore was moved and enlarged, the basement of the old dorms became classrooms, and even the old Science Building, which was scheduled for demolition, was spared and put into use as classroom space on a limited basis.

Many exciting projects came to fruition during 1970 for McKendree College. The building frenzy culminated with the completion of the remodeling of the chapel, accreditation was finally achieved, and evening and extension classes were proposed to attract even more students. The first project at McKendree to be completed in 1970 was the renovation of the Marion Bothwell Chapel. Begun a year earlier, the entire building was made structurally sound and repaired. A new steeple and bell tower were built, and the bell was reinstalled. The McKendree bell had a historic past. Original records on the yoke indicate that it



NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

COMMISSION ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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April 13, 1970

Dr. Eric N. Rackham, President
McKendree College
701 College
Lebsnon, Illinois 62254

Dear President Rackham:

It is a pleasure to inform you officially that the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, at its meeting on April 8, 1970, voted to accredit McKendree College as a Bachelor's degree-granting institution. This action was effective as of April 8, 1970. McKendree College will be added to the published list of accredited institutions that will appear in the Summer, 1970 issue of the North Central Association Quarterly.

The action of the Association was based on the examiners' report and discussions held by the Commission regsrding the application of McKendree College for membership. The Association recognized the progress that has been made in developing the institution. However, the Association also wishes to call attention to areas of concern needing further improvement which were cited in the examiners' report.

We wish to express our thanks to you and your staff for your cooperation in the examination and to extend our congratulations to everyone at your institution. If our office can be of assistance at any time, please call upon Joseph Semrow of our staff, who is responsible for working with member institutions.

Sincerely,

Norman Burns

Norman Burns
NB:al

cc: President Elmer Jagow
Professor David L. Anderson
Professor Orin M. Lofthus
Dr. E. Graham Waring

North Central Association letter accrediting McKendree College.

Students celebrate accreditation.

was cast in the 8th century in Spain, recast in the 14th century, and moved to Florida with several other bells by Jesuit missionaries in the 16th century. The bell was eventually moved to a mission in New Mexico. In the 19th century, a trader found several bells abandoned at the mission and transported them to St. Louis. The bell was recast and put on display at a fair in Centralia, Illinois. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, president of McKendree in 1858, saw and heard the bell and purchased it for $60. It was installed in the old chapel where it was used until 1959, when the steeple housing the bell had to be removed for safety purposes. The bell had been mounted on a temporary stand in the cafeteria. On July 29, 1969, the bell was hoisted into place in the new 140-foot steeple. The bell was installed in a stationary position so it would no longer swing free. Instead, the clapper was connected to an electrical device that swings the clapper striking the bell. Mrs. Milburn P. Akers wrote this about the bell.

VERSE ABOUT THE BELL

Deep silence reigned. No sound, no merry note
was heard on campus, hall, nor in the street.
The sky was gray. The birds on silent wings
Soared o'er this land so cheerless in defeat.
The chapel bell was mute.

Time passes. Hope begins to burst anew.
Discouraged hearts now see a glimmering ray.
The sky grows brighter with each passing
morn.
Full-throated birds greet merrily each day.
Our chapel bell is raised.

The air is charged with peals of gladsome
sounds.
Mankind looks up and offers to his God
His deepest thanks for on this sod the feet
Of men on learning bent shall ever trod.
Forever may the chapel bell ring out!

The bell had been in place in the chapel for only a short time when it was put to special use. The final visit by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was completed in January 1970. They found McKendree had "upgraded its academic program, modernized its campus, and recruited a more capable student body." In February, an updated self-study document was begun. The document was presented to the North Central Association on April 5, 1970. Of great concern was the underwriting of the 1970 annual fund goal of $205,000. However, with the support of many friends, the college was able to underwrite the required amount. On April 8, 1970, the North Central Association " . . . voted to accredit McKendree College as a Bachelor's degree granting institution. The association recognizes the progress that has been made in developing the institution. However, the association also wishes to call attention to areas of concern needing further improvement which were cited in the examiner's report." Dr. Rackham "telephoned the good news at 11:45 AM to anxious students, trustees, and personnel. The McKendree bell rang steadily for a half hour following the disclosure." Dr. Robert C. Bartlett, assistant executive secretary of the North Central Association, told Dr. Rackham that "the favorable nod by the association is based upon 'dramatic improvements' at the college since its last examination in 1966." Upon his return on the evening of April 8, Dr. Rackham said, "It is with a deep sense of satisfaction that we have achieved a goal that has eluded us for so long. This could have come about only because of the concerted efforts, the patience, the understanding, the prayers of hundreds of members of our McKendree family."

> *Summary of Report of Examination*
> *of McKendree College*
> *January 18-20, 1970*
>
> *The brevity of this report prevents mention in more detail other observations of the examiners during their visit. It should be said that both the people and the program in its various parts demonstrated vitality and forward movement.*
>
> *To summarize some of its strengths and weaknesses, we would point out for particular attention and commendation the following:*
>
> 1. *The administrative staff: The President, the Dean of the College, the Business Manager, and the Dean of Students.*
> 2. *The library and the Librarian. An assistant librarian is to be added in 1970-1971.*
> 3. *New Student Center.*
> 4. *New Residence Halls and Dining Room.*
> 5. *Improved Faculty Preparation and Selection.*
> 6. *General confidence by the Faculty in the administration and the success of the College.*
> 7. *Students are happy, enthusiastic about the College, and feel they are developing and learning at a good rate.*
> 8. *Program for probationary students.*
> 9. *Understanding by the students of the problems of the College as they develop suggestions for changes in the social regulations.*
> 10. *The financial program.*
> 11. *The board of trustees.*
>
> *Particular Weaknesses:*
>
> 1. *The student body needs to be increased for a variety of reasons.*
> 2. *Solidity needs to be established in the Development and Admissions Staff.*
> 3. *Solidity needs to be developed in the Financial Support over the long run.*
> 4. *Placement activities need to be increased and made more useful beyond the area of teacher preparation.*
> 5. *The faculty needs more doctorates.*

From the fall of 1970, McKendree continued to look to the future. New proposals were submitted to the trustees to offer classes at unusual hours and places. Night classes were to be offered in hopes of attracting working people and persons from Scott Air Force Base. In addition, it was suggested that extension classes be considered the coming year at Scott itself.

Unrest among McKendree students died down after the news of the horrible events at Kent State University in Ohio reached McKendree campus. Dr. Rackham had been a dean at Kent State University for 16 years, and news of the protests and deaths of the students saddened the entire campus. A group composed of student leaders, faculty representatives, and staff members met and decided to draft a letter to the staff, faculty, and students at Kent State. This letter was carefully worded and given to Dr. Rackham, who added his signature and forwarded it to friends at Kent State. With the decrease in student protests, the college trustees voted to reinstate the *McKendree Review* with a new faculty advisor and new student staff. The year ended with Professor Fleming receiving an honorary doctorate.

In the fall of 1970, McKendree changed its academic requirements from semester hours to units under Dean Emerial L. Owen. Instead of students taking classes offering one, two, three or four semester hours, they took classes offering one-quarter, one-half, or one unit. To graduate, 32 units were required, which meant a student had to complete four units a semester to graduate in four years. Of major concern at the beginning of 1971 was the financial condition of the operating budget. So much emphasis had been placed upon the construction and renovation of buildings, the regular operating budget fell $300,000 short. The chair of the Finance Committee during the construction period was W. P. (Ford) Mautz. With the same care he exercised in guiding the contractors, he guided Vernon Snead, the business manager, through the difficult times. A new fund raising effort for McKendree College was again mounted using the same title, "McKendree Faces the Future." This 1971 version set the goal of $300,000 for operating expenses. A kickoff dinner was held on March 22, 1971, with Lt. Governor Paul Simon as the honorary chair and guest speaker. By the end of the evening, the 200 persons in attendance already had gathered 86 percent of the needed funds. It looked like the $42,000 still needed could be raised quickly, but it came very slowly. Finally, on July 15, 1971, it was announced by Duane W. Amburn, director of development, that McKendree had exceeded its goal. A total of $323,332 was collected, and the debt in the operating fund was paid.

Additional good news was also received in the summer of 1971. The Southern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church voted to begin holding its annual conference on the McKendree campus. To provide for a place large enough for the delegates to meet, the conference offered to pay for the installation of air conditioning in the gym. This was completed before Annual Conference in 1972. In addition, the Bearcat Booster Club agreed to construct a Bearcat Den in the northwest corner of the gym to enhance the support of the sports program.

In the fall of 1971, enrollment stood at 468, and McKendree faced new challenges. To meet the goals of the college, more students were needed. Classes meeting at night and extension classes at Scott Air Force Base had been proposed earlier. This agreement with Scott Air Force Base proved fruitful for McKendree and the military. Even a shipment of 4,000 pounds of modeling clay for the art department was moved by helicopter during flight training. During the new school year McKendree succeeded in increasing part-time student enrollment. The problem was that fewer full-time students enrolled and the residence halls had vacancies. Added to the lower occupancy was a problem created by strict residence hall policies. Students began protesting these policies, wrote new proposals calling for open residence policies, and presented these policies to the board of trustees on November 3, 1971. The trustees took the proposals under advisement and decided to try some of the suggested policies on a limited basis. In January 1972, they allowed open visitation on weekends for one month. This worked well and in March 1972, the trustees allowed the open-visitation policy to continue.

Many campus organizations were functioning during the late 1960's. and early 1970's. On November 12, 1971, the *McKendree Review* highlighted the activities of the yearbook staff, the Student Education Association, the Investment Club, Phi Beta Lambda, the Public Affairs Forum, the Psychology Club, Alpha Psi Omega, and the Association of Black Collegians. Each group listed many members, trips, special events, and active programs, which added much to the social and to the intellectual atmosphere at McKendree.

In January 1972, the first interim term began at McKendree. This innovative idea allowed students to concentrate on one subject full-time during January. Classes were presented in creative and unusual ways that allowed for everything from experimentation to travel. Mr. Porter's Fortran Programming students learned how to use computers. Mr. Streif's Seminar in Sales Management got first hand experience on the road visiting businesses. Fine Arts 225 studied in St. Louis and Chicago. Dr. Stephanie Owen and her students trav-

End of year college picnic at Horner Park in 1971.

eled to London, England. Mr. Brown's Counter Culture class traveled to Greenwich Village in New York. Dr. Irving Dilliard, a visiting professor from Princeton, taught a class on the Bill of Rights. These interim courses were very popular with students as well as faculty.

By the fall of 1972, the board of trustees realized that the number of students living in student housing would continue to be below capacity. The old wooden dormitories were still standing on the north end of the campus. It was decided that these were no longer of use. They were sold, dismantled by the purchasers, and disappeared from the campus by the summer of 1973. This area became parking for the increasing number of commuters and the students living on campus who had cars. Even with this, the other dorms were not full, and financial problems arose because of the low occupancy. Tuition was increased again in the fall of 1972 to $1,800 to offset these losses.

In order to improve the financial condition of the college even more, a new fund drive was launched for the 1972-1973 school year. Club memberships were given for contributions to McKendree. Century Club members gave $100 to $299; Tower Club members gave $300 to $599; Associate Club members gave $600 to $999; President's Club members gave $1,000 to $10,000. To accomplish this drive and to manage funds at McKendree in a more efficient manner, two new vice presidents were named: vice president of academic affairs was Emerial Owen, and vice president of financial affairs was Vernon Snead.

Professor Fred Fleming was honored on November 18, 1972, by the unveiling of a portrait, which was placed in Voigt Science Hall. James Drake, art instructor at McKendree, had painted the portrait. Professor Fleming was affectionately called 'Prof' by his students and had taught science for 26 years at McKendree. Dr. Rackham stated, "Through the years at McKendree, he has guided many students, both science and non-science oriented, toward reaching a goal as a responsible student, graduate, and citizen with honor for himself and God. Who can measure the influence which Fred Fleming has had upon the life and times of McKendree, and of the State of Illinois."

McKendree began 1973 with enthusiasm and optimism. The college was operating in the black, according to vice president of development, Raymond F. Devery. Enrollment grew to almost 600 with an increase of 100 in two years. A goal was set of 700 to 800 enrollment in future years, and David H. Wilkey was appointed director of admissions in order to meet this goal. Dr. Emerial Owen worked to " . . . streamline the curriculum, upgrade the faculty and staff, improve salaries, and iron out any other difficulties." His message was that McKendree " . . . is a teaching college. Stu-

.GEN.
SEC. GEN.
EXEC. SEC.

First McKendree Model U.N.

Marine presents flag flown over U.S. Embassy in Brussels.

dents here will never find themselves taught by a graduate assistant while the professor does his research." To advance growth a new bachelor of science degree in medical technology was begun with St. Elizabeth Hospital in Belleville. The only work on physical facilities was the addition of air conditioning to Circuit Rider Hall in the chapel and the moving of the coffee house to Hypes Field House.

The first session of McKendree Model United Nations was called to order on the campus during April 1973. Dr. Kovac, the political science instructor, took a group of McKendree students to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to visit a Model United Nations program held there. Close to 200 persons participated in the first McKendree Model United Nations and represented over 30 nations. Students from area high schools and colleges joined to debate many international issues of the day. To add to the reality, war broke out in the Middle East, and terrorists invaded the General Assembly and kidnapped the president, taking her to Hardee's in O'Fallon. In spite of these events, the delegates passed several resolutions intended to solve many world problems. The delegation from Mascoutah High School took first place and was given a trophy. Because of its success, the Model United Nations continued and became a permanent fixture at McKendree.

Of special significance in 1973 was the recovery of a long-lost part of the McKendree history. Harry H. Pope, who was the owner of Pope's catering, Pope's cafeterias, as well as Round Table, Seven Kitchens, Beefeaters, and El Rancho restaurants in the St. Louis area, discovered a composition called "The College Bells." This piece was written by F. L. Marshall and dedicated to the class of 1873 of McKendree College. Mr. Pope donated the music to McKendree, and Dr. Rackham turned it over to the history and fine arts departments for research and preservation. F. L. Marshall attended McKendree from 1869 until graduation in 1873. He was an educator and later superintendent of schools in Shelbyville and Alton, both in Illinois. He worked for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* and later the Presbyterian Board of Publication. After 100 years, the sound of "The College Bells" was once again heard as it was performed by Professor Glenn H. Freiner at a special concert.

In 1974, growth for McKendree College came through the opening of extension centers at Alton, Scott Air Force Base, and Louisville, Kentucky. Enrollment continued to climb at McKendree and neared 700. To aid in this growth, McKendree also expanded an agreement with Belleville Area College which allowed students majoring in business, economics, nursing, medi-

Phi Lamda Sigma in 1974 (formerly Philo Literary Society).

cal technology, and law enforcement to transfer credits toward a four-year degree. Other cooperative agreements were also established with Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville in physics and ROTC, with the University of Illinois in engineering, and with the St. Louis School of Pharmacy.

Many new faces were seen on the McKendree campus as growth continued with four new faculty added in 1974. Growth among the student population diversified as people came from all over the world to take classes at McKendree, including two from Ethiopia. Social life at McKendree also grew as a new sorority was chartered. Epsilon Gamma Chapter of Gamma Sigma Sigma was chartered on October 15, 1974. Charter members consisted of 15 women students who had worked for over two years to make the new sorority a reality.

The debt at McKendree decreased to less than $90,000 in 1974, with a budget of over $2,720,000. The number of students living on campus continued to decline, leaving Clark Hall empty. It was decided by the board of trustees that this building should not sit empty. The trustees saw a need for more classrooms and offices and in September 1974 they voted to seek funds to remodel the building.

At the end of 1974, a three-year memorial grant of $140,000 was given to McKendree by the Fellheimer Trust of the Wesley United Methodist Church of Macomb, Illinois. An additional $90,000 in matching funds was pledged and the refurbishing of Clark Hall began. Since Clark Hall was no longer in use as a dormitory, its space was changed into classrooms, psychology laboratory, audiovisual center, computer laboratory, and offices. Many persons caught the vision of what Clark Hall could become and underwrote various projects. When contributions were completed, $110,000 in gifts were added to the $140,000 Fellheimer Trust.

Enrollment at McKendree climbed to 711 in the spring of 1975 and the budget rose to almost $3,000,000.

With his dreams for McKendree now realized, Dr. Rackham announced at the end of 1974 that he would retire for personal and family reasons on June 30, 1975. Building on the work of his predecessors, Dr. Rackham's leadership produced a modern, efficient, accredited, respected institution of higher education. Upon submitting his intention to retire, Dr. Rackham said, "The thing most satisfying to me during my term at McKendree was the wonderful spirit of cooperation among the faculty, staff, and students. McKendree is a happy place and it is a joy to me to belong to such a family."

The Administration of President Eric N. Rackham
Faculty List

1968-69

Charles Alcorn	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Otha Clark	History
Dwayne Cole	History
Eldon Dittemore*	Business, Economics
Sam Donham*	History
David Dutler	Physical Education, Baseball Coach
Wendell Dysinger	Psychology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Marino Garcia*	Spanish
Lynn Grove	Librarian
Victor Gummersheimer	Mathematics
William Hodge	Art
Elizabeth Hopkins	English
Harold Huck	Spanish
Grace Husted	Sociology, Psychology
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
Carroll Leas	Business Administration
Ralph Marty	Education
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Academic Dean
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
David Packard	English
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Roland Rice	Religion
Howard Rogers	Economics, Political Science
Ralph Scharnau	History
Orville Schanz	Music, Art
Eugene Seubert*	English
Marguerite Skaar*	French
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Carl Stockton	History
Roy Sturm	Sociology, Director of Special Students
Blanche Tibbetts	Education
Terry Thomlinson	Speech
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Joanne Tusov	Chemistry, Biology
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Toby Ward	Physics
Grace R. Welch*	English
James Zamrazil	German

1969-70

Yvon Baber	Spanish
Evelyn Best	English
Robert Brown	Sociology
Otha Clark	History
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
Sam Donham*	History
David Dutler	Physical Education, Director of Intramurals, Baseball Coach
Wendell Dysinger	Psychology
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Lynn Grove	Librarian
Victor Gummersheimer	Mathematics
William Hodge	Art
Elizabeth Hopkins	English
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
Ralph Marty	Education
Frederick Minnegerode	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Academic Dean
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
Howard Porter	Physics, Physical Science
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Roland Rice	Religion
Howard Rogers	Economics, Political Science
Orville Schanz	Music
Ralph Scharnau	History
Marguerite Skaar	French
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Carl Stockton	History
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Blanche Tibbetts	Education
Curtis Trainer	Education
Patricia Troy	Assistant Librarian
George Tuerck*	Music
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Grace R. Welch	English
Ernest Willoughby	Biology
James Zamrazil	German

1970-71

Yvon Baber	Spanish
Ronald Benson	Philosophy
Evelyn Best	English
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lowell Burger*	Business, Economics
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
Frances Dixon	French, Spanish
James Drake*	Art
David Dutler	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
James Gray*	Business

Lynn Grove	Librarian
Victor Gummersheimer	Mathematics
William Hodge	Art
Edward Hock*	Business, Economics
Elizabeth Hopkins	English
Joan Kelly*	English
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
Helen Lefler*	Art
Ralph Marty	Education
Joseph McKee*	Education
Frederick Minnigerode	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Dean
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
Howard Porter	Physics, Physical Science
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Fred Robinson*	Business, Economics
Orville Schanz	Music
Dale Schwerdtfeger	Sociology
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Edward Streif	Business, Economics
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Terry Thomlinson	Speech
Blanche Tibbetts*	Education
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Robert VanDanElzen	Mathematics
Grace R. Welch	Speech
Ernest Willoughby	Biology
James Zamrazil	German

1971-72

Yvon Baber	Spanish
Robert Brown	Sociology
Evelyn Best	English
Lowell Burger*	Business, Economics
James Clayton	Religion
Dwayne Cole	History
Margaret Demick	Education
James Drake*	Art
David Dutler	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
James Gray*	Business Law
Lynn Grove	Librarian
William Hodge	Art
Naomi House*	English
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Joan Kelly*	English
Philip Kennedy	Philosophy
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
Helen Lefler*	Art
Joseph McKee*	Education
George Mitchum	Social Studies
Francine Morris	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Dean
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
Howard Porter	Physics
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Fred Robinson*	Business, Economics
Orville Schanz	Music
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business, Economics
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Terry Thomlinson**	Speech
Blanche Tibbetts*	Education
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck	Music
Grace R. Welch	Speech
Ernest Willoughby	Biology
James Zamrazil	German

1972-73

Ted Anderson	Biology
Yvon Baber	Spanish
Evelyn Best	English
Wanda Bickel	Education
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lowell Burger*	Business, Economics
Robert Cass*	Art
James Clayton	Religion
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
David Dutler**	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
James Gray*	Business, Economics
Lynn Grove	Librarian
William Hodge	Art
Naomi House*	English
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Joan Kelly*	English
Philip Kennedy	Philosophy
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
Ik-Whan Kwon*	Business, Economics
Ann Mandolini*	Sociology
Janet McReynolds	Education
Francine Morris	Psychology
Charles Neblock*	Business, Economics
Kenneth Norris*	Mathematics
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Stephanie Hill Owen	Music
Howard Porter	Physics, Physical Science, Soccer Coach
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian

Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business, Economics
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Terry Thomlinson	Speech
Blanche Tibbetts*	Education
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Grace R. Welch	Speech, English
Thomas Wheeler	Physical Education, Golf Coach, Director of Intramurals

1973-74

Ted Anderson	Biology
Yvon Baber	Spanish
Evelyn Best	English
Wanda Bickel	Education
Murella Bosse	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lawrence Bryan	Religion, Chaplain
Lowell Burger*	Business
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
James Drake*	Art
Robin Duram	Music
David Dutler	Physical Education
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
James Gray*	Business Administration
Lynn Grove	Librarian
Carmett Helms*	Science
Mary Hindelange*	Sociology
William Hodge	Art
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Richard Kamm*	Mathematics
Philip Kennedy	Philosophy
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
Kent Mandrell*	
Janet McReynolds	Education
Castor Mendez-Vigo*	Mathematics
Gary O'Connor*	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Howard Porter	Physics, Physical Science, Soccer Coach
Marianne Poston*	English
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business, Economics
Roy Sturm	Sociology
Terry Thomlinson	Speech
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
Grace R. Welch	English

1974-75

Ted Anderson	Biology
Yvon Baber	Spanish
Evelyn Best	English
Wanda Bickel	Education
Stanley Bochtler	Education
Murella Bosse	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lawrence Bryan	Religion, Chaplain
Lowell Burger*	Business Administration
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
James Drake	Art
David Dutler	Physical Education, Director of Intramurals
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
James Gray*	Business Administration
Lynn Grove	Librarian
George Gruber*	Business Administration
Mary Hindelange*	Sociology
William Hodge	Art
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Jean Kirts	Physical Education, Coach
John Kovac	Political Science
Janet McReynolds	Education
Castor Mendez-Vigo*	Mathematics
Philip Neale	Philosophy
Gary O'Connor*	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Howard Porter	Physics, Soccer Coach
Marianne Poston*	English
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music
Gail Schnipper*	Music
Sara Schoon*	English
Robin Seiber*	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business Administration
Terry Thomlinson	Speech-Communication
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
David VanAken*	English
Grace R. Welch	English, Speech
Elizabeth Zelman	Anthropology, Sociology

*Part Time
**On Leave

JULIAN H. MURPHY

The Administration of President Julian H. Murphy (1975-1978)

By Paul W. Widicus ('71)

On May 3, 1975, Dr. Julian H. Murphy was recommended to become the new president of McKendree College starting July 1, 1975. Dr. Murphy came to McKendree from Western New England College in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was director of development and planning. He had degrees in history and economics and a doctorate in education from the University of Massachusetts. The entire campus, including students, faculty, and staff, had participated in several open meetings with the candidate throughout the course of the selection. His message to McKendree at the end of 1975 was one of optimism tempered with caution. McKendree was in the black for the fourth consecutive year, but the expenses of normal operations were rising as an inflationary spiral gripped the entire United States. It became difficult to balance endowments, operations, salaries, and other expenses with tuition and other fees. Murphy embarked on a program of "squeezing the maximum value from each dollar."

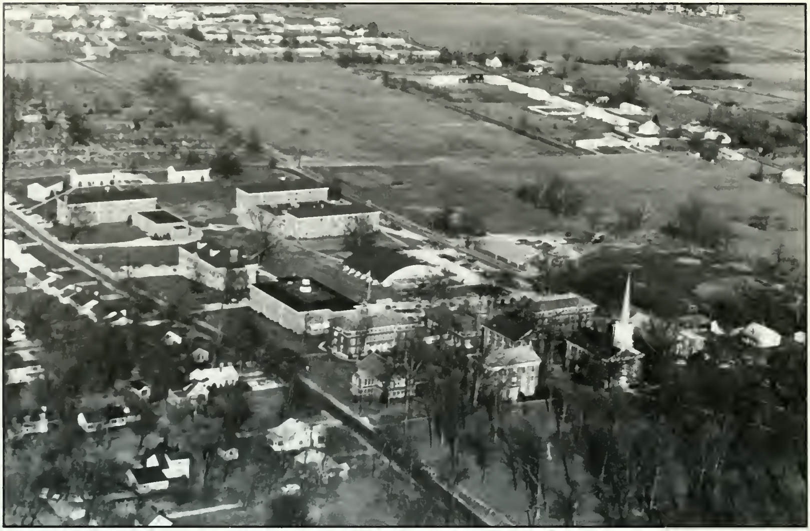
With enrollment at 702, in the fall of 1975 two new degree programs were added to the McKendree curriculum. A bachelor of science degree in law enforcement and a bachelor of arts degree in management and marketing became two new areas of study for McKendree students. In the area of social life, McKendree students began a new group. Sigma-Egalite was composed of both male and female students wishing to serve their school, community, and mankind. The charter was given on April 9, 1975, by the international organization Soroptimists, who sponsored the new group.

Work continued on Clark Hall through 1975 and into 1976. On November 20, 1976, a service of dedication was held for the completely refurbished building.

Enrollment climbed to 770 students in 1976 as McKendree entered what President Murphy called ". . . a pivotal point in the college's history." As the year began, financial concerns once again surfaced due to rapid inflation in the economy. However, fund drives brought in $79,000 from the Southern Illinois Annual Conference, and the debt was reduced to only $45,000. Three additional off-campus centers were operating: one in Louisville, Kentucky; one in Elizabethtown, Kentucky; and one on the United States Naval Base in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Four new majors were added in the areas of marketing, management, religion, and criminal justice.

Although it looked as though all was well on the surface, internal strife and tension began to show. Dr. Murphy himself said, "Some have characterized this past year as a power struggle. Others have visualized it as a year in which we have tried to democratize structures and make them responsive to the ideas of all. Probably an accurate assessment lies somewhere between the two extremes." A result of the turmoil was wholesale changes in the staff at McKendree. Hal Montague became dean of admissions; Fred Robinson became dean of administration; Dr. Reed Stewart was hired as vice president for development; Dr. Leo Downey was named vice president for academic affairs, and Tom Darrah was the vice president for student affairs. Dr. Murphy also saw the support of the Southern Illinois Conference of the United Methodist Church begin to wane. Stewart, an ordained minister, was also assigned to work in college/church relations.

In addition to feeling the strain in staff, faculty, student and church relations, Dr. Murphy also recognized a gulf developing between McKendree and the alumni. A survey taken early in 1977 indicated



Aerial photograph showing the campus after major construction projects were completed.

that most "have lost contact with the college." In addition, they " . . . have been sent far too many mailings asking for money." The survey found that, "Not enough information is being sent as to what is going on at McKendree." Plans were begun to remedy these alumni problems, but changes came slowly. By the fall of 1977, plans were presented for 40 Alumni Chapters across the United States. These were to organize to prepare for McKendree's 150th anniversary in 1978. In preparation, Dr. Murphy wrote a paper on McKendree College:

> *McKendree is the past and the future all wrapped into one. She is what she has been and is still alive in the memory of her alumni. Everything that was here is still here and will remain here. Although the faces change, the memories still live on as actively as when they first began.*
>
> *These memories are of a campus whose character – whose hopes and dreams reach into the heart of all who walk its grounds, beneath*

Grace Welch, a McKendree alumna, lived in Lebanon and served the college when vacancies appeared on the faculty from the 1940s to the 1970s. She taught speech, drama, and English.

its trees and in the shadow of its stately red brick, to hold captive forever those who pass its way.

McKendree is a feeling, a way of life, that we all would like to hold onto forever. It is the beauty of its setting where graduation under the trees really signifies the end of a beginning. It is the closeness of people who even in adversity are touched by the timelessness of the purpose for which McKendree came into being. It is an oasis of isolation which encourages and fosters experimentation with others. It is a reaching out and a reaching in, a testing of what we are and what we can be. It is real and unreal, all wrapped into one, constantly demanding of each the separation of the two. It is people and place, learning and environment, success and failure. It is awareness and unawareness for only after time has passed does a McKendree alum become aware of what he and she were unaware when footsteps trod on this historical turf.

McKendree speaks with a poetry of her own and no one escapes that whispering certainty. She has never been free of the struggle to survive and it is those lessons of life and living that she imparts to those who share in that struggle.

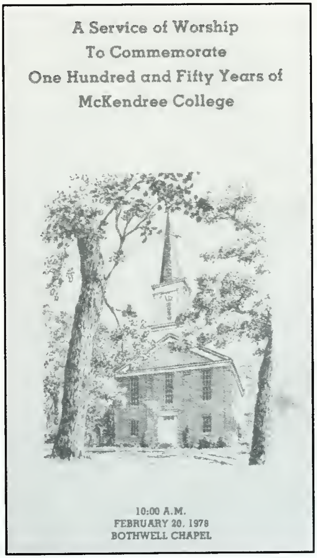
No one escapes her. All are indebted to her. None remain aloof from her. All are tested by her. She is McKendree.

A new program called the English Language Institute began in the fall of 1977. Students from countries in Central and South America came to McKendree to learn English and to take classes. The first group of 35 came from Guatemala in January 1978. The students stayed five months during which time they were taught both the written and spoken English language. Institute students lived in dorms and ate in the dining hall with other McKendree students so the cultures of both groups could be broadened and enriched.

The only other event of significance at McKendree in 1977 was the beginning of coed dorms on campus. This policy had been opposed by the trustees for years. A student committee wrote a plan that was finally adopted for a trial period. The first and second floors of

CELEBRATING
1828
OUR
1978
SESQUICENTENIAL

Sesquicentennial Parade Float.

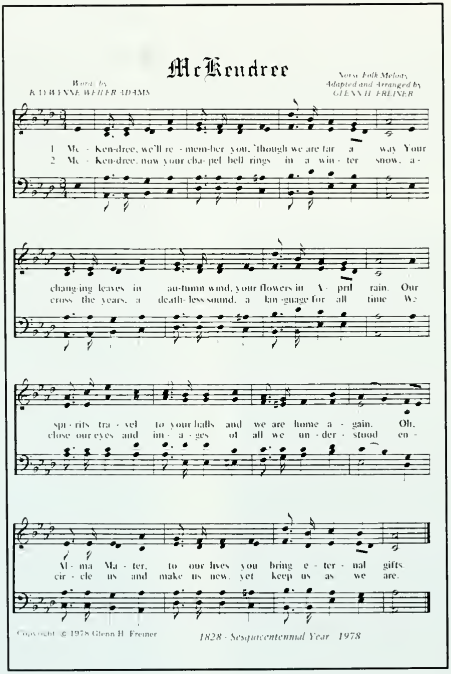

A Service of Worship
To Commemorate
One Hundred and Fifty Years of
McKendree College

10:00 A.M.
FEBRUARY 20, 1978
BOTHWELL CHAPEL

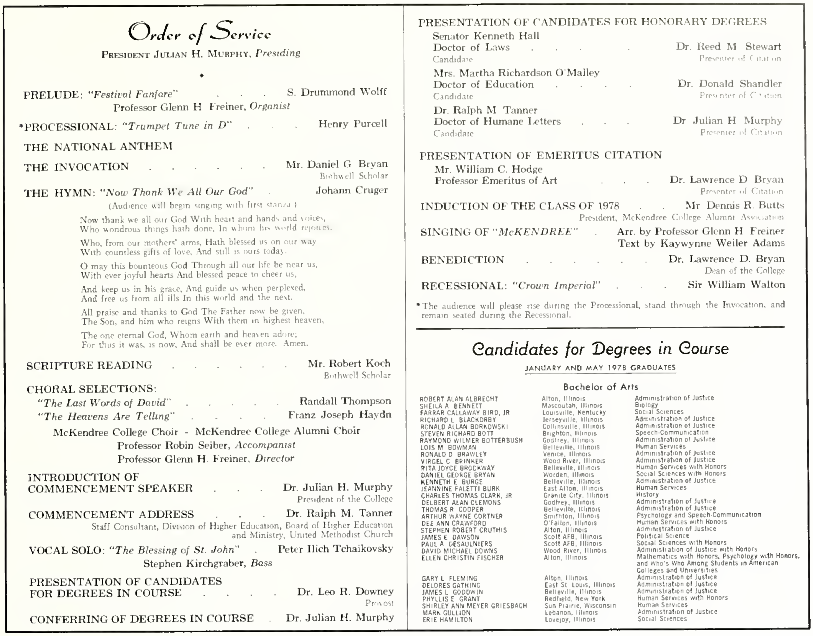
Chapel Service commemorating 1978 Founders Day.

Glenn H. Freiner, Professor of Music.

Kaywynne Weiler Adams.


McKendree
Words by
KAYWYNNE WEILER ADAMS
Norse Folk Melody
Adapted and Arranged by
GLENN H. FREINER
1 Mc - Ken-dree, we'll re - mem-ber you, 'though we are far a - way Your
2 Mc - Ken-dree, now your cha-pel bell rings in a win - ter snow, a -
chang-ing leaves in au-tumn wind, your flowers in A - pril rain. Our
cross the years, a death-less sound, a lan-guage for all time We
spi - rits tra - vel to your halls and we are home a - gain. Oh,
close our eyes and im - a - ges of all we un - der - stood en -
Al - ma Ma - ter, to our lives you bring e - ter - nal gifts.
cir - cle us and make us new, yet keep us as we are.
Copyright © 1978 Glenn H. Freiner
1828 · Sesquicentennial Year 1978

Prof. Glenn H. Freiner's arrangement and student Kaywynne Weiler Adams' words commemorate McKendree College Sesquicentennial.



Order of Service

PRESIDENT JULIAN H. MURPHY, *Presiding*

◆

PRELUDE: *"Festival Fanfare"* . . . . S. Drummond Wolff
Professor Glenn H Freiner, *Organist*

*PROCESSIONAL: *"Trumpet Tune in D"* . . . . Henry Purcell

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

THE INVOCATION . . . . Mr. Daniel G Bryan
Bothwell Scholar

THE HYMN: *"Now Thank We All Our God"* . Johann Cruger
(Audience will begin singing with first stanza)

Now thank we all our God With heart and hands and voices,
Who wondrous things hath done, In whom his world rejoices.

Who, from our mothers' arms, Hath blessed us on our way
With countless gifts of love, And still is ours today.

O may this bounteous God Through all our life be near us,
With ever joyful hearts And blessed peace to cheer us,

And keep us in his grace, And guide us when perplexed,
And free us from all ills In this world and the next.

All praise and thanks to God The Father now be given,
The Son, and him who reigns With them in highest heaven,

The one eternal God, Whom earth and heaven adore;
For thus it was, is now, And shall be ever more. Amen.

SCRIPTURE READING . . . . Mr. Robert Koch
Bothwell Scholar

CHORAL SELECTIONS:
"The Last Words of David" . . . . . . Randall Thompson
"The Heavens Are Telling" . . . . . Franz Joseph Haydn
McKendree College Choir - McKendree College Alumni Choir
Professor Robin Seiber, *Accompanist*
Professor Glenn H. Freiner, *Director*

INTRODUCTION OF
COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER . . . . Dr. Julian H. Murphy
President of the College

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS . . . . Dr. Ralph M. Tanner
Staff Consultant, Division of Higher Education, Board of Higher Education
and Ministry, United Methodist Church

VOCAL SOLO: *"The Blessing of St. John"* . Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky
Stephen Kirchgraber, *Bass*

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES
FOR DEGREES IN COURSE . . . . . Dr. Leo R. Downey
Provost

CONFERRING OF DEGREES IN COURSE . Dr. Julian H. Murphy

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR HONORARY DEGREES
Senator Kenneth Hall
Doctor of Laws . . . . . Dr. Reed M Stewart
Candidate — Presenter of Citation
Mrs. Martha Richardson O'Malley
Doctor of Education . . . . . Dr. Donald Shandler
Candidate — Presenter of Citation
Dr. Ralph M Tanner
Doctor of Humane Letters . . . . Dr Julian H Murphy
Candidate — Presenter of Citation

PRESENTATION OF EMERITUS CITATION
Mr. William C. Hodge
Professor Emeritus of Art . . . . Dr. Lawrence D Bryan
Presenter of Citation

INDUCTION OF THE CLASS OF 1978 . . Mr Dennis R. Butts
President, McKendree College Alumni Association

SINGING OF *"McKENDREE"* . Arr. by Professor Glenn H Freiner
Text by Kaywynne Weiler Adams

BENEDICTION . . . . Dr. Lawrence D. Bryan
Dean of the College

RECESSIONAL: *"Crown Imperial"* . . . . Sir William Walton

*The audience will please rise during the Processional, stand through the Invocation, and remain seated during the Recessional.

Candidates for Degrees in Course

JANUARY AND MAY 1978 GRADUATES

Bachelor of Arts

ROBERT ALAN ALBRECHT	Alton, Illinois	Administration of Justice
SHEILA A BENNETT	Mascoutah, Illinois	Biology
FARRAR CALLAWAY BIRD, JR	Louisville, Kentucky	Social Sciences
RICHARD L BLACKORBY	Jerseyville, Illinois	Administration of Justice
RONALD ALLAN BORKOWSKI	Collinsville, Illinois	Administration of Justice
STEVEN RICHARD BOTT	Brighton, Illinois	Speech-Communication
RAYMOND WILMER BOTTERBUSH	Godfrey, Illinois	Administration of Justice
LOIS M BOWMAN	Belleville, Illinois	Human Services
RONALD D BRAWLEY	Venice, Illinois	Administration of Justice
VIRGEL C BRINKER	Wood River, Illinois	Administration of Justice
RITA JOYCE BROCKWAY	Belleville, Illinois	Human Services with Honors
DANIEL GEORGE BRYAN	Worden, Illinois	Social Sciences with Honors
KENNETH E BURGE	Belleville, Illinois	Administration of Justice
JEANNINE FALETTI BURK	East Alton, Illinois	Human Services
CHARLES THOMAS CLARK, JR	Granite City, Illinois	History
DELBERT ALAN CLEMONS	Godfrey, Illinois	Administration of Justice
THOMAS R COOPER	Belleville, Illinois	Administration of Justice
ARTHUR WAYNE CORTNER	Smithton, Illinois	Psychology and Speech-Communication
DEE ANN CRAWFORD	O'Fallon, Illinois	Human Services with Honors
STEPHEN ROBERT CRUTHIS	Alton, Illinois	Administration of Justice
JAMES E DAWSON	Scott AFB, Illinois	Political Science
PAUL A DESAULNIERS	Scott AFB, Illinois	Social Sciences with Honors
DAVID MICHAEL DOWNS	Wood River, Illinois	Administration of Justice with Honors
ELLEN CHRISTIN FISCHER	Alton, Illinois	Mathematics with Honors, Psychology with Honors, and Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities
GARY L FLEMING	Alton, Illinois	Administration of Justice
DELORES GATHING	East St Louis, Illinois	Administration of Justice
JAMES L GOODWIN	Belleville, Illinois	Administration of Justice
PHYLLIS E GRANT	Redfield, New York	Human Services with Honors
SHIRLEY ANN MEYER GRIESBACH	Sun Prairie, Wisconsin	Human Services
MARK GULLION	Lebanon, Illinois	Administration of Justice
ERIE HAMILTON	Lovejoy, Illinois	Social Sciences

Sesquicentennial Commencement program.

Walton Hall were occupied by men, while the third floor was occupied by women. The students reported that the locks on the doors and security were increased to such an extent in Walton that the other dorms seemed to have more freedom. After the program proved successful over several months, the restrictions were gradually relaxed and McKendree's experiment in coed dorms continued.

Even with all his plans and words to prepare McKendree for a 150th anniversary celebration, the year 1978 did not turn out as expected. A gulf developed between President Murphy and all areas of the college. The distance grew with administration, faculty, students, alumni, and the church. Finally, a gulf grew between the president and the board of trustees. In the spring of 1978, Dr. Murphy suddenly resigned. Minutes of the board of trustees are unclear as to the date or details. No letter of resignation can be found. Between April and August of that year, the "troika" of vice presidents Vernon Snead, Reed Stewart, and Tom Darrah administered the college. In a called meeting of the trustees on August 18, 1978, an "official announcement" was made that Dr. Adolph Unruh would be the interim president. Dr. Unruh was a strong leader and gave effective leadership in the interim. However, the damage done by the sudden departure of Dr. Murphy caused unrest and the departure of other McKendree administrators. Instead of a year of celebration, the anniversary year became a critical year for the future of the college. Dr. Unruh and the trustees worked together to plan a transition to a new college administration. It took a year of careful search before the new president was named in 1979. Dr. Gerrit TenBrink was named to lead McKendree into the future. Although 1978 had seen the administration of President Murphy brought to an abrupt end, McKendree overcame adversity as it had many times in the past.

The Administration of President Julian M. Murphy
Faculty List

1975-76

Ted Anderson	Biology
Yvon Baber	Spanish
Evelyn Best	English
Stanley Bochtler	Education
Murella Bosse	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lawrence Bryan	Religion, Chaplain
Lowell Burger*	Business Administration
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
James Drake*	Art
Fred A. Fleming	Biology
Glenn Freiner	Music
Paul Funkhouser	Chemistry
James Gray*	Business Administration
Lynn Grove	Librarian
George Gruber*	Business Administration
Mary Hindelange*	Sociology
William Hodge	Art
Don Holst	Physical Education
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Jean Kirts	Physical Education, Coach
John Kovac	Political Science
Castor Mendez-Vigo*	Mathematics
Janet McReynolds	Education
Philip Neale	Philosophy
Gary O'Connor*	Psychology
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Howard Porter	Physics, Soccer Coach
Marianne Poston*	English
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music
Gail Schnipper*	Music
Sara Schoon*	English
Robin Seiber*	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian
Margaret Starr	English
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business Administration
Terry Thomlinson	Speech-Communication
Curtis Trainer	Education
George Tuerck*	Music
David VanAken*	English
Grace R. Welch	English, Speech
Elizabeth Zelman	Anthropology, Sociology

1976-77

Ted Anderson**	Biology
Yvon Baber	Spanish, French, English
Jere Berger	Speech-Communication, English
Evelyn Best	English
Barry Biehl*	Administration of Justice
Stanley Bochtler	Education
Murella Bosse	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lawrence Byran	Religion, Chaplain
Dwayne Cole	History, Political Science
James Drake	Art
Glenn Freiner	Music
Hazel Freeman*	Anthropology, Sociology
Paul Funkhouser	Chemistry, Mathematics
Eldora Givens*	Spanish
Lynn Grove	Librarian
George Gruber	Business
Gale Hearn*	Business
William Hodge	Art
Don Holst	Physical Education, Director of Intramurals
James Jackson	Administration of Justice
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
George Lawson*	Business
Janet McReynolds	Education
Frederick Meyer	Education, Psychology
Philip Neale	Philosophy
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Sociology. Psychology
Howard Porter	Physics, Soccer Coach
Marianne Poston*	English
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music
Robin Seiber	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian
Margaret Starr	English
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business Administration
Terry Thomlinson	Speech-Communication
Annette Tippin-Gordon*	English, French
Curtis Trainer	Education
David VanAken*	English
William Walther	Biology
Stormy White*	Psychology
Suzanne Wicks*	Biology
Elizabeth Zelman	Anthropology-Sociology

1977-78

Ted Anderson	Biology
Robert Arneson	Administration of Justice
Yvon Baber	Spanish, French, English

Alumni Choir and College Choir at the 1978 Commencement.

Ronald Black	English
Stanley Bochtler	Education
Murella Bosse	Psychology
Robert Brown	Sociology
Lawrence Bryan	Religious Studies, Assistant Vice President for Academic Affairs
Michael Deering	Administration of Justice
James Drake	Art
Glenn Freiner	Music
Paul Funkhouser	Chemistry, Mathematics
Helen Gilbert	Librarian
George Gruber	Business
George Hickenlooper	Theatre
William Hodge	Art
Don Holst	Physical Education
Douglas Jones	Mathematics
John King	Speech-Communication
Jean Kirts	Physical Education
John Kovac	Political Science
Thomas McAnnich	Administration of Justice
Frederick Meyer	Education, Psychology
Charlene Mitchell	Teacher Preparation
Philip Neale	Philosophy
Emerial Owen, Jr.	Education, Psychology, Anthropology-Sociology
Howard Porter	Physics, Mathematics, Soccer Coach
James Rafferty	Management
Myron Reese	Chemistry
Orville Schanz	Music, Art
Robin Seiber	Music
Karen Stanfield	Assistant Librarian
Margaret Starr	English
Harry Statham	Director of Athletics, Coach
Frank Stiers	History
Edward Streif	Business
Katherine Svoboda	Administration of Justice
Ronald Tremmel	Marketing
David VanAken	English
William Walther	Biology
Elizabeth Zelman	Anthropology-Sociology

*Part Time
**On Leave

FEDERAL BUILDING IN LOUISVILLE

The Kentucky Centers

by JoAnn Montague, Ph. D. (Staff)

In 1970 plans were made at McKendree College to offer classes at night and at various sites to enable working persons and Scott Air Force Base personnel to obtain college degrees. Courses were offered on the base itself the following year. A plan to allow a student to concentrate on one subject for one month made it possible for those in the service, particularly, to earn college credit, even though their terms of duty might not allow them the normal semester of work.

Air Force Captain Michael Shirley earned his degree from McKendree in this manner, graduating in 1972. He was soon transferred to the Armed Forces Examining Center in the Federal Building in Louisville, Kentucky. Recalling the one-month format at McKendree, Shirley reflected that a similar format of classes could provide an educational opportunity for the members of the recruiting staff, who frequently had to travel several weeks a year, and thus found it impossible to maintain regular attendance on a 16-week basis, which most semesters required. However, no schools in the Louisville area offered a similarly compressed schedule.

Several conversations took place with Dr. Emerial Owen, then the vice president for academic affairs at the Lebanon campus, and in August 1973 Hal Montague was hired as the director of special programs, with one of his tasks being to explore the establishing of a center in Kentucky. After many discussions and myriad plans, in October 1973 Montague announced that the first one-month classes, a basic management course and an English class, would begin in the Federal Building in Louisville. The four-hour classes were to be held three nights a week.

Civilian employees of the government soon heard about the schedule and wanted to enroll. The student body continued to expand as more and more adults, especially those who were familiar with the business arena, became interested in obtaining a degree in this non-traditional scheduling format. A factor making this educational venture attractive to them was the individual attention that provided, at no charge, an unofficial evaluation of credits, an estimation of the time necessary for degree completion, an on-site application for admission, and an analysis of financial aid eligibility. Most students came to the college with some transfer credit. One

Capt. Shirley presents gift to Dean Emerial Owen of the Lebanon campus.

even presented transcripts for transfer credit from nineteen different schools that were located in various parts of the world.

One of the early professors in the program, Rogena Walden, emphasized the importance of the one-month schedule for working adults, saying:

> *It discourages procrastinating and getting behind – there isn't enough time for that. As an instructor, it's more fun to delve into a subject and be completely absorbed by it for a short period of time, rather than drag it out. Still, it isn't for everyone. The schedule is intense and demands concentration from students and faculty alike. The students [from military, government, corporate and retired backgrounds] bring a variety of viewpoints and perspectives that make the class come alive with their years of experience and higher expectations. When you engage students in discussion, invite them to challenge concepts and guide them in applying ideas to their workplace, they not only learn more – they have fun. But the material must be made relevant to their lives in order to have value, especially in the one-month schedule.*

Many of the military students who enrolled in the non-traditional program now being offered were "academic vagabonds" who had never been in one place long enough to complete degree requirements, but who had taken classes whenever they had had an opportunity. Testing through the College Level Entry Program provided some people with credit by examination while others gained credit because the college followed the American Council on Education guidelines concerning non-traditional academic experiences (corporate schools and military training classes where academic credit has been equated to traditional college courses.)

Commenting about the rapid enrollment growth in the new program, Montague said of Shirley, "He's a driver and a hard worker; all I did was keep him in check. He built the enrollment to what it is at the present time (1975)." Shirley, noting the high level of morale among the non-traditional students at the Louisville campus, said, "You'll see more McKendree jackets here than on the main campus in Lebanon."

To provide the students with academic and financial counseling, Montague arranged for campus personnel to visit the Louisville site. JoAnn Montague was the registrar and made trips each semester to counsel students and help with the scheduling. Members of the Financial Affairs Office also traveled to the sites to counsel students in monetary concerns. By 1974, 25 of the first group of Kentucky students had completed their courses of study toward a bachelor of arts degree with a major in business administration, the only degree awarded at the site. Members of the Lebanon staff participated in the ceremony: Dr. Roy Sturm gave the invocation; Dr. Emerial Owen presented the candidates; Dr. Eric Rackham, president of McKendree College, distributed the diplomas; Hal Montague presented a special citation; and Mike Shirley inducted the graduates into the Alumni Association.

One of the first graduates, Hershel Finney, retired from the Air Force in January 1975 and became the Resident Center Coordinator. Other classes were scheduled for Evansville, Indiana; Nashville, Tennessee; and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The Indiana and Tennessee sites did not prove feasible, but the classes in Elizabethtown continued to expand. During this period Dr. Charles Fagin was hired as academic dean, while Finney became the admissions director and continued coordinating the programs for the Elizabethtown and Louisville Centers. By early 1979 the educational centers had been approved by the State Council on Higher Education for continuation in Kentucky.

An interesting story is that of Ron Hooper, a 1974 retiree from the Air Force, who learned of McKendree College when his wife, Doris, went to the college office for a job interview and brought back information about this new program. After several visits with the staff, Ron decided to enroll in 1975 and finished his degree in 1978. Classes were held in the Federal Building, and Ron remembered the regulation requiring him to sign in with the guard-on-duty, as well as the hazards presented by extremes in the weather. The government's energy conservation program required that

Hershel Finney

Charles Fagin

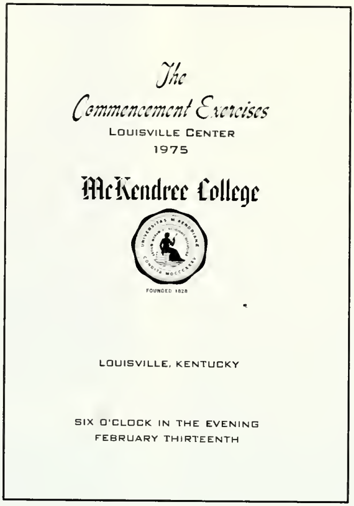
both the heat in winter and the air conditioning in summer be turned off at 6:00 PM, just as class was starting. He also recalled the difficulty he had in overcoming the distaste for Friday night classes. The end-of-the-week syndrome to rest and relax, made learning a real challenge in those class periods. But the usefulness of the curriculum, the expertise of the professors, and the camaraderie with other students gave him the confidence needed to overcome the tough times in his academic career.

The influence the McKendree College program has had on the lives of the student body at the Kentucky Centers can be measured by more than simply academic accomplishments. The opportunity for adults to have that second chance to obtain a college degree to complement their career backgrounds makes their educational experiences exciting and unique. Graduates have often felt that their experiences were not always measured in financial rewards alone. The personal rewards of learning to learn also became significant in their lives.

In the years after 1978, the year that this particular record of McKendree College history ends, the story of the Kentucky Centers continued. Dr. Tom Darrah moved from the Lebanon campus to become the academic dean of Kentucky Centers and the program expanded far beyond the horizons of what the 1973 planners could have imagined. Bishop William McKendree, the circuit riding preacher of the 1800s for whom the college is named, would surely be astonished at the number of lives that have been forever changed for the people who have taken advantage of the non-traditional opportunity to complete a baccalaureate degree and to discover the pleasure of being exposed to the exciting opportunities of lifetime learning.

Non-traditional students gather for class.

President Rackham awards degrees at Kentucky Centers Commencement activities.



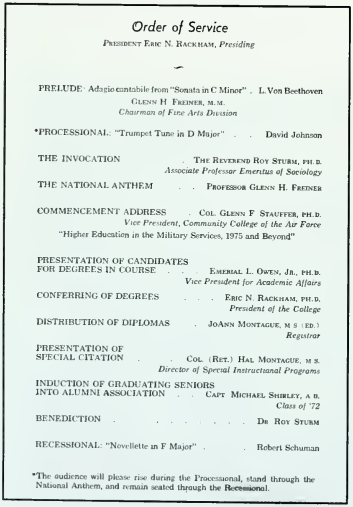
The
Commencement Exercises
LOUISVILLE CENTER
1975

McKendree College

FOUNDED 1828

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING
FEBRUARY THIRTEENTH



Order of Service

President Eric N. Rackham, *Presiding*

PRELUDE: Adagio cantabile from "Sonata in C Minor" . L. Von Beethoven
Glenn H Freiner, m.m.
Chairman of Fine Arts Division

*PROCESSIONAL: "Trumpet Tune in D Major" . . David Johnson

THE INVOCATION . The Reverend Roy Sturm, ph.d.
Associate Professor Emeritus of Sociology

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM . . Professor Glenn H. Freiner

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS . Col. Glenn F Stauffer, ph.d.
Vice President, Community College of the Air Force
"Higher Education in the Military Services, 1975 and Beyond"

PRESENTATION OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES IN COURSE . . . Emerial L. Owen, Jr., ph.d.
Vice President for Academic Affairs

CONFERRING OF DEGREES . . . Eric N. Rackham, ph.d.
President of the College

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPLOMAS . JoAnn Montague, m s (ed.)
Registrar

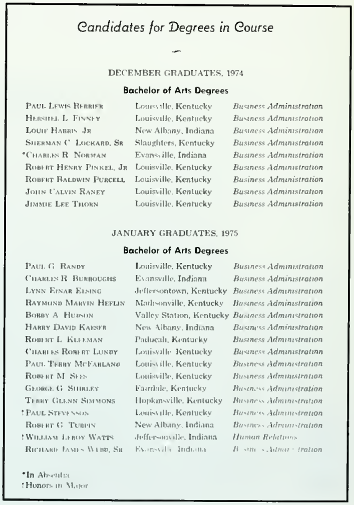
PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL CITATION . . Col. (Ret.) Hal Montague, m s.
Director of Special Instructional Programs

INDUCTION OF GRADUATING SENIORS INTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION . . Capt Michael Shirley, a b.
Class of '72

BENEDICTION . . . . Dr Roy Sturm

RECESSIONAL: "Novellette in F Major" . . Robert Schuman

*The audience will please rise during the Processional, stand through the National Anthem, and remain seated through the Recessional.



Candidates for Degrees in Course

DECEMBER GRADUATES, 1974

Bachelor of Arts Degrees

Paul Lewis Rerrier	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Hershel L. Finney	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Louie Harris Jr	New Albany, Indiana	*Business Administration*
Sherman C Lockard, Sr	Slaughters, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
*Charles R Norman	Evansville, Indiana	*Business Administration*
Robert Henry Pinkel, Jr	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Robert Baldwin Purcell	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
John Calvin Raney	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Jimmie Lee Thorn	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*

JANUARY GRADUATES, 1975

Bachelor of Arts Degrees

Paul G Randy	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Charles R Burroughs	Evansville, Indiana	*Business Administration*
Lynn Einar Elsing	Jeffersontown, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Raymond Marvin Heflin	Madisonville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Bobby A Hudson	Valley Station, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Harry David Kaiser	New Albany, Indiana	*Business Administration*
Robert L Kleeman	Paducah, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Charles Robert Lundy	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Paul Terry McFarland	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Robert M Sees	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
George G Shirley	Fairdale, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Terry Glenn Simmons	Hopkinsville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
†Paul Stevenson	Louisville, Kentucky	*Business Administration*
Robert C Turpin	New Albany, Indiana	*Business Administration*
†William Leroy Watts	Jeffersonville, Indiana	*Human Relations*
Richard James Webb, Sr	Evansville, Indiana	*Business Administration*

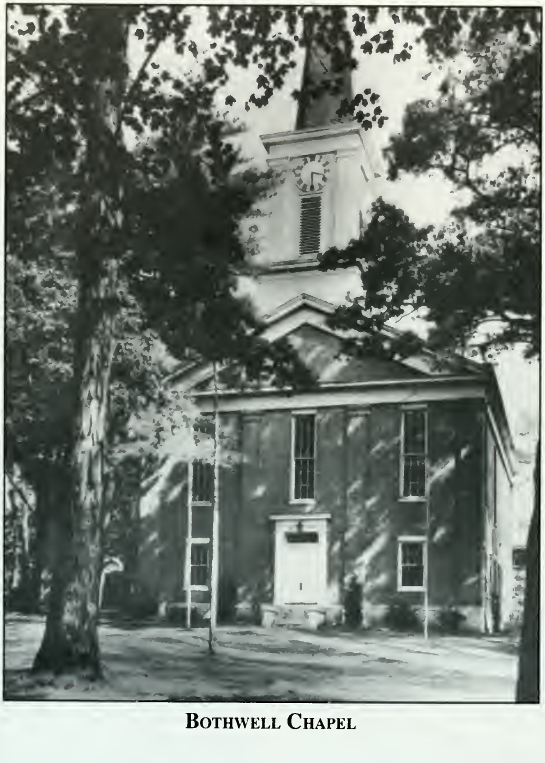
*In Absentia
†Honors in Major

1975 Commencement at Louisville, Kentucky.

Kentucky Centers Faculty List

Name	Date of Service
Able, Ann O.	1976
Aldrich, James L.	1975
Allen, Frederick M.	1975
Asbury, William P.	1978
Baber, Eldora A.	1975
Bailey, William T.	1976-1977
Baize, Tim	1978
Baus, Joseph	1975
Beckman, Jr. Eugene T.	1977-1978
Berrier, Paul L.	1976-1978
Bowden, James H.	1978
Brinkmeyer, Dennis L.	1975
Brittain, Joan T.	1977
Broman, Ralph W.	1974
Budnik, Charles A.	1976
Burke, Robert R.	1977
Byrd, Gordon L.	1974-1976
Callahan, Frances	1977-1978
Carrico, Larry K.	1975
Case, Lloyd A.	1976-1977
Ciriaco, Ruth	1977
Conaway, John B.	1975-1977
Cook, Jack W.	1976-1977
Cook, Vickie L.	1978
Copeland, William	1978
Coyle, David M.	1976
Darling, Brian K.	1976
Davidson III, William A.	1978
Davis Jr., Harry S.	1974-1976
Davis, Helen M.	1977-1978
Deems, William	1978
Denton, Maurice L.	1976-1977
Detweiler, Daniel E.	1976-1978
Driscoll Jr., David R.	1976 & 1978
Dunn, Millard C.	1977
Few Jr., Benjamin F.	1975
Franklin, Harry	1976
Frost, Paul R.	1974
Givens, Eldora A.	1976
Goodyear, Robert R.	1975
Green, Gary M.	1976-1977
Haddox, Hayes	1977-1978
Harris, John A.	1977-1978
Harrison, Steven T.	1977-1978

Name	Date of Service
Hearn, Gale L.	1975-1977
Hess, Robert D.	1975-1978
Hill, James R.	1976
Hodge, Michael L.	1974
Irwin, Archibald E.	1977
Jaffe, Jack M.	1976
Johnson, Jesse O.	1974
Keeping, John E.	1975
Kemp, James F.	1977
Lawson, George D.	1974-1978
Leake, Charles R.	1974 & 1978
Lewis, Bobby N.	1977
Lewis, Robert L.	1976 & 1978
Martin Jr., Henry G.	1975-1977
McCall, Louis E.	1976
McCarty, Daniel E.	1978
Mead, John F.	1976
Memmer, John H.	1978
Miles, Ralph A.	1977
Miller, Robert	1977
Monarch, Sam H.	1975
Nicklen, Gerald D.	1977
O'Risky, Dorothy S.	1975
Pace, Bobby S.	1974-1976
Paniello, Sandy	1975-1976
Perkins, James L.	1974-1978
Polk, Lucian V.	1978
Priddy, Barbara H.	1976
Royston, Ralph	1978
Ruthenburg, John C.	1975
Sanford, Stephen G.	1975
Schuler, W. Douglas	1978
Shirley Jr., Michael D.	1974 & 1976
Skaggs, Bruce T.	1974
Smith, Rev. Jeremiah J.	1976 & 1978
Sohan, John P.	1975-1976
Song, Inbum	1976-1978
Twyman, Louis J.	1974-1975
Vance, John D.	1975
Vogel, B. Louis	1976
Walker, Maureen A.	1975-1977
Wnedling, Marvin A.	1977
Wingfield, John	1975



Bothwell Chapel

Church and College

By Rebecca Giles Brewer, Ph. D. ('47)

From its inception, McKendree College has been a Methodist-related college with roots in the Methodist Episcopal Church and now in the United Methodist Church. Throughout these years the Southern Illinois Annual Conference acknowledged the college as one of the institutions for which it had responsibility. This commitment took many forms.

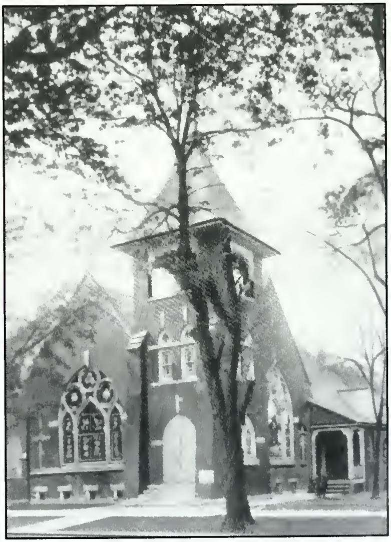
The organic relationship meant that the membership of the board of trustees was all or predominately clergy. The board of visitors was all clergy. As late as 1957, half of the trustees and all of the visitors were elected by the Annual Conference and were clergy. That year President Webb Garrison urged the abolition of the board of visitors, which apparently was a carry-over from the very early years when the structure did not include trustees. In 1958 there were no visitors appointed and from that year on the proportion of trustees coming from the secular segment was increased.

Until Russell Grow became president in 1950, the presidents had all been clergy. In fact, President Grow was a local preacher for a short period in his career as an educator. The next non-clergy president was Max Allen (1960). Since 1968, when Eric Rackham was elected president, there have been no clergy presidents.

While most of the clergy presidents were from the Southern Illinois Conference, there were some exceptions during the 1928-78 period. One was Carl Bracy (1945-49), who was called from South Dakota to return to his home conference to be president. Another was Bishop Edwin Voigt (1964-68), who became president upon his retirement as bishop.

There were faculty members who were members of the Annual Conference and were appointed to the college, most notable of whom was William C. Walton, who was so appointed from 1894 until his retirement in 1958.

In addition to providing leadership, the conference also gave support to the college through what is known in Methodism as apportionments – an assessment made by the conference on the local churches and budgeted by the conference to support conference institutions (McKendree among these) and other expenses and programs at the conference level. The conference also undertook to raise specific amounts in financial campaigns of the college that were over and beyond the apportion-



Lebanon Methodist Church

ments. The local churches accepted these requests with care and concern and in many cases gave amounts beyond their suggested goals (see Bracy and Rackham chapters). The laity individually often picked up on these drives and on other needs of the college, as did individuals who acted independently of the churches. (e.g. Marion Bothwell)

In 1974, $140,000 was granted to the college for refurbishing Clark Hall. This gift came from outside the Southern Illinois Conference. An alumnus and trustee, Rev. Jack Travelstead, was pastor of the Wesley United Methodist church in Macomb, Illinois, and was instrumental in securing the grant from the Fellheimer Trust, managed by the Macomb church.

Organizations within the church also undertook particular financial or in-kind support. The Woman's Home Missionary, later the Woman's Society of Christian Service, and currently the United Methodist Women, undertook many projects for the college. In the 1940s they re-furnished Clark and Carnegie Halls, the women's and men's dormitories. The women also participated in other college-oriented projects.

The Epworth League, the youth organization of the twenties and thirties, had an annual project, the Booth Festival. At a district level, the young people gathered food for the conference institutions, and in the fall the college pantry (located in the basement of Pearsons Hall and in the underground passageway to Carnegie Hall) was filled with home-canned goods from these events. This was during the period when Southern Illinois peaches excelled, and the students of those years remembered the many, many peach desserts they were served, included the dish of peaches with a surprise in the bottom (a wafer) that awaited them almost, or so it seemed, daily.

While the college received leadership and support from the church, it supplied leadership and resources to the church. It was not unusual for faculty members to fill the pulpits of churches whose ministers were ill or on vacation or to complete a ministerial assignment for a conference year when needed.

The faculty also shared talents in music with the churches, particularly in the greater Lebanon-East St. Louis area. Professor Oliver Kleinschmidt and Professor Glenn Freiner were often referred to in the *McKendree Review* as having played the organ at particular churches, either as one-time artists, temporary organists, or regular organists for extended periods.

The number of McKendree ministerial students who were assigned churches in Southern Illinois is a figure that went into the hundreds. These student ministers gave enthusiasm and commitment as well as their special talents that were developed during their early appointments. Many of them in later years attained roles of leadership in large churches and in positions of leadership in the conference. Several students also moved on to serve as missionaries of the church and represented American Methodists at World Methodist conferences.

This role of service to the church is also reflected in the hundreds of laypersons who taught Sunday School, sang in choirs, and had positions of leadership in the local churches, districts, and conferences.

The facilities of the campus were often made available to the church. For several years (1972-1985) the college hosted the Annual Conference sessions. The Southern Illinois Conference installed air conditioning in the Bearcat gymnasium in 1971 in preparation for the 1972 session. Also, youth institutes were held in the summer when the dormitories were available. The women of the conference met on the campus for several years for a period of study and worship in their annual School of Christian Mission. The college also hosted one-day lectures and retreats for clergy and laypeople and provided a site for committees and board meetings.

The Methodist church at-large contributed to McKendree in its many facets of development. Sometimes this was through special grants from the Board of Higher Education (see Bracy chapter). The list of names of speakers on the campus for baccalaureate, commencement, religious emphasis week, weekly chapel services, and other occasions contains those from the ranks of bishops, General Board secretaries, church leaders, and clergy from outstanding pulpits. The bishop of the Illinois area consistently offered support to the college as it experienced change and challenge.

The Lebanon Methodist church fell within the "local church" category in its support of the college; however, the story of its church-college relationship goes far beyond that of the other churches in the Southern Illinois Conference.

The Lebanon church and its members gave time and talent and a "place" to the students. Sunday School classes were organized for the students, and the best leadership in the church was assigned to teach these classes. F.A. Behymer, feature writer for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* and Lebanon church member, was one of those teachers. In 1934 there is a record of his giving a dinner for his Sunday School class members at the church.

In a period from 1928 to 1938, the *McKendree Review* reported that the Epworth League (youth organization) met at the church or in faculty homes. In some

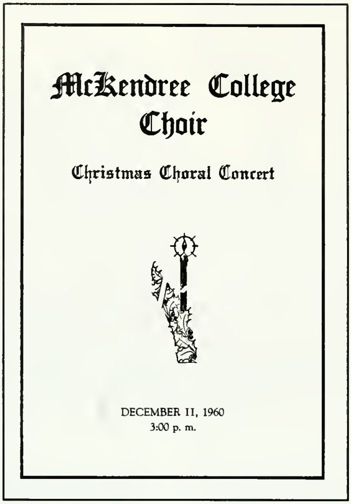
Chaplain Louis Youngs relaxes.

instances these meetings were reported as those of the College Epworth League. Presumably the high school young people of Lebanon had their own Epworth League at that time. Also in the *Review* were references to Standard Bearers, which was, in most churches, a junior high and/or senior high group whose focus was missions. At the Lebanon church the group continued with McKendree students included.

Methodist faculty members were participating members of the Lebanon church, providing organists, choir members, and teachers, as well as laypersons serving in the activities and organization of the church. In turn, members of the church filled faculty positions when there was need. Notable among these was Leon Church, a McKendree graduate, editor and publisher of the *Lebanon Advertiser*, and member of the Lebanon church. He stepped in when there was a need to provide physical education for both men and women as well as coach athletics at a time when college funds were limited and physical education teachers were in short supply during World War II. Some pastors of the church also taught on the campus. F.C. Stelzriede taught speech and drama; Edward Hoffman taught religion and philosophy; David Durham was director of religious life and chaplain; and Louis Youngs was chaplain.

Records indicate that the college choir presented its annual Christmas concert at the church some years and in the college chapel others. Organ concerts were given by Professor Oliver Kleinschmidt, sometimes with support by college vocal groups. It was often college faculty who filled the Lebanon pulpit in the absence of the pastor.

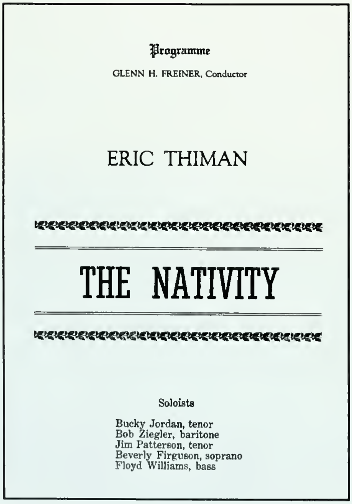
Choir presents concert in Lebanon Church, Director Pauline Harper.



McKendree College Choir

Christmas Choral Concert

DECEMBER 11, 1960
3:00 p. m.



Programme

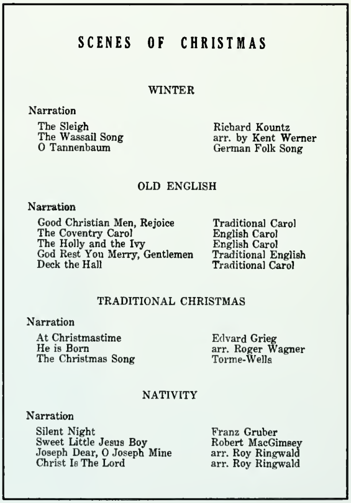
GLENN H. FREINER, Conductor

ERIC THIMAN

THE NATIVITY

Soloists

Bucky Jordan, tenor
Bob Ziegler, baritone
Jim Patterson, tenor
Beverly Firguson, soprano
Floyd Williams, bass



SCENES OF CHRISTMAS

WINTER

Narration

The Sleigh	Richard Kountz
The Wassail Song	arr. by Kent Werner
O Tannenbaum	German Folk Song

OLD ENGLISH

Narration

Good Christian Men, Rejoice	Traditional Carol
The Coventry Carol	English Carol
The Holly and the Ivy	English Carol
God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen	Traditional English
Deck the Hall	Traditional Carol

TRADITIONAL CHRISTMAS

Narration

At Christmastime	Edvard Grieg
He is Born	arr. Roger Wagner
The Christmas Song	Torme-Wells

NATIVITY

Narration

Silent Night	Franz Gruber
Sweet Little Jesus Boy	Robert MacGimsey
Joseph Dear, O Joseph Mine	arr. Roy Ringwald
Christ Is The Lord	arr. Roy Ringwald

Christmas concert presented by college choir.

Other instances of local church and college involvement are found in reports of the Women's Home Missionary Society meeting in Clark Hall (1/18/39), the Susannah Wesley Circle (students' circle) entertaining the church Woman's Society of Christian Service on campus (12/16/52), and the WSCS entertaining McKendree students ('50, '56, and '64).

Throughout the 1928-78 period, records indicate the church hosted the students at new-student receptions, "College Day" events, and Sunday evening fellowship events. The other Lebanon churches also extended a welcome to the students. On one occasion there is a record of the Lebanon ministers entertaining the student PKs (preachers kids). (11/22/28)

The college and the Lebanon church frequently planned shared services, such as at Easter and Christmas, as well as having evangelistic programs and jointly hosted guest speakers.

The community welcome was evidenced by the Lebanon women entertaining Clark Hall women in their homes and the Lebanon Women's Club meeting in the college chapel for a student program. There is no common record found of these town and gown, church and college affairs; however, the *McKendree Review*, especially in the 1930s, ran frequent stories of such events.

College Woman's Society of Christian Service Circle.

A college newspaper will reflect a particular editor's interests and biases; however, the atmosphere on campus and the pattern of church-related stories that appeared in the *Review* is interesting. From 1928 to about 1940 there were stories on Annual Conference sessions, recording appointments from the Conference to McKendree, the appointment of the local pastor, the number of ministerial students who attended, their appointments, and McKendree banquets or the appearance of McKendree musical groups at the sessions.

In the 1940s there were stories of district youth meetings held in Lebanon with housing at the college as well as women housed in the dorms during WSCS meetings and then in the mid-to-late forties the efforts on the part of the Conference to support the college in its financial campaign and the WSCS furnishing the dormitories.

In later years it was unusual for the *Review* to report Annual Conference sessions or student ministers' appointments.

RELIGIOUS LIFE ON CAMPUS

On campus the focus was on a liberal arts education; however, as a church-related school, the spiritual life of the students was an important focus of campus activities.

Early in McKendree's second century, an Oxford Club was organized for ministerial students, and the Epworth League was for all students. The YWCA and YMCA were on campus in 1928 and on into the forties although they sometimes operated as one organization. The Methodist Student Movement was organized church-wide in 1960 and was an active organization on the campus. If one reads the biographical information of the ministerial students who became ordained clergy, there is consistent reference to their leadership roles in these student groups. Many of these clergy became district superintendents, pastors of leading churches, and assistants to the bishop.

Religious Emphasis Week and later Religious Life Week were annual observances on the campus. National leaders of the church were brought to the college to focus the students' attention on the spiritual aspect of living. The list of church leaders ranges from bishops to national staff members. Also, Southern Illinois Conference leaders were brought to the campus for such events.

As could be expected, through the years church representation widened as the non-Methodist students' presence was recognized. Records of chapel speakers from other denominations, particularly pastors in Lebanon churches, are frequent. Beginning in 1939 rabbis were chapel speakers. In the sixties. Roman Catholic priests were chapel speakers, and mass was celebrated on campus. In 1966 a Newman Club was organized. That year, Charles Wells, nationally known Quaker, was speaker in chapel. The rules were bent a bit for the Roman Catholic students: Mass was not celebrated on the day following Wells' appearance (the regular day for mass) and all Roman Catholic students were expected to hear Wells.

As early as the spring of 1939, the *McKendree Review* carried an editorial criticizing the required chapel attendance and the program offered. President Yost responded by indicating he was amenable to more variety in the chapel programs and to having more student participation but that there should always be devotions.

Regular chapel attendance was required. A common practice was for a student to be stationed in the balcony with a seating chart to record empty seats. In 1958 chapel attendance was required to satisfy graduation requirements. Four cuts were allowed; if the absences exceeded that, the students were required to take a special reading course. A minimum of 10 books was required, written reports were assigned, and a general oral report was necessary to fulfill the graduation requirements. In 1963 an alumna wrote, decrying that chapel attendance was no longer compulsory. The January 14, 1964, *Review* reported that chapel attendance had always been mandatory but no real enforcement had been exercised in recent years. The article stated that compulsory chapel attendance would be more strictly enforced.

One area in which the college participated in the church-college relationship was the sending of student deputation groups throughout the Southern Illinois Conference. These groups frequently accompanied the president when he spoke before church groups. Choirs, glee clubs, and quartets made tours on their own, and religious drama groups went on tour. There were also Witnessing Bands that spoke at churches. In 1966 the choir was invited to sing at the Methodist bicentennial celebration in Baltimore, Maryland.

With this emphasis upon religion, primarily Methodism, many McKendree graduates became ordained ministers. An exact count is difficult to determine; however, one listing gives 455 during the 50-year period covered by this volume. At least six graduates became missionaries; four, U.S. chaplains; four, staff members of national boards of the church; and two, assistants to the area bishop. Several became diaconal ministers who work primarily in music and Christian education. These statistics are not exact; however, they do indicate the leadership that McKendree supplied the church.

Thus, the college maintained its role in Southern Illinois as a church-related liberal arts college, Methodist without apology.

Oxford Club in the 1930s.

Student Christian Association in 1949.

AIR CONDITIONE

McKendree College Choir leaving for the Bi-Centennial celebration of the Methodist Church in Baltimore, Maryland.

EISENMAYER GYMNASIUM

TENNIS COURTS

HYPES FIELD

HYPES FIELD

BEARCAT GYMNASIUM

McKendree Athletics

By Wayne R. Bise ('38)

INTRODUCTION

The 1905 *McKendree Pigskin* details athletics in the early years at McKendree, and the *Centennial McKendree College History* draws on that publication while updating the college's sports history to 1928. To give continuity to this writing, highlights from these publications introduce each sport activity covered.

The *McKendree Review*, *McKendrean,* and *McKendree College Bulletin* provided the information used for this sports history. Also, Carol Trame '86 condensed some valuable information in a paper entitled "McKendree College Basketball: The First Half (1908-1939)."

Any future sports historian should be aware that frequent conflicts exist between records found in the *McKendree Review* and in yearbooks. In addition, student sportswriters for a current year didn't always do adequate research when reporting a new sports record.

BEARCAT

A 1924-25 *McKendree Review* noted, "Mascot female cub weighing 20 pounds, 4 months old, obtained from Johnson Auction Co. of Canton, Illinois." The following is taken from a *McKendree College Bulletin,* which was reprinted from Leon Church's *Lebanon Advertiser*. In the early days of McKendree College athletic teams, the mascot was a bear. For a number of years, a bear cage approximately 20 feet to the northwest of Pearsons Hall housed the bear, and a "Keeper of the Bear" was duly elected to feed and otherwise care for the mascot. Usually a new bear was obtained each year, because, with over-feeding of sugar and the inevitable teasing by the students, coupled with the normal aging of a bear cub, the animal sometimes became unfriendly and trading in for new stock was necessary. McKendree teams thus came to be known as "Bearcats" – like the Stutz Bearcat automobile. "It's a bear" and "It's a cat" were common expressions in the late teens and early twenties, indicating superior quality in the subject being described.

During the period of Model T open air transportation, when Coach Glen Filley took football, basketball, and track teams on the road trips, he usually had "Susie," the mascot, beside him on the front seat. Filley said in later years that he would have frozen on the way home from Rolla, Missouri, one night without Susie. Though her arm (paw? foreleg?) was a bit heavy around his neck, she kept her chauffeur warm. "Susie was quite a gal." Usually she was confined to her cage or tethered to the large oak tree across the sidewalk from the northwest corner of the old science building. Sometimes, however, circumstances combined to give her freedom, and, with the long chain attached to her collar, she wandered about the campus, even going in and out of the classroom buildings.

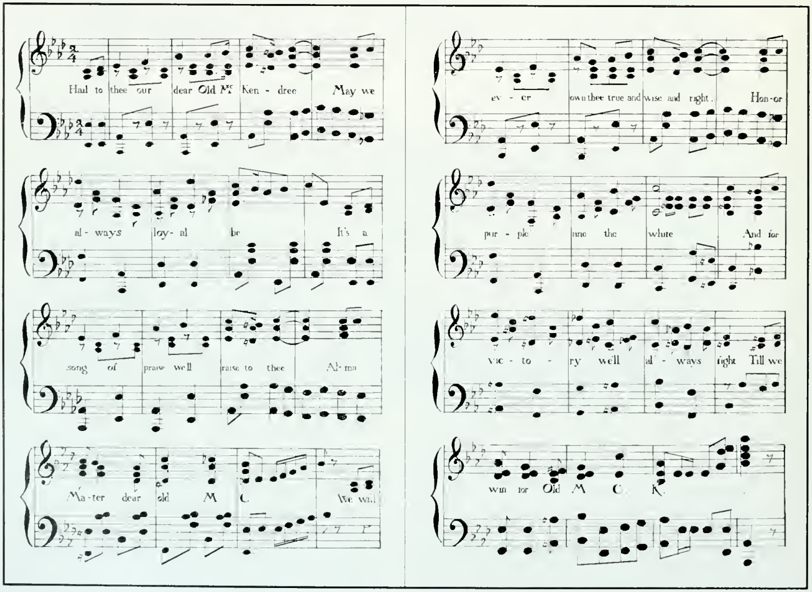
With the absence of a bear on the campus in recent years, curious students examined Webster and found that a bearcat is really a cat, so the mutation (or perhaps throwback) has been accomplished. The insignia for current McKendree teams is, as Webster says, how a bearcat should look, with gleaming eyes and snarling countenance.

To be "Keeper of the Bear" was considered quite an honor, and an election was always held to determine the lucky person. One morning the custodian found his charge missing, and several McKendree students, feeling sure they knew the bear's whereabouts, jumped in their automobiles and proceeded to Alton. Here they called on the president of Shurtleff College and demanded that their mascot be given to them. Shurtleff students, however, were innocent of any caper, and the

Our McKendree

Chorus:
Hail to thee, our dear old McKendree;
May we always loyal be.
It's a song of praise we raise to thee
Alma Mater, dear old M. C.
May we ever hold thee true and wise and right:
Honor Purple and the White,
And for victory we'll always fight
'Til we win for old M. C. K.

(Words written in 1915-16 by Latchiepell Myrick and Anne Wilkinson, and adapted to the music of "Dream of the USA.")


Hail to thee our dear Old Mc Ken - dree May we
al - ways loy- al be It's a
song of praise well raise to thee Al- ma
Ma - ter dear old M C. We will
ev - er own thee true and wise and right. Hon-or
pur - ple and the white And for
vic - to - ry we'll al - ways fight Till we
win for Old M C K.

bear was not found in Alton. A few days later the cub was found in Lebanon tied to a fence.

However, a more serious threat to the bearcat logo itself came in 1962 when a college board member challenged the student body with, "There are more than enough good thinkers at McKendree to come up with a first-class name that would suit the team better. Just what is a Bearcat? It's the name of a car that was made in the '20s but isn't even made anymore. Is that a heroic name to pin on a fine team such as we have today?" He suggested "The Circuit Riders" as a possibility.

Many names were suggested by students: Bears, Bulldogs, Buckeyes, Owls, Mustangs, etc., and the *Review* staff recommended "Circuit Riders." One student, seeing an opportunity for humor, suggested, "Since our banishment from the Prairie College Conference, "Barred Rock" (rooster) might be appropriate." However, after much discussion it was decided that "Bearcat" didn't need fixin'.

FACILITIES

In McKendree's early years there had been no physical fitness building, but by 1867 student sentiment for such a facility had risen to a point that students organized the McKendree College Athleteon Association, with Athleteon being the name selected for the building. They then took their cause to the McKendree College Board of Trustees. The members were duly impressed, and a committee from the board was appointed to study the situation. After joint meetings between the student association and the board committee, a go-ahead to construct a building was give—but with instructions not to involve the board in any expense. About $1,500 was raised through subscriptions; students furnished the labor, and in 1868 the Athleteon was completed. (The original subscription funds had not been sufficient to complete the building, and it is believed that the college president, Dr. Robert Allyn, advanced the additional funds needed.) The building continued to be student-operated several years for athletic purposes, but interest subsided and in 1897 the college took over the title to the building for use by its Commerce Department.

From 1879 to 1903 students were without an athletic building. Then in 1903 Eisenmayer Gymnasium was built. It was so named because Andrew Eisenmayer of Trenton, Illinois, contributed most of the money for its construction. The building's size was eighty by forty feet, and its floor was originally sawdust. Later a concrete floor was put in and rugs and mats were used by the students for tumbling and trapeze work. Later when the concrete floor was found to be too dangerous for basketball, a board floor was laid over the concrete.

About 1921 a wing on the west side of the rectangular-shaped building was added to seat spectators. The *McKendree Review*, October 2, 1923, reported that through a gift from an alumnus, Dr. Benjamin Hypes, Eisenmayer gymnasium had been improved. The west wall had been removed; a new section added, accommodating 400 spectators; and two dressing rooms containing lockers and showers were built under the bleachers. In subsequent years, Eisenmayer became so outdated that during most of the 1950s the team's home games were played and the team's practices were conducted in the New Baden, Mascoutah, and Lebanon high school gymnasiums.

A drive for funds for a new gymnasium started in the early 1950s and actual ground breaking had been initiated in 1954. But the area only grew weeds until 1956 when a new fund of $160,000 was proposed as required for the building's construction. In 1957 the new gymnasium plans were released. Location was to be on the Northeast Campus at the site of the original excavation. The cost was now pegged at $85,000. Plans called for a playing floor of 50´ by 94´ to be made from the very best maple.

Construction was completed in the fall of 1958. On Tuesday, November 18, a practice game was held, and the first scheduled game took place on December 3, against Lincoln University. Unfortunately, the baskets were more receptive to the Lincoln players, who scored 117 points to the Bearcats' 78. Dedication ceremonies were held on Friday night, December 12. Central State College spoiled the ceremonies with an 80 to 75 victory.

In May 1961, old Eisenmayer was dedicated as an auditorium, having received a new paint job, new stage, new lighting system, and a new entrance.

In 1909 Dr. Benjamin M. Hypes, who had a keen interest in promoting McKendree's physical education, gave the five acres of land for the athletic field that bears his name. He also purchased and donated a strip of land 100 feet wide on the land's eastern boundary. The college then let a contract in the sum of some $3,000 to a construction company to grade the field and make it professionally suitable for athletic events. After completion, a board fence enclosed most of the field and some years later a grandstand to accommodate 300-400 people was built on the north end of the area.

Sometime before World War I the grandstand was removed and an oval track was laid around the football playing and practice area. The west side of the oval that passed in front of the bleachers was part of a 220-yard straight-away. It was believed to be the only track in the Midwest that had such a long straight-away. In 1921 the turns in the track were widened and banked and two railroad carloads of cinders were added to the track's surface. The track was now second to none in the country.

In the summer of 1927, concrete bleachers were built along nearly the whole west side of the track and field to accommodate one thousand or more spectators. In 1929 a brick wall was built to enclose the field on the west side along Alton Road at a cost of $40,000. Also in 1929, night lighting was installed on each side of the football playing area at a cost of $4,000. Lighting consisted of reflectors erected on twelve poles on opposite sides of the field, and these produced 40,000 watts of light.

The *Centennial McKendree College History* states that "a tennis court appeared on McKendree's front campus as early as 1890. It was not prepared by the college, but by individual interest and effort with the permission of the college authorities. The first one was located near the present corner entrance to the campus. Within the next two or three years, two more courts appeared near the first one. These were all owned by the students who had prepared them."

About 1905, the college board decided that "tennis courts in the front yard were not dignified and were somewhat of a disfigurement to the campus. . . ." Thereafter, there were no courts on campus until after the dormitories were built in 1911. Three courts were then constructed on the back campus just back of Carnegie Hall. These would fall into a state of disrepair and be abandoned in the early 1940s. It would be the spring of 1963 before construction would start on courts good enough for home matches. These were located north of Hypes Field. Football, track, baseball, softball, soccer, and all intramural outdoor sports were conducted on Hypes Field.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS

Prior to 1906 all campus sports activities and those events against off-campus teams were student-organized with the assistance of faculty members and without the college's official blessing. In 1906, athletics on campus, with the exception of football, was granted recognition by the board.

Shinny (shinney), a forerunner of modern-day hockey, was a favorite early men's sport. It was played with a stick—hickory sapling a favorite—carved to the size of a broomstick and with a curved end made so by heating and bending. The stick was used to propel a small rubber ball covered first by woolen sock ravelings and topped by leather from the lining of an old boot. Surprisingly, it could be made into quite a durable projectile. The field of play was on the front campus.

Other games played in the early history years were swinging (rope swings), jumping (standing jump, running long jump, high jump, and hop-skip-jump), foot racing, skating, and townball. Also played were leapfrog, roly poly, marbles, and mumble-peg. Swimming was accomplished in an off-campus swimming hole. Silver Creek, located about a half-mile west of the campus, was an early favorite.

Town ball, although not as popular as shinny, was played in the spring. It was played by two teams made up of an indefinite number of players chosen by two captains. The winning team scored the most runs in an even number of innings played. A side was not out until every member of that side was put out, which was accomplished by crossing out (throwing the ball across the path of a running player before he reached a base) or by catching out.

In 1868 calisthenics drills commenced in the new Athleteon gym, as well as work-outs with dumbbells, wands, and Indian clubs. Also, gymnastics was introduced, and students learned how to work with swinging rings hanging from the rafters, trapeze swings, and the horizontal bar. These were all under the tutelage of a young man, William F. Ratcliff, from Olney, Illinois.

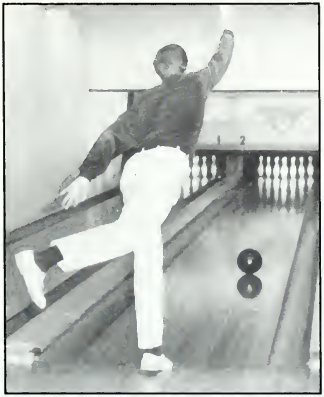
Mr. Ratcliff, who had been on at least one road trip with a circus, enrolled as a student for the school year 1868-69 and became athletic director and janitor of the new Athleteon. For these duties he received $75.00 per month. Unfortunately, during a dismount from the trapeze in a public exhibition in 1869 he badly sprained an ankle. He went to his home in Olney to recover and never returned to McKendree as a student or teacher of athletics. Thereafter, interest in the gymnasium and gymnastics waned and finally died completely.

Basketball became a favorite intramural sport; leagues were formed and a champion crowned. Other sports—tennis, table tennis, bowling, shuffleboard, archery, horseshoes, cross-country racing, and trapshooting—furnished competition during various years. Softball was started in the spring of 1935 and was played at Hypes Field under the lights. Volleyball and golf were also added in the late thirties and touch football became a fall league sport in 1951 following the dropping of football as an intercollegiate sport. Wrestling, boxing, and gymnastics also had their day during various years.

Men's Intramural Football in 1969.

A 1957-58 *McKendree Review* states that intramural sports were poorly organized the year before and included only basketball but the current year covered a wide range including softball, basketball, ping-pong, and touch football, all fully organized and directed. Softball in the spring was under the direction of baseball coach Dale Cruse, but it was headed by a senior student whose major was in sports leadership. It was then common practice that physical education majors teach certain intramural sports.

In 1962 Dan Peterson was hired specifically as a faculty member to run the intramural and physical education programs. David Dutler became director of intramural sports in 1969. By this time intramural leagues furnished competition in bowling, volleyball, softball, football, soccer, and basketball. Leagues in other sports were formed over the years as interest dictated.



Men's Intramural Bowling in 1966.

CONFERENCES

The year of McKendree's first entry into an organized conference is cloudy. However, as early as the 1890s, championships of Southern Illinois and championships of the Midwest appear in writings, but it is believed these were mainly bragging rights.

Largely through the efforts of L.W. Smith, a McKendree Athletic Association was organized in 1910, and McKendree joined the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association in March 1913. This consisted of 13 small colleges. State competition started in track and tennis that spring and in basketball and baseball in the 1913-14 school year.

The Southern Illinois (Egyptian) Conference consisted of McKendree, Blackburn, Shurtleff, and Southern Illinois Normal at Carbondale. The Bearcats participated in this conference through 1922-23, winning championships in football in 1921 and in basketball in 1922-23.

The Little Nineteen (Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association – State) Conference was organized in 1920. How the number 19 was derived is uncertain, since there were always more than 19 participating schools. Early members were Augustana, Bradley, Carthage, Eastern Illinois State Normal, Elmhurst, Eureka, Illinois College, Illinois State Normal, Illinois Wesleyan, Knox, Lake Forest, McKendree, Millikin, Monmouth, Shurtleff, Southern Illinois Normal, North Central, Northern Illinois State Teachers Normal University, St. Viator, Western Illinois State Normal, and Wheaton. McKendree claimed championships in football in 1924 and 1932 and in basketball in the 1924-25 season.

Almost as soon as the conference was formed, there was bickering over whether freshmen should be allowed to participate in varsity sports. The large schools said "no," and the smaller schools, McKendree included, said "yes." The freshmen rule was brought to a vote in 1924 and the restriction on freshmen was voted down.

The number of schools in the conference made it difficult to determine a true champion. This was especially true in football where there was a short schedule —a conference winner would have played only a small number of member schools. Thus, by the middle 1930s there were rumblings about splitting the conference into two conferences, specifically dropping the five teachers' colleges. And the freshman rule was still an issue, so much so that 10 schools favoring the rule – Augustana, Bradley, Illinois College, Illinois Wesleyan, Knox, Lake Forest, Millikin, Monmouth, North Central, and Wheaton—agreed that they would form a new conference named the Illinois College Conference.

The five teachers' colleges, Eastern Illinois State Normal, Illinois State Normal University, Northern Illinois State Normal, Southern Illinois Normal, and Western Illinois State Normal, plus Carthage, Elmhurst, Eureka, McKendree, St. Viator, and Shurtleff would stay put, with the possible addition of Blackburn and Principia. However, the conference never got untracked, and in May 1938, President Clark R. Yost wrote a letter to Frank Phillips, president of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, withdrawing McKendree from the association.

McKendree, Shurtleff, Eureka, and Quincy formed the Pioneer Conference in 1947. However, it is not certain how long this conference functioned.

In 1952, Eureka, Greenville, McKendree, Principia, and Shurtleff joined to form the Illinois Church Conference. McKendree promptly won the first basketball championship with a 7 and 1 record.

In 1953, Blackburn, Concordia (Illinois), Eureka, Greenville, Illinois College, McKendree, Principia, Rose Poly, and Shurtleff formed the Prairie Conference. The 1953-54 basketball season closed with McKendree and Shurtleff as conference co-champions with 9 and 1 records. McKendree then won nine straight basketball championships. The baseball team was just as successful. After the reincarnation of baseball in 1953-54, the Bearcats tied for one championship and won nine championships outright.

McKendree's sports dominance in the Prairie Conference brought complaints from other members and for this reason and for differences in philosophies over aid to athletes, McKendree withdrew from the conference in 1963.

McKendree joined the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) in 1966 and at the end of the 1968-69 basketball season received her first invitation to the field of four in the NAIA District 20 tournament since becoming an independent. The Bearcats reached the finals by beating Chicago State but lost to Millikin University in the finals.

In 1975, McKendree, along with Quincy College, Lewis University, St. Ambrose College, and Lorras College, attempted to form the Midland Conference; however, a schedule between the schools was never completed and the conference never became a reality.

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

According to the *Centennial McKendree College History*, the first paid coach of any McKendree athletic activity was William F. Ratcliff in 1868-69, a student who served as athletic director and janitor of the Athleteon gymnasium. Over the years there were other students who, under the supervision of a faculty member, acted as club presidents for certain sports, such as W. A. Kelso in baseball and Cameron "Cap" Harmon in football. But following the recognition of sports by the board of trustees in 1906, an Athletic Department was organized and a director was chosen who would be a member of the faculty and would devote his entire efforts to athletics.

According to the 1913 *McKendrean*, "the man selected was Professor B. E. Wiggins of the University of Pennsylvania, who had had several years of successful experience in athletic work before coming here." It should be noted there were directors prior to this time.

but they were not faculty members. Professor Wiggins established a department in a short time, which compared favorably with almost any of the small colleges. During his first two years, McKendree was not allowed to compete in intercollegiate athletics, "but by his untiring efforts in arranging society and class teams he aroused the athletic spirit of the school and when intercollegiate competition was permissible in 1908, McKendree had a well-trained group of men capable of making a credible showing."

Following Professor Wiggins and through 1925, came Homer T. Osborn, Cyrus S. Gentry, Marvin W. Krieger, L.C. LeVan, C. N. Stokes, Frank Laurence, Orville A. Hall, and E. A. "Lefty" Davis. Then came Glen F. Filley, 1925-30; Arthur Doolen, 1930-33; Paul Waldorf, 1933-36; B. E. Blanchard, 1936-38; Arthur K. Henderson, 1938-41; Lewis Scholl, 1941-42; Leon Church, 1942-46; Wesley Jonah, 1946-48; Ralph Barclay, 1948-50; Hugh F. Redden, 1950-52; James D. Collie, 1952-57; James "Barney" Oldfield, 1957-63, and Lou Vesely, 1963-66.

Up to 1966 most McKendree athletic directors had short tenures. There had been a six-year director, James Oldfield, and two five-year directors, Glen Filley and James Collie. With the arrival of Harry Statham, a 1960 McKendree graduate and letterman in baseball and basketball, as athletic director in 1966, the longest tenure in this position was launched and still counting through the period of this history.

Coach Statham brought with him an intense belief in physical fitness as a prerequisite to sports excellence, as his basketball players soon learned when introduced to pre-season exercises, including long-distance running, isometric exercises, weight lifting, and station exercises.

Prior to the mid-1960s most athletic directors ran a program with three varsity sports—football, basketball, and track—with sporadic years of baseball as a fourth, and spurts of tennis as another. Sometimes the make-up was basketball, baseball, and track, and after track was dropped, just basketball and baseball. Soccer and golf were then added as men's varsity sports, and in the early 1970s basketball, volleyball, and softball were added as women's varsity sports.

But there were exceptions during the Glen Filley years. In 1928-29, varsity letters were awarded in eight sports—football, track, basketball, cross-country, marathon, baseball, men's tennis, and women's tennis—some 74 in all. The outpouring of varsity awards brought criticism from some "M" club members, and several letters of complaint appeared in the *McKendree Review*. One member wrote, "There are so many letters on campus I'd rather not wear mine around here in order to be distinguished." Another complained that his "M" would no longer help him get rides hitchhiking home; "everyone in Southern Illinois is wearing one."

In 1977, Jean Kirts became McKendree's first director of women's athletics.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

INTRAMURALS

Women's intramural sports in the early years were as the men's—mainly student-organized and under the sponsorship of a faculty member. Volleyball, soccer, basketball, tennis, bowling, badminton, softball, archery, table tennis, shuffleboard, and touch football were on the menu during various years before varsity women's sports were started.

In the 1933-34 school year, McKendree became a member of the Women's Athletic Association, with Miss Rosalind Hohn as faculty sponsor. The WAA's purpose was "to render possible the participation of more women students in athletics and various forms of physical education. Definite numbers of points are to be given for the activities in which each woman student takes part, and upon having accumulated a specific number, that individual will receive a letter."

The letter was a purple "M," and a girl had to participate in at least five of eight sports to receive one. Not more than 100 points could be counted from any one sport. Points were earned through practices, participation in tournaments, being winners or runners-up in tournaments, and substituting in a tournament game for some other member.

In its first year McKendree's WAA boasted 24 members, and, led by Burdine Utley with 593 points, 13 members gained the necessary 500 points for letters.

An annual Field Day was a feature of the WAA. In the spring of 1936 the tennis matches were rained out, but the remaining events were held—broad jump, hurdles, 50-yard dash, and baseball throw. The winner in all events was Mary Blanche Wolfe.

At times McKendree's girls took part in special off-campus events. In the late 1930s, annual Spring Field Days were conducted at Normal, Illinois. A 1939 *McKendree Review* states that McKendree's girls traveled there to compete with DeKalb and Millikin Universities. In soccer they lost to DeKalb 4 to 2, but conquered Millikin 2 to 0. Dolores Cooper scored both goals against Millikin.

In the late 1950s, student majors in physical education taught various sports in the women's physical education classes. Phyllis Nies, '62, and Joyce Hudson, '60, were two students who instructed intramural sports.

In 1966 women's bowling was started, and by the school year 1967-68 there were seven or eight teams competing in intramural sports in basketball and volleyball.

Other sports were tried. During the 1966-67 school year, members of McKendree's Women's Recreation Association were invited by the Illinois Field Hockey Club to participate in a field hockey clinic at Eastern Illinois University. They accepted and in the exhibition game against Eastern crafted a 2 to 1 victory. Upon their return to campus the girls invited interested coeds to turn out at Hypes Field for practice in order to form a team for future competition. Apparently, the interest didn't develop.

A women's Major and Minor Club (PEMM) was organized in the early 1970s to "promote and sponsor" the intramural program. Awards were given to outstanding participants. Points were earned through participation and by winning a first, second, or third in any sport event. The club's name did not intend to imply that a participant had to be a PE major or minor. Jean Kirts was director of intramurals at this time.

Women's intramurals soon included tennis, soccer, bowling, pool, volleyball, basketball, badminton, and softball. Intramurals served well as a prelude to the introduction of a sport to varsity competition.

In 1977, Luanne Lucy became director of intramurals for both men and women.

BASKETBALL

It will surprise most to learn that according to the *Centennial McKendree College History* and the *McKendree Pigskin* the first basketball played on campus was by the women's basketball team of 1903-04. The team was comprised of Mabel Duncan, Lulu Large, Dora Dougherty, Florence Reinhardt, Myrtle Duncan (team captain), and Lydia Malernee. The *McKendree Pigskin* records: "The first few nights great crowds gather to see the games, it being comparatively new in McKendree. At first it was a great sight for the spectators to see them bump heads and mix up in general a mighty effort to gain possession of the big leather ball. But soon the awkward rushes were pushed aside and the mighty hand of athletic training was greatly in evidence, and they became very graceful and soon carried off the honors of Championship of Southern Illinois." This was claimed by virtue of a 2 to 1 victory over O'Fallon and a 2 to 2 tie with Collinsville.

Basketball would continue to be a favorite women's sport. The 1913 *McKendrean* and others contain photographs of women's basketball teams, but games are not recorded. A 1921 *McKendree Review* notes that the McKendree College girls played the office force, but results are not mentioned. The *McKendree Review* also states that a McKendree graduate, Miss McCammon, "coaches girls' basketball team from Lebanon's 6th, 7th, and 8th grades."

A women's class tournament in basketball was held during the 1922-23 school year, won by the freshmen class. The *McKendree Review* noted that this was the first class tournament in 10 years to decide a championship in women's athletics. There are no records available that

Women's Intramural Touch Football in 1969.

refute its being a first in McKendree women's sports, when varsity "M"s were awarded to the all-star team selected from the tournament. The recipients were Martha Hughes, Dorothy McCammon, Eva Pearce, Elizabeth Sawyer, Opal Smith, Peggy Smith, and Ruby Van Dyke.

Games were played under women's rules, which required six players on a team. The playing floor was divided into two halves; three players played on the offensive half and three players on the defensive half. The ball had to be passed across the center line; players could not cross the line in either direction. Players could dribble the ball only three times before they had to pass the ball or shoot. The three players on the offensive end were the only ones who could score. Thus, the low scores.

Sponsored by the WAA, McKendree's 1935-36 basketball team made its debut in an intercollegiate game against Blackburn College at Carlinville, Illinois, on January 23, 1936. The score was McKendree 10, Blackburn 8. Mary Blanche Wolfe made eight of the 10 points, causing Blackburn's coach to comment, "She's the best women's basketball player I've ever seen."

McKendree would also win the return match played in Eisenmayer Gymnasium on February 28. Mary Margaret Carson joined Wolfe in sharing scoring honors. A *McKendree Review* gave the lineup as follows: Mary Blanche Wolfe, Mary Margaret Carson, and Helen Handel, forwards; Myra Jeans, Dorothy Pfeffer, and Dorothy Eaton, guards; and Catherine Gilkerson and Arline Stanton, substitutes.

The following year Principia College was added to the "Bear Kittens" or "Kittycubs" schedule, and games were played in 1937-38 as well.

Athletic Director A. K. Henderson coached women's basketball during the 1939-41 seasons with former students Dorothy Hertenstein and Mary Louise Reader acting as game officials.

In 1941-42 with Cora Marie Thomas as coach, home and away games were played with Blackburn, Harris Teachers, Principia, and Shurtleff. Marion Kleinschmidt completed her fourth year as one of the team's top guards.

Women's Athletic Association in 1936.

1939-40 Women's Basketball in old Eisenmayer Gym.

Women's P.E. class in 1944.

In 1942-43 due to gas rationing, only games against Lebanon girl teams were played. There was no designated coach, but Ruth Hauser and Eunice Bivens acted as co-captains.

After 1943 articles in the *McKendree Review* note that the WAA scheduled intramural games until 1948-49. That season the women's varsity, coached by physical education instructor Janelle Kleinschmidt, posted a 55 to 50 win over Shurtleff College. Intercollegiate competition then waned, and the WAA sponsored basketball tournaments for any girls interested.

At least one game, a 50 to 32 loss to Shurtleff, was played in 1951-52 when Dorothy Barnett was physical education instructor. In 1952-53, under the direction of physical education instructor Velta Jean Taylor, one varsity game was played, a 33 to 30 loss to Washington University of St. Louis. And intramural games were played between the Kitty Cubs and Bear Kittens.

The following year the WAA women organized a team that was coached by male students who also served as referees. This student-organized team beat Shurtleff but lost to Greenville, Principia, Washington U., and Webster College.

A 1957-58 *McKendree Review* states that the women's PE class taught by Helen Brown organized a basketball team called "Cubkittens." Games were played with Scott Field and Greenville.

The 1959-60 season, coached by senior student Joyce Hudson, in which two games were played, is worthy of note since Peggy "Chip" Jackson scored 25 and 22 points in the games. The 25 points, although not declared so, were probably a single game scoring record.

1960 Cub Kittens.

1973 Women's Basketball in action.

From 1963-64 through 1965-66 when Lou Vesely was athletic director, Mrs. Lou Vesely coached women's basketball as an intramural sport. By the following year there were seven women's teams competing in intramural sports.

In January 1970, a quickly organized team with Jean Kirts as coach participated in the Eastern Illinois University Invitational Basketball Sports Day with SIU Carbondale, SIU Edwardsville, EIU Charleston, and Indiana State University. The McKendree girls beat EIU by four points but lost to SIU by two. Michaelynn Brownfield, Mary Burk, Mary Moeller, Suzanne Phillips, Bernice Stambaugh, Rose Statham, and Marsha Terry represented McKendree.

With Jean Kirts as coach and the game now played under relaxed boys' rules, women's basketball started as a major sport in the 1973-74 school year. Two games were played, both losses to Principia and Blackburn Colleges. Both games were away due to lack of funds to pay officials.

Eleven games were played in 1974-75 and three of these ended in victories, two over Lewis and Clark and one over Blackburn.

Women's Basketball Squad in 1978.

Losses were to Lindenwood, Forest Park, Maryville, and Meramac. Players were Nancy Weible, Kathy Jones, Dee Walker, Trina Schaefer, Connie Horman, Mary Beans, Patty Thompson, Val Thaxton, and Jeri Petri.

Brenda Hedges coached the 1975-76 team to a 4 and 7 season. SIU-Edwardsville, Greenville, John A. Logan, Florissant Valley, and Principia replaced Forest Park, Meramac, and Maryville in the schedule. Mary Beans, Kathy Jones, and Dee Walker were the only veterans from the previous year.

According to the *McKendree Review*, Luanne Lucy coached a 1976-77 team composed entirely of freshmen to a 2 and 10 season. The victories came at the expense of Greenville and Lindenwood.

McKendree's first winning season came in 1977-78 with eight victories against five losses. Kathy Hardesty, Bonnie Hoover, Camilla Demaree, Cindy Luedeman, Karen Missey, Laura Percival, and Janet De Bourge were second year players. Luanne Lucy was the coach.

VOLLEYBALL

Women's intramural volleyball tournaments were sponsored by the WAA at least as early as 1940, from which a McKendree team was victorious over Blackburn College's women. The *McKendree Review* notes that matches were played in the 1950s between the morning and afternoon gym classes. In 1957 a volleyball tournament was conducted under Helen Brown, women's physical education instructor.

In 1972 women's inter-collegiate volleyball was initiated with Jean Kirts as coach. Principia, SIU-Edwardsville, and Greenville furnished the opposition. Randie La Russa, Sally Ford, Sherry Ratz, Nancy Weible, Mary Beans, Mary Ann Moeller, Diane Ohl, Ann Darin, Kathy Jones, Judy Thompson, Sharon Zuliene, Bernice Stambaugh, and Ellen Olds constituted the squad.

Varsity volleyball became a reality in 1973 with McKendree's girls playing in league games at Forest Park Community College, Florissant Valley, and Lewis and Clark junior colleges. Lindenwood, Harris Teachers, Blackburn, Greenville, MacMurray, and Principia colleges were league members. Jean Kirts coached the teams through 1975 and Luanne Lucy in 1976 and 1977.

After a 2 and 4 record in the inaugural year, McKendree's best record was 4 and 9 in 1976. The *McKendree Review* gave credit to Patty Douglas, Pat Kiehna, Claudia Cook, Cindy Luedeman, Karen Massey, and Bonnie Hoover as key players in the improved season.

Bradley, SIU-Carbondale, and Illinois College were added to McKendree's 1977 schedule, in which there were eight victories.

1976 Women's Volleyball Squad.

1978 Women's Softball Squad.

TENNIS

Tennis, from its very beginning in 1890 when a court was "prepared" by students on the front campus, was a sport in which "pleasant hours were spent by the boys and girls of the college." It would continue only as a recreational sport for women until the 1920s. The 1920 *McKendrean* refers to tennis for girls and that "some girls can play with the best."

The first record found of intercollegiate competition is in the 1928-29 school year. The number of matches is unknown, but it is recorded that the women lost only one match. Varsity letters were awarded to Martha Rogers, Inez Hageman, Orena Mowe, and Dorothy Pfeffer. Other letter winners in the late twenties and early thirties were: Zook, Buetelman, Hertenstein, Jacobs, Shamalenberger, Kershner, and Schnyder. Mowe, Hageman, and Beutelman were four-year letter winners.

Women's tennis would continue into the late 1930s but with only sporadic intercollegiate matches. Those who represented McKendree during this period were Dorothy Hoover, Myra Jeans, Dorothy Hertenstein, Mary Blanche Wolfe, Maxine Miller, Helen Handel, Velma Hamilton, and Mary Etta Reed.

Intramural Women's Athletic Association tennis continued until there were no courts upon which to play. When new courts were constructed around 1953, tennis again became a recreational sport. After the permanent courts were completed in 1963, it became a women's intramural sport.

SOFTBALL

A McKendree women's softball team was organized at least as early as 1960 when McKendree's women beat Lebanon High, 32 to 11. Softball was a well-established intramural sport for women before it became a varsity sport.

In inter-collegiate contests in 1972, McKendree lost games to Greenville and Principia colleges. In the game with Greenville, Sally Ford had a home run and Mary Moeller had four hits, two doubles, and two singles. Moeller was also the losing pitcher.

The first year of varsity softball was 1974. Luanne Lucy and Ellen Olds were the coaches. They were followed by Anita Moores and Brenda Hedges, and then in 1977 Luanne Lucy again became the coach.

Some of the players through 1977 were Pat Kiehna, Debby Marlen, Debby McNelly, Karen Diecker, Patty Douglas, Angie Moore, Kathy Jones, Lisa Lindsay, Peggy Klein, Jenny Barnett, Janet De Bourge, Cindy Luedeman, Kathy Hardesty, Diane Halloran, Karen Missey, and Laura Percival.

The 1974 team had a won-lost record of 4 and 1, while the 1975 and 1976 teams were both 5 and 4. The 1976 team was 4 and 5.

Note: Unfortunately, little information on game or individual records on women's sports was found. However, it appears that the following were three sport letter winners: Karen Missey, Patty Douglas, Cindy Luedeman, Kathy Jones, Janet De Bourge, Kathy Hardesty, and Laura Percival.

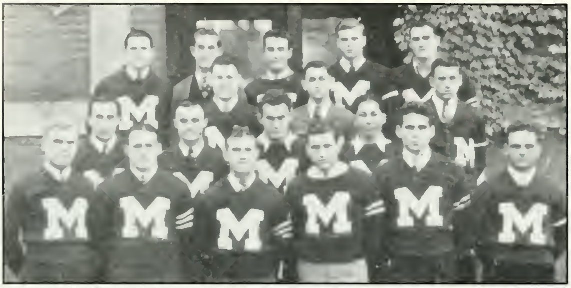
MEN'S ATHLETICS

FOOTBALL

The 1905 *McKendree Pigskin* and the *Centennial McKendree College History* state "as early as 1888 McKendree played among themselves a game they called foot ball." But in this game the ball was only propelled by kicking. The first real football team was organized in 1892 with Jean F. Webb as captain. The team played only one game, a loss to Smith Academy of St. Louis, 66 to 0. Since there were no eligibility rules, Smith had padded their roster with "ringers" from leading teams around the city. In 1893 McKendree lost to Drury College, 14 to 0, but when Smith Academy played at Lebanon the following year, the McKendree boys had become wise to the ringer game and won 22 to 0.

Cameron Harmon, who would become McKendree's president in 1923, played on the 1895 team, but he would drop out sometime after the football season to teach in a school near Flora, Illinois, in order to pay expenses. The following year he would journey to Lebanon long enough to practice and play in a losing game against the Belleville Tigers on Thanksgiving day. Dissension then struck the team and remained a problem until Harmon returned as a student in 1899. He was elected captain, and one W. L. Lucas assumed the role as manager. The following year "Cap" Harmon exhibited his recruiting powers and brought in a few fresh bodies, who, along with himself and some old hands, would make McKendree a football power.

Nap Bon Thayer, an ex-Harvard man, who lived in Lebanon, volunteered as coach, and in 1900 for the first time McKendree could compete successfully with other colleges. Prior to this year games were played on



1936 "M" Club.

an open field, and the team was financially supported by contributions from students and the citizens of Lebanon. But now Lebanon Park, where the games were played, was enclosed and paid admission could be charged. The team tied Western Military Academy 12 to 12, defeated Barnes Medical 17 to 0, St. Louis High 22 to 11, Southern Illinois Normal 25 to 0, and lost to Christian Brothers College 17 to 5, and Ewing College 12 to 0.

The *McKendree Pigskin* and *Centennial McKendree College History* disagree on the 1901 record, but both agree that five games were won in 1902 and McKendree had her best record ever. Also, in a game with Marion-Simms-Beaumont College of St. Louis there was the largest crowd, including 600 visitors, ever to witness a game in Lebanon. Neither the size of the crowd nor the game score was recorded, but the team's bank account was increased by $103. This was Harmon's final year as a student at McKendree. He had served as captain of the team for four years. The 1903 team won four games including a 12 to 5 victory over St. Louis University. Only 1 game was lost.

The 1904 season in which two games were won and one lost would be the last football game played by the McKendree men for some time. Dr. McKendree H. Chamberlin was college president at this time, and he was passionately opposed to intercollegiate sports. He told the board of trustees that athletics had no proper place in the college curriculum and called football a "cruel sport." He stated that it "gives special privileges to the welfare of eleven of its students, at the expense of all others. . . ."

The board of trustees agreed with Dr. Chamberlin and football was banned, as well as intercollegiate participation in any sport. However, in 1906, Dr. Chamberlin finally agreed that a physical education program should be organized on campus. This led to the hiring of Professor Wiggins to organize classes in physical education, but there would be no form of football.

It wouldn't be until the fall of 1916 that football became an intercollegiate sport along with basketball, baseball, track, and tennis. The coach was Professor L. C. Le Van, and team captain was a burly quarterback named Turner. By 1918 the schedule included Illinois College, Shurtleff, Lincoln, Charleston Normal, Blackburn, and home and away games with Carbondale Normal.

McKendree was now poised to enter her golden age of sports, and football would be in the forefront. The 1920 *McKendrean* stated, "McKendree College cultivates athletics as a pastime. There is less professionalism here than in most other institutions. Nevertheless, our record shows that such a condition by no means detracts from the ability to win victories." Pastime or not, the *McKendree Review* editors saw that athletics received primary coverage. Bold headlines of team victories frequented the front pages of many editions, and when there was athletic news of any kind, it was usually found on the front page. Strong rivalries developed, foremost with Shurtleff College, with Southern Illinois Normal close behind.

The 1921 football team, coached by Orval Hall, claimed the Southern Illinois (Egyptian) Conference championship with a 4 and 1 record, having beaten Jackson Academy, Carbondale Normal, Blackburn, and Shurtleff. A 2 to 0 loss came at the hands of Carbondale in a return engagement. But Carbondale needed an assist from McKendree to record the win. When punting from his own end zone, McKendree's punter banked the ball off the posterior of one of his blockers. The ball was recovered by a McKendree player behind the goal line, unfortunately, for a 2 point safety. Those were the only points scored by opponents in any conference game. McKendree scored 167 points, including 94 against Jackson Academy. The latter would be a lasting record. Six McKendreans—Carvel, Catt, Adams, Lizenby, Miller, and Sayre—made the All Southern Illinois all-star team. Cralley and Maxey were on the second team.

The 1922 team won two, lost two and tied two, with Sayre as its captain. Cralley, Hall, and Rhiel were selected to the All-Conference team.

Ten games, constituting the biggest schedule ever, with "Lefty" Davis as coach and Albert Willis as quarterback and captain, were played in 1923. The 4 - 4 - 2 record was respectable considering that Southwest Missouri, Western Illinois, Cape Girardeau, and Charleston had been added to the schedule.

It was only fitting that McKendree would now have a "12th" man in Dr. Cameron Harmon, as the Bearcats joined the Little Nineteen Conference—Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (I.I.A.C.)—in 1923. Perhaps it was also appropriate that McKendree held her first annual homecoming on Wednesday, October 24, 1923.

McKendree wasted no time in letting her presence be known by winning the conference title in 1924 with six wins and one tie. Her overall record was 7 -1 - 2, including an 88 to 0 victory over Ewing University. The loss came from the Missouri School of Mines in Rolla, Missouri, a school that over the years would give McKendree more grief in football than any other.

Fred Young, a sports writer on the Bloomington Pantagraph newspaper, was a well-known and respected football official. He was noted no less for his all-state all-star conference selections and placed McKendree's freshman fullback, Holsinger, on his first 11 in 1924. Lloyd Pettit was picked as a tackle on the third team. Captain Donald Berst, tackle, would be back, but seniors who would be sorely missed the next season were Pettit, James Newcom, Theodore Search, and Ray Carter.

The lettermen personnel constituting this team were very unusual in that five of its number were from Freedom High School, Freedom, Pennsylvania—most probably a result of Dr. Harmon's persuasive powers. And to add to the sports fever sweeping the campus, a cub bear was added as mascot.

McKendree's freshman sensation fullback, Holsinger, did not return to school, but the 1925 team with Glen Filley as coach and Pettit as captain was 6 - 3 - 1 overall and 5 and 1 in the conference. However, there was no conference championship due to the one loss, which was to Knox College. Other losses were to Rolla and the Springfield, Missouri, Teachers. The tie was with the Cape Girardeau Teachers.

John Isom, halfback, had been elected captain of the 1926 team, but due to an injury received in the prior season's Carthage game he was not able to play. Joe Guandolo, an end, was then elected captain. The injury would prevent Isom from being a four-sport, four-year letterman. As it was, he would earn 15 letters, a McKendree record.

The 1926 team recorded only one win, a 13 to 0 victory over Lincoln, and a 0 to 0 tie with Carbondale Normal. One of the losses was a rare one, 0 to 3 to Scott Field on a drop kick in the last quarter.

The centennial year was 1927-28 and McKendree's team was known this year as the Fighting Centenarians. Quarterback Erle Todd, a four-year letterman, was captain and led the team in a 6 - 2 - 2 season. He was selected as a quarterback on Brig Young's all-state second team. Other four-year lettermen were Clifford Gould, Joseph Guandolo, and Delbert Lacquement.

Edward Shadowen, a diminutive halfback but consistent ground gainer, was captain of Coach Filley's 1928 team, which recorded a 7 and 3 season. The victories included a 26 to 0 win over Southwest Missouri State, a 36 to 6 pounding of Bradley Tech, and a 20 to 13 squeaker over Evansville. St. Louis University was a 6 to 0 victor, and the old nemesis, Rolla School of Mines, tacked on a 19 to 0 loss.

The 1929 season was memorable in that the first night football game was played on Hypes Field on September 19, 1929. Not only was this the first night game locally but the first one in the "football industry of the Middle West." Three thousand fans, the largest crowd ever to attend a home sports event, witnessed McKendree's center, Cormin Watkins, also her drop-kicker, split the uprights with a kick that subdued Scott Field 3 to 0. The *McKendree Review* reads that he kicked two in another game the year before but doesn't tell us the opponent.

In the second game of the season 1,500 fans turned out for a night victory over Central Wesleyan; then two more night victories over Cape Girardeau and Illinois Normal extended a home winning streak to 12 straight. The Bearcats' last five games, all in daylight, were losers, including a 73 to 0 loss to Rolla, the worst in school history. Idris "Dudes" Cornwell, backfield triple-threat man and triple letter winner the past two seasons, was Bearcat captain.

The Bearcats had a new coach, Arthur Doolen, for the 1930 season, and play was opened with a 13 to 6 victory over Scott Field. This was the fifth straight night victory; however, the streak ended with a 12 to 7 loss to Shurtleff. Only two victories were gained this year. Fuzzy Hubble was the captain, and his being picked to a center position on the Little Nineteen All-Conference team by the Associated Press was quite remarkable in that the Bearcats had no conference victories.

A. E. Horton captained the 1931 team to a 4 - 4 - 1 season, 2 - 3 - 1 in the conference. The United Press picked Elmer "Butch" Todd, who led the team in scoring with 30 points, on its second team at a halfback position. Josef Spudich at fullback and William "Bud" Saunders at end were given honorable mention. However, the Associated Press placed Spudich at halfback on its first 11 and Todd was given honorable mention.

The 1931 homecoming was especially festive. Friday morning the entire student body observed Hobo Day by appearing in hobo costumes. Friday evening a general hobo get-together was had, and this then turned into a pep rally. Prizes were given to the best dressed hobo and hoboette, which was followed by a snake-dance downtown. The normal frat and social meetings were held Saturday morning, and kickoff for the football game with Southern Illinois Normal came at 2:30 PM. This resulted in a disappointing 0 to 7 loss. That evening's entertainment featured the play "Shavings."

Only eight lettermen, Todd, Fulkerson, Spudich, Gruchalla, Kurrus, Sooy, Bradham, and Moorman, returned for the 1932 season. But 12 new lettermen-to-be would take up the slack, and Coach Doolen's men brought glory back to the campus with nine wins and a second Little Nineteen championship. Scott Field, Cape Girardeau, Chillicothe, Washington University of St. Louis, Southern Illinois Normal, Shurtleff, Elmhurst, Eastern Illinois Normal, and Illinois State Normal were all losers. The only loss in the 10 game season was to St. Louis University. The 5 and 0 conference record made McKendree co-champions with Illinois Wesleyan, whose record was also unblemished.

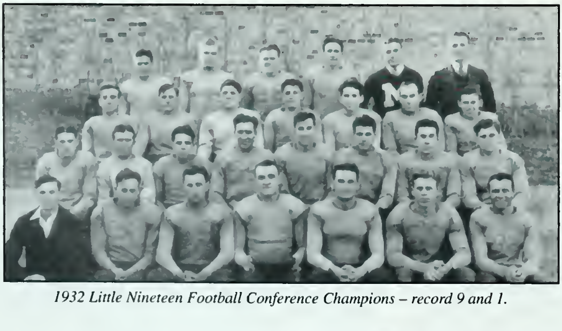
But as great as winning the championship was, future old-timers would remember the season more for the 13 to 6 win over Washington University than for being conference champions. Todd, Spudich, Fulkerson, Brock, Comfort, Moorman, Derwelis, Kurrus, Howard Larsh, Hrasky, and Flanders were the starters in the game. A key play in the win was a fake punt by Todd. From punt formation he took the ball on his own 12 yard line, then ran 88 yards for six points. Bradham, Spudich, Fulkerson, and Kurrus made key blocks in the execution of the play. A place kick was also faked successfully, and Spudich ran through a gap over left guard for the point. The Bearcats' other six points were scored on a cross-buck by Spudich.

The Associated Press picked Captain Todd as a halfback on its All-Conference first team. Spudich was named to a second team position at fullback by the AP, while the UP and Bloomington *Pantagraph* placed him on their first team. Fulkerson was given honorable mention at quarterback by the AP and UP and given a first place slot by the *Pantagraph*. Frank Gruchalla at center, Kurrus at guard, and Bradham at halfback were given honorable mention by the *Pantagraph*. After graduation, Spudich would go on to several seasons as fullback for the St. Louis Gunners professional team. The team's nine wins were the most ever and the best record ever by a McKendree football team.

Following McKendree's pioneering in 1929 with some home games at night, other schools embraced the idea. The Cape and St. Louis U. games in 1932 were away at night, but McKendree's home opener at night with Scott Field would be the Bearcats' last ever home night game.

Coach Paul Waldorf, brother of Northwestern's Waldorf, mentored the 1933, '34, and '35 teams. He would also be head of the Romance Languages Department, a departure from past practices of athletic director only, an economy move.

Moorman captained the '33 team, which included returning lettermen Fulkerson, Gruchalla, Walter Rauth, Bradham, Larsh, Harsky, Paul Mauck, and "Spike" Wilson. With another bumper crop of freshmen, including Leroy Rice, James Sampson, William Eaton, Wallace Blackburn, Raymond Musgrove, Ervin Aufderheide, and Donald Allen being added, the season looked promising. It was indeed, and the Bearcats met Illinois Wesleyan for the conference



1932 Little Nineteen Football Conference Champions – record 9 and 1.

championship in the final game of the season. The purple and white lost 7 to 13 and finished with a 4 and 1 conference record. Illinois Wesleyan finished 4 - 0 -1. The loss also ended the Bearcats consecutive conference win streak at 11.

Losses to Washington U., 7 to 22, and the Rolla Miners 6 to 7, gave McKendree a not-so shabby 6 and 3 season. Included in the wins was a 58 to 0 whopper over Eastern Illinois State U.

1933 Football team McKendree vs. Shurtleff.

The United Press and *Pantagraph* selected Moorman as a tackle on their All-Conference first teams. The AP gave him honorable mention. "Woody" Fulkerson was placed on the first team, either as a quarterback or fullback by all three. Gruchalla made center on the AP's second team and honorable mention by the UP and *Pantagraph*. The *Pantagraph* picked Wilson as halfback on its first team; the UP gave him honorable mention. James "Big Chief" Sampson was selected for honorable mention by the AP and *Pantagraph* while Leroy "Duck" Rice received honorable mention at guard by the *Pantagraph*.

Wilson captained the '34 team to a 4 and 5 season, the brightest win being a 20 to 6 victory over Rolla, the first win in seven meetings with the Miners.

In a game played in a continuing downpour at Washington University, the Bearcats' freshman end and punter, "Dutch" Berendt, got off a punt for an unbelievable 80 yards. This was the highlight of an 18 to 0 loss. Then later in the season, with Sampson mowing down would-be tacklers and Wilson stutter-stepping behind him, a Southern Illinois Normal University homecoming crowd was shocked into silence by Wilson's touchdown runs of 60 and 71 yards. Unfortunately, the home rooters went home happy with a 19 to 12 victory.

Wilson was selected to the All-Conference first team by the AP, the UP, and the *Pantagraph*. Rice, Blackburn, and Sampson received honorable mention by the AP.

In December at the annual "M" awards dinner, Dr. Harmon aroused considerable interest and excitement when he discussed the possibility of a football game with Boston University. Unfortunately, he was unable to materialize the dream.

Only three lettermen, Raymond Musgrove, Albert Manwaring, and Clifford Hertenstein were lost by graduation, but first stringers Berendt and Sampson, ends; quarterback Wilber Zirges; halfback "Mr. Outside" Ervin Aufderheide; and reserves Don Wilson and Eldon Browning failed to return to school. And the freshmen list was below par, but led by Captain Howard Larsh, the 1935 Bearcats still managed a 5 - 3 - 1 season with a 13 to 0 loss to Illinois College keeping them from another conference title. The other losses were to Washington and Rolla.

Wilson was again named to a first-place position on the conference team by all three news services. He was also voted most valuable player in the conference and for the second year was named by Grantland Rice, nationally renowned sports writer, to his Little All-American team. Upon graduation, Wilson was signed by the Detroit Lions to a professional football contract.

Wallace Blackburn was picked as a tackle on the International News Service's first team and on the AP's second team. The AP and INS gave Larsh a place at guard on their conference second team. Rice, James Beers, John Larsh, and George Strecker received honorable mention by a news service.

B. E. Blanchard, whose coaching position was consolidated with professor of education, inherited the Bearcats for the 1936 and '37 seasons, which would complete their final schedules in the Little Nineteen Conference.

Minus Dr. Harmon, their top persuader, but with Blackburn as captain and replacements Isselhardt, Ernst, Madden, Cook, Woodard, James Gruchalla, Doerner, and big (265) Dudley Klamp, the 1936 team eked out a 3 and 6 season; however, they won only one in the Little Nineteen. Still, Blackburn was picked at tackle on the AP's conference second team. John Larsh received an honorable mention by the AP.

1940-1941 Football team McKendree vs. Mission House in Wisconsin. Behind 0-6, McK took a time out and sang "My Gal Sal" in their huddle. McK won the game 7-6. "My Gal Sal" became the sweetheart of the campus.

A December 1936, *McKendree Review* noted, "McKendree's Benny 'Nose' Isselhardt, along with Larry Kelly of Yale, headed the AP's rating of freak plays for the football season. In the McKendree vs. Washington game, Benny threw a pass that hit Gog, Washington University tackle, and was deflected back to Isselhardt for a 3 yard gain."

The 1937 team with quarterback Isselhardt as captain rang up a 3 - 5 - 1 season record and a 2 - 3 - 1 in its Little Nineteen schedule close-out. Replacement players were the rule with Ward, Weber, Harmon, Simmons, Donham, Long, Butler, Atkins, Shipp, Sager, Greenwood, Martin, Handlon, and Posage all winning their first "M"s.

A happy homecoming crowd witnessed a 52 to 0 defeat of Oakland City (Indiana) College as Bearcat passer Ward completed 7 of 12 passes for 136 yards. Six of his completions were to left end Bise, who at season's end was picked on the INS All-Conference second team. The AP gave him honorable mention. After graduation he was a starting end on the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* all-star team in a benefit game against the Chicago Cardinals.

A new coach, Herbert Gould, came on board for the 1938, '39, and '40 seasons. The 1938 team had as co-captains Doerner and Randall and was 2 and 6 for the season. The wins were over Eureka and Principia. The losses included a school record 88 to 0 loss, to Washington University. This was the final meeting between the schools in football.

The *McKendree Review* sports writer assessed the season: "McKendree's eleven has been playing out of their class practically the entire season—only three games matched against teams of equal strength."

The 1939 team recorded three wins against four losses. The victories were over Chillicothe, Eureka, and Moberly Junior College. Losses came from Shurtleff, Burlington, Principia, and Illinois College. "Ace" Harmon captained the team.

Coach Gould's 1940 team had no elected captain; one was appointed for each game. Three junior colleges were included in the eight-game schedule, and the Bearcats came away with two victories.

Coach Lewis Scholl's manpower was very thin in the 1941 season, and he used at most 16 men in any one game. George Edwards was the captain, and the team had a 2 - 4 - 1 record. With World War II on everyone's schedule, McKendree's manpower was such that football couldn't be reasonably supported and was therefore dropped as a competitive sport after the '41 season.

With an all-freshmen plus one sophomore team, football was revived in 1946 with a four-game schedule. No touchdowns were scored by the Bearcats, and all games were losses. But Captain Gene Briggs, freshman quarterback, and his teammates gave their best efforts and at least made the games interesting.

Again in 1947, Coach Wesley Jonah had to rely mainly on freshmen, supplemented by two sophomores and one junior, Mason Holmes, who also served as team captain. No games were won in the seven-game season, but three touchdowns were scored, one against Principia and two against Millikin's "B" team. Holmes gained a position as center on the Pioneer All-Conference team.

Ralph E. Barclay coached the 1948 and '49 teams. Holmes, the only senior on the team, again was '48 team captain. Eight games were played, and the Bearcats gained their first victory since restarting football in 1946, an 18 to 7 win over Chillicothe (Missouri) Business College. In the victory all three touchdowns were scored by Ed "Slick" Schaefer, one a 70-yard punt return.

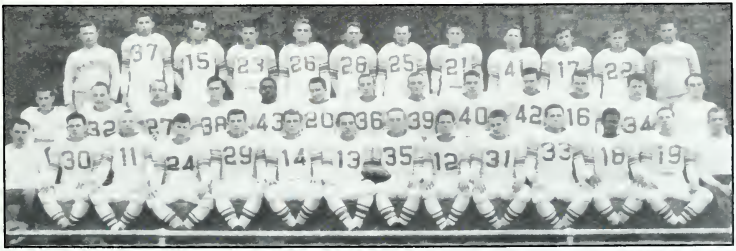
Coach Barclay's 1949 team might have been called the "pseudys," since every team member had a nickname. Tackle Kenneth "Jaw" Austin was team captain. Bill "Turk" Nagel was quarterback. And there were Elvis "Rosie" Rosenberger, Monty "Monk" Hull, Bill "Wrighta" Wright, Gene "Bore" Briggs, Roy "Butter" Katayama, and Dick "Pitt" Pittenger. Perhaps the scheme worked, for the Bearcats had three victories for the season. These were claimed over Eureka, Chillicothe, and Missouri Baptist. And 84 points were tallied, but the opposition had 146.

Coach Hugh Redden's team gained three victories against five defeats in 1950, but after this season the old pigskin would bounce no more on Hypes Field. The end appeared sudden to the fans when the 1951 schedule was canceled; but, the old ball had lost some of its life as far back as 1936. When Dr. Harmon departed the campus in the fall of 1935, McKendree football lost its most ardent recruiter and persuader. Also, the college had lost its accreditation in the North Central Association of Colleges and was in a severe financial squeeze. Campus jobs filled by students, some by athletes, now only satisfied half their previous fulfillment toward tuition and board and room. The $75 per semester for tuition compared to the $15 per term at a state university like SINU loomed large. There were some transfers, but many athletes dropped out to find employment; the Southern Illinois oil fields claimed some.

An influx of good new recruits was essential if McKendree was to compete with the Washington University Bears, and this game played in St. Louis had been vital to the Bearcats' sports programs. Washington was big-time college football for most of the 1930s and the largest football draw in St. Louis. When the Bearcats played the Bears on November 14, 1936, Washington had lost to Illinois University and Notre Dame by single touchdowns and had beaten Bradley Tech and Oklahoma A & M by scores as large as the 33 to 0 score administered to McKendree. Tickets were $2.20 reserved, $1.10 unreserved, and Francis Field, the home of the Bears, was packed. McKendree's take from the Washington University game was the largest single resource for Bearcat sports, and when this annual game was lost to the program, football became an unaffordable financial liability.

YEARLY RECORDS

Year	Win	Loss	Tie	Coach
1916	?	?		L. C. LeVan
1917	?	?		Zachritz
1918	1	7	(forfeits - flu)	Claude N. Stokes
1919	0	7		Claude N. Stokes
1920	0	?		Frank Laurence
1921	4	1		Orville Hall
1922	2	2	2	Orville Hall
1923	4	4	2	Earl A. Davis
1924	7	1	2	Earl A. Davis
1925	6	3	1	Glen Filley
1926	1	6	1	Glen Filley
1927	6	2	2	Glen Filley
1928	7	3		Glen Filley
1929	4	5		Glen Filley
1930	2	5		Arthur Doolen
1931	4	4	1	Arthur Doolen
1932	9	1		Arthur Doolen
1933	6	3		Paul Waldorf
1934	4	5		Paul Waldorf
1935	5	3	1	Paul Waldorf
1936	3	6		B. E. Blanchard
1937	3	5	1	B. E. Blanchard
1938	2	6		Herbert Gould
1939	3	4		Herbert Gould
1940	2	6		Herbert Gould
1941	2	4	1	Lewis Scholl
1942-45	no football			
1946	0	4		Wesley Jonah
1947	0	7		Wesley Jonah
1948	1	7		Ralph Barclay
1949	3	5		Ralph Barclay
1950	3	5		Hugh Redden



The last football team, 1950.

Basketball

According to *McKendree College Basketball: The First Half (1908-1939)*, a research project done by McKendree College student Carol Trame in 1986,

> *The game of basketball is truly an American sport. It was invented by a young minister, James Naismith, at the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1891. He was asked to invent an indoor game that would hold the interest of young men training to be YMCA instructors. These men, aged twenty-six to thirty, had already managed to force two instructors to quit. They were disgusted with the marching drills, calisthenics and routines their instructors compelled them to do. Naismith began experimenting and finally invented a game he believed would meet the needs of the YMCA Training School. He drew up five guiding principles: 1. There must be a ball; it should be large, light, and handled with the hands. 2. There shall be no running with the ball. 3. No man on either team shall be restricted from getting the ball at any time that it is in play. 4. Both teams are to occupy the same area, yet there is to be no personal contact. 5. The goal shall be horizontal and elevated.*
>
> *The first goals used were peach baskets that Naismith secured from the janitor and nailed exactly ten feet from the edge of the balcony. Baskets today are still elevated ten feet from the floor. He devised thirteen rules for his new game, which have changed through the years, but most of the basic concepts still hold. The game was an instant success, and its popularity spread rapidly to other YMCA's and local gymnasiums throughout America. It also quickly appeared throughout the rest of the world, because the YMCA was a universal organization.*
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> *The rules of basketball have changed through the years to make the game easier to control. For example, Cornell was the first college to give basketball a try. They were also the first college to ban it. They tried to play the game with twenty-five players on each side, and the thundering of fifty players up and down the gym floor caused the administration to ban the game before the building toppled. The rule for size of team was changed in 1894, and restricted the number of players to five on a team. The restriction of not being able to touch or hug the ball to the rest of the body was changed in 1908. The out-of-bounds play sometimes would cause a riot, because the first player to touch the ball after it went out of bounds was the one who was permitted to throw it back in. This rule caused players to rush through and over spectators to secure the ball, even crawling up to the balconies if needed. In 1913 this rule was changed to the current one. One of the original rules necessitated a player to pass the ball and not run with it. At Yale, some shrewd players began to pass the ball at the floor, then catch the ball on the rebound, thus establishing the dribble.*
>
> *There were also physical problems to overcome. In 1894, the rules finally stated the exact boundaries which were to be at least three feet from the wall. Courts were not necessarily rectangular in shape. This was changed around the turn of the century. Also by 1900, the free-throw line was marked fifteen feet from the basket, the keyhole and foul lines were painted on the court, and the teams played twenty-minute halves. Before 1903, the shoes that a player wore were a major problem. Any kind of shoe was used, from a leather street shoe to large-heeled work shoes. The Spaulding Company invented a basketball shoe in 1903. The type of basket used was also a major obstacle. Some were closed at the bottom, and had a chain that was pulled to tip the ball back out. Some baskets did not even have a chain, requiring a person to stand by with a ladder to retrieve the ball. It was not until 1906 that open baskets were used. Backboards were invented to keep fans in the balconies from helping out their team by goaltending. After experimenting with wood, which did not allow the fans to see, a wire mesh backboard was tried, but it kept getting out of shape. The first glass backboard was used in 1909.*

High schools actually adopted a basketball program before colleges. It was not until 1894 that it got a footing in the Eastern colleges. It was difficult to schedule games, because there were so few colleges that had basketball. The ensuing result was the playing of games between colleges and YMCA's, high schools, and independent teams. Eligibility rules were not in effect, which caused teams to come and go, and players to go from team to team. Graduate students and teachers could be on a varsity squad, and it made no difference how much ball they had played as undergraduates at other schools.

Intercollegiate contests began in the 1894-95 season, with Minnesota State School of Agriculture beating Hamline nine to three in the first intercollegiate game in February of 1895. On March 20, 1897, the first five-man college game was played. Yale played the University of Pennsylvania, and soundly beat them 32 to 10.

The first college to start a basketball program was Geneva College in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in February, 1892. In 1901 the Eastern League, today's Ivy League, and the New England League were formed. In 1905, the Western Conference, today's Big Ten, was established.

The first record of men's basketball being played at McKendree occurred after Professor B. E. Wiggins became athletic director in 1906, some three years after it was first played by the women. Through the professor's efforts, men's basketball society teams were organized in 1906-07 and basketball became the leading sport. Plato Society had the sport's first society champion. The next year society teams were discontinued in favor of independent teams and the Romans became the new campus champion.

These teams formed a good nucleus of trained basketball players for McKendree's entry into intercollegiate competition in the 1908-09 school year. With "Froggie" Pfeffer as captain and Olin Philips, Fount Warren, Edmund Burguart, and Shick as teammates and Aaron Large, C. Gentry, and E. Sayre as substitutes the team won about 50 percent of their games.

Philips, who was team captain, Gentry, Burguart, and Sayre returned for the 1909-10 season, which was reported to be a mediocre one. At least one game played in Eisenmayer Gymnasium, was won, 26 to 18, over Christian Brothers College.

A 6 and 1 season was recorded in 1910-11, even though only one member, Cyrus Gentry, reported in from the last year's team. He was joined by William "Bill" Beedle and Oliver Eicher, both with high school experience, and Edward Ebbler, Thomas Isaacs, Claude Stokes, and C. Smith.

The only information found about the 1911-12 team was that they won over 50 percent of their games. Cyrus S. Gentry, who played on the 1909-10 McKendree team, was the coach.

The following year, McKendree fielded an excellent team that produced a 7 and 1 record, losing only to Central Wesleyan. "Bill" Beedle was team captain, and Stokes, playing center, was the team high scorer for the third year. "Tommy Ralph" Isaacs filled one forward position, with "Boots" Willi, reported to be the "most spectacular player that ever tossed a ball here," filling the other forward spot. Willi stood barely five feet high, and. . . "rarely makes many points in a game, but his floor work enables Stokes and Isaacs to roll up their high scores." Ebbler at guard had the "ability to watch two or three men at once and yet get the ball out of the crowd. . . ."

The 1913-14 *McKendrean* credits "Shorty" Ebbler as being the best defensive guard "McKendree has ever had" and that he held Illinois Wesleyan's all-state forward scoreless. "Johnnie" Harmon scored 18 points against Carbondale in the first half; no mention made of the second half. The team finished fourth in the state tournament and had a 10 - 4 record for the season.

An 8 - 2 record was posted by the 1914-15 team, its last loss coming in the state tournament. No information was located on the players. Neither is there information on players or statistics for the 1915-18 seasons.

Due to the illness of Athletic Director C. N. Stokes, "Fritz" Friedli was hired as an assistant basketball coach for the 1918-19 season. The team finished second in the state tournament and compiled an 11 - 7 record. Jim Dolley, forward, and Fritz Wagener, guard, were selected as members on the all-state team.

The 1919-20 team won 15 of 20 games. Running guard and team captain Wagener repeated as a member of the all-state team. Other team members were George Weineke, Clifford Garrett, Merrel Collard, Harvey Sayre, and Frank Canedy. In only a nine-game season, the 1920-21 team came up with five victories.

A 1921-22 *McKendree Review* observed that "five former McKendree athletes are now coaching in high schools." And a sports writer for the student paper wrote that "Captain Adams has played two years and has not scored a point." His position of back guard required that he play under the opponent's basket at all times while Sayre's position as floor guard permitted him the full court.

The 1922-23 team was champion of the All-Egyptian (Southern Illinois) Conference, which included McKendree, Carbondale Normal, Shurtleff, and Blackburn. The team was 5 and 1 in the Conference and 9 and 4 overall. High point man was William Sullins with 73 points, followed by Milton Halling with 69.

In 1923-24, 10 of 14 games were won, including a victory over St. Louis University.

Earl "Lefty" Davis coached his 1924-25 team to a 12 and 3 season while winning 8 of 10 in The Little Nineteen Conference. The 1925 *McKendrean* offers this about the team's captain, "Led by the brilliant Newcom, one of the greatest cagers that ever stepped on a McKendree floor. . . .His season high of 225 points, an average of 15 points per game, established a McKendree record." Other team members were Mayo Magill, Perry Sullins, Donald Berst, John Isom, Wensel Brown, Frank Runyan, and James Martin.

With Glen Filley as coach, the 1925-26 team won 10 of 16 games, with half the victories over conference teams. McKendree declared themselves champions of Southern Illinois by reason of double victories over Carbondale Normal and Shurtleff.

In 1926-27 a record of seven wins and 12 losses was posted. Lettermen were Charley Jack, Hurley Gould, Emery Martin, W. L. Brown, Mayo Magill, Guy Magill, and Earl Todd.

A 1927 *McKendree Review* stated that Clifford Garrett, who attended McKendree in 1920, '21, '22, and '23 and who captained the 1920-21 basketball team, and also lettered in baseball and football, coached the 1926-27 Mt. Carmel, Illinois, high school basketball team to the Illinois state championship.

In the 1927-28 season opener against Allen's Cigar team of Belleville, Charley Jack established a Bearcat single game scoring record of 26 points. The team this year went by the moniker "Centenarians" in deference to the 1928 centennial year. Martin, Gould, Harold Culver, "Eddie" Shadowen, Chlorus "Fuzzy" Hubbell, and Jack were awarded "M"s for the season. A record of nine wins and seven losses was posted.

Virgil Church with 105 points and Hubbell, who was unable to play the entire season because of illness but still managed 88 points, were the scoring aces for the 1928-29 season. Coach Filley's Bearcats finished with nine victories in 17 games. In the Little Nineteen Conference the team gathered in five wins out of nine contests.

During the 1929-30 season Hubbell set a McKendree individual game scoring record of 29 points against Scott Field. But for the mercy of Coach Filley, Hubbell probably would have set a school record for all time because, according to the *McKendree Review*, he played only the equivalent of a little more than one quarter. The Bearcats' team score of 71 points in the 71 to 32 victory was also a team high. Hubbell, while averaging 14.5 points per game, was selected as center on the Little Nineteen All-Conference team. His season total of 262 points in 18 games bested Newcom's record of 225 points set in 1924-25 in 15 games. Newcom's 15 points per game record remained intact.

The last game of the season against McKendree's old rival, Shurtleff, was played in Eisenmayer gymnasium before some 1,000 fans who, the *McKendree Review* states, "made enough noise to awake the deceased in the nearby graveyard. The gentler shrieks of the ladies, the hoarse shouts of the men, and the muffled cuss words of the players combined to make the game unusually colorful."

The 1930-31 team with Arthur Doolen as coach, logged a 13 - 7 record overall and 7 - 4 in the conference. Hubbell again led the scoring while Elmer Todd and Owen Evers filled the guard positions in excellent fashion. Other lettermen were Virgil Church, Charles Summers, Laurence Wright, and Robert Schafer.

A 15 -13 record was posted for the 1931-32 season, but only two of 11 conference games were won. Church with 160 points and Wright with 158 were the leading scorers.

In an effort to speed up the game a new 10-second rule was introduced in the 1932-33 season. An offensive team after receiving the ball in the back court had to advance the ball across the center line into the front court within 10 seconds. Other rule changes were: 1. Blocking rule. "Player using personal contact to slow down player not having the ball is guilty of a personal foul." 2. "Player in 'bucket' with his back to basket and in possession of the ball must pass or dribble out of the free throw line within 3 seconds." Only 5 of 16 games were in the win column for the 1932-33 season. Cleve Stroh led the team in scoring.

A change is also noted in the *McKendree Review* reporting format. After getting front page coverage for several years, sports are now relegated to the inside or back pages.

The 1933-34 season opened with Paul Waldorf as coach. The season record was 10 and 9, with four of nine in the conference. Stroh with 199 points was again the leading scorer. Spike Wilson with 96 points in conference games was given honorable mention on the United Press All-Conference team. Other varsity team members were Woodrow Fulkerson, George Moorman, Kenneth Scott, Albert Manwaring, Gustav Krizek, and Jack Pfeffer.

Athletic Director Waldorf coached football and track during the 1934-35 season, while Bob Hartley took over as basketball coach. Hartley's team won 13 while losing 10. A team high of 71 points against Scott Field tied the 71 points scored against the same organization in 1929. Stroh had 21 points in the 1935 victory. George Welborn was top scorer in the 23-game season with 227 points.

Waldorf coached the 1935-36 team, which recorded a 10 - 12 season. Spike Wilson was top scorer with 256 points. Even though he filled a guard position on the Bearcats' team, the Associated Press voters thought so highly of him that he was picked as a forward on the Little Nineteen's first team. This made him the only player in Bearcat history to be selected on the conference's first team in football and basketball. His four-year total of 757 points in basketball was a McKendree record. Wayne Bise was given honorable mention by the Associated Press. Other lettermen were Roy Jaeckel, Krizek, Johnny Rauth, Art Wehmeier, John Larsh, and Alfred Manis. Manis was the Bearcats' first tall man, standing at almost 80 inches. His height created some theorizing among St. Louis newspaper sports writers. Some theorized that it might be a disadvantage when shooting from outside, since his ball would have less of an arc. More new rule changes came in 1936. One required that all players remain outside an eight-foot circle around the center jumps until the ball was tapped. Another increased the number of time-outs from three to four, and a player upon being substituted could talk to fellow players before the ball was put into play.

Under a new coach, B. E. Blanchard, the Bearcats registered eight victories against 10 defeats in 1936-37. Captain Jaeckel and captain-elect Bise were given honorable mention on the AP's Little Nineteen Conference all-star team. Other lettermen for the year were James Beers, Manis, Emil Strotheide, John Harmon, Robert Davis, Edward Jones, and Krizek. Bise was top scorer with 172 points. Included in this number were 26 points against the friendly neighbor Scott Field.

Western State Kentucky, Western State Michigan, Kalamazoo Teachers, and St. Viator were strong teams added to the 1937-38 schedule, and the Bearcats didn't fare well, winning only six of 17. Bise again lead the team in scoring with 224 points and led the conference in free throws. Jaeckel had 158 points. The other lettermen were Harmon, Don Ward, Jones, and John Henderson.

Following McKendree's withdrawal from the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association, a somewhat weaker schedule was programmed for the 1938-39 season, and under new coach Arthur K. Henderson, the Bearcats brought home 11 victories in 15 contests. Co-captain Roy Jaeckel was a mid-term graduate, and Don Ward took over as captain full time. Harmon was high-point man. Harry Stilwell had 25 points against Oakland City College, and Charles Mueth, a freshman, tal-

1933-34 Basketball in old Eisenmayer Gym.

lied 18 points in his first Bearcat start. Other team members were Henderson, Bart Greenwood, Benny Isselhardt, Fred Doerner, and Sam Donham.

With only captain Henderson, Harmon, and Greenwood returning as lettermen, the Bearcats logged a 5 and 12 record in 1939-40. Harmon as high point man had 161 points and tied Hubble's single game record of 29 points in a game against Springfield Junior College.

Carrol Lowe, George Edwards, Lewis Winterrowd, Walter Pimlott, and Ernest Smith were some of the players who gave their all in a 5 and 10, 1940-41 season for Coach Herbert Gould. On the opposition side, the highest individual score ever recorded against a Bearcat five came on February 21, 1941, when Bill Spradley of Oakland City College, Indiana, tallied 68 points in an Oak's 111 to 60 victory. But this was a habit with Spradley most everywhere he played.

With Winterrowd and Andy Patterson as co-captains, 20 games were played in 1941-42. The team's eight victories included wins over Jefferson and Centralia junior colleges, Harris Teachers, Blackburn, and Concordia Seminary of St. Louis. St. Louis University, Washington University, and Austin Peay were some of the teams that administered defeats.

Only seven games were played in 1942-43, 11 in 1943-44, 11 in 1944-45, and nine in 1945-46. Gas rationing kept the contests close to campus; thus, Greenville, Shurtleff, Harris, Parks Air College, Army squadrons at Scott Field, and close-by independents and junior colleges furnished the opposition.

With a low enrollment, less than 30 men in 1944-45, and mainly freshmen or sophomores to choose from, Coach Leon Church did well to keep the basketball program going during the war years. The 1943 McKendrean pictures only six senior "M" club members – Ross Hortin, Lewis Winterrowd, James Loy, Malcolm Myers, Donald Hartman, and Paul Griffin.

In 1945-46 Tommy Lusch set a new single-game scoring record with 35 points against Scott Field's Squadron H. Mason Holmes had scored 29 points a week earlier against Scott's Squadron B.

With new coach Wesley Jonah, the Bearcats were back with a full schedule for the 1946-47 season. The squad of nine freshmen, two sophomores, and one junior produced six victories out of 20 games, per the *McKendree Review*. The *McKendrean* inadvertently reversed some of the won-loss scores.

Oakland City, Eureka, Quincy, Lincoln, and Aurora Colleges were the most notable additions to the schedule and were again in the 1947-48 schedule of 21 games. Eight victories were recorded this year. Harter Dermondy had 94 points in six Pioneer Conference games and won a place on the All-Conference team. Bill Gregory was given honorable mention. Ernie Johnson followed Dermondy in scoring and Jimmy Sells, a guard, was reported as being the backbone of the team.

Paul Mauzy coached the 1948-49 squad in an 8 and 12 season. Paul Beaty served as captain and was selected most valuable player by his teammates. Mason Holmes was the team's only four-year letterman.

Bobby Lee, a freshman, was the 1949-50 team's point leader and was voted most valuable by his teammates when the Bearcats recorded their first winning season since 1938-39, with twelve wins and seven losses. He also hit 36 points in a game, but Jim Burnett, Bearcat forward, broke this record with 37 points in a win over Belleville Junior College, 82 to 59. In Gene Hoyt, a 6-foot, 8 inch freshman, the Bearcats had their first tall man since Alfred Manis in 1935-37. Unfortunately, after 102 points in 10 games, an automobile accident put him out of action for the season. But Hoyt was in great form the following year when he had a season record 570 points, which bested Bobby Lee's 418 set the previous year. However, his 21.1 point average for 27 games did not best Lee's 22 point average for 19 games.

The 23 and 5, 1950-51 season record produced the most wins in McKendree history, but its .821 won-lost percentage remained second to the .875 percentage of the 1912-13 team. The Bearcats' total of 2235 points was a season high as was its 79.82 points per-game average. And Coach Hugh F. Redden's Bearcats established a new game high of 125 points in a 125 - 75 win over M & A University. The combined 200 game points was also a single game high, and the team's 30 of 38 successful charity tosses in a game against Shurtleff College was also a record. During the season, Coach Redden's consideration for the underdog was displayed in a 121 - 68 victory over Sanford Brown of St. Louis when he removed Hoyt from play after Hoyt's 35-point production in only three quarters. There was also good news for the fans when Hoyt was declared a freshman even though he had played in 10 games the previous year.

Coach Redden's Bearcats, co-captained by Ron Herrin and Clifford Maddox, were back with a 21 and 6 record for the 1951-52 season. And Hoyt added more superlatives. His 701 total points and 25.96 per-game average were new McKendree records, as was his 39 points in a game against Greenville College. Then, this was surpassed by his 45 points in a 109 to 82 win over Rolla School of Mines. His 701 total points were sec-

1950-51 Men's Basketball team – record 23 wins and 5 losses.

ond only to Seattle University's Johnny O'Brian, and his 27.3 rebound average per game was tops among small college rebounders. During Coach Redden's tenure, Centralia and Belleville Junior Colleges were dropped from the schedule and Fort Leonard Wood and Missouri Baptist were among those added.

In Coach James Collie's first season, 1952-53, Eastern Illinois State Normal returned to the schedule for the first time since 1935. During his five-year residence, Kalamazoo Teachers, Westminster College, Missouri Valley College, Illinois State College, Chicago Teachers, and William Jewell College were fit into the schedule. A highlight of the 1952-53 year was a game played at Herrin, Illinois, against the Phillips Oilers of National AAU fame. The result was predictable, but the 84 to 55 Oiler win was narrower than most by this semi-pro team. A junior varsity program had been well developed under Coach Redden and the "Cub Cats" turned in a 6 and 2 record. The varsity Bearcats won the newly-formed Illinois Church Conference with a 7 and 1 record. Gene Hoyt, Loy Dale Cruse, and Burton Gedney dominated the first team conference selection. Richard Herrin was selected to the second team, and Charles Leckrone received honorable mention. Hoyt led the team in scoring with 624 points for a 23.1 per-game average in a 19 - 8 season. (Records that show a 28-game year counted the same Illinois College game twice.) Charles Leckrone rarely missed a free throw and was crowned NAIA champion after hitting 63 of 72 for a .875 percentage. Dale Cruse pitched in his share of two-pointers to come in second to Hoyt, who also hauled in rebounds at a 25 per-game rate.

Blackburn, Rose Poly, and Concordia (Illinois) joined the old church group to form the Prairie Conference in 1953-54. The Bearcats and Shurtleff swapped victories and ended the season as conference co-champs with identical 9 and 1 records. Overall the Bearcats were 18 and 9. In 24 of these Hoyt garnered 513 points, giving him a four-year total of 2408 points. Add to this 102 mini-season points, and he ended his brilliant career with 2510 points in 115 games, an average of 21.8 points a game. Along the way he established a Prairie Conference record of 27 points a game. For the year, Cruse was second in scoring with 467 points. At season's end Hoyt was selected for honorable mention on the Converse All-American team.

Captain Cruse led the Bearcat parade with 566 points in 1954-55. Richard Herrin had 482 and Lloyd Castillo had 443. George Butler, Arnie Feldt, and Dean Heitman rounded out the top scorers in a 20 - 9 season. McKendree placed second in the Christmas Sunshine tournament at Portales, New Mexico, besting Western Colorado State and Southwestern Oklahoma, but losing to Kansas State, Fort Hayes, in the finals. Cruse was selected as a guard on the all-tournament team. A 12 and 0 Prairie Conference record gave the Bearcats another conference championship. Cruse made the All-Conference first team for the third season in a row. Castillo and Herrin were on the second team, and honorable mention was gained by Butler and Heitman. During the season Cruse had 37 points in a 95 to 87 win over Ottawa University of Kansas. And Cruse and Herrin each made 15 charity points in a single game, tying Hoyt's record set in 1953-54.

Another Prairie Conference championship was gained in 1955-56 with an 11 and 1 record in a 23 and 7 season. Castillo and Herrin were selected to the All-Conference first team. Jeff Riggs gained a place on the second team, and Rich Stein and Arnie Feldt were given honorable mention. Castillo had a team high 583 total points, Herrin had 494, and Arnold Feldt had 345. Richard Stein, Cletus Hubbs, Jeff Riggs, and Linn Smith were the other leading scorers. And in an 81 - 71 victory over Blackburn College, Richard Herrin racked up 47 points for a new McKendree single game scoring record. A third-place finish was gained in the city of Richmond, Indiana, Thanksgiving Tourney with a 67 - 62 win over Southeastern Oklahoma State. A 54 - 46 loss to McNeese (La.) State College had put McKendree in the loser's bracket. In the first McKendree-Rotary Invitational Tournament, the Bearcats were victors with wins over Eureka, Shurtleff, and Missouri Valley Colleges.

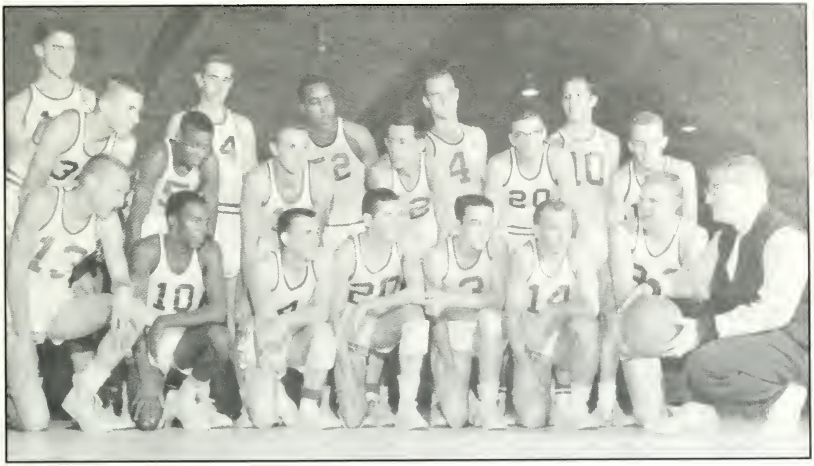
Confusion reigns over Coach Collie's 1956-57 won-lost record, but much cross checking places it at 21 and 9. And a 9 and 1 Prairie Conference record gave McKendree a fifth Prairie Conference championship. Lloyd Castillo was selected to the all-conference first team, Linn Smith to the second team, and Feldt, Don Proctor, and Riggs gained honorable mention. In the Greenville College Invitational Tourney, McKendree lost to Oakland City in the opener but beat Aurora College for third place. And in the second McKendree-Rotary Tourney, consisting of six teams, the Bearcats bested Greenville and Illinois College, but lost to Southeast Missouri in the finals, 69 to 65. The Lebanon Rotary co-sponsored this tournament. A first in Bearcat history was recorded when McKendree was invited to the NAIA District 20 final play-offs, but the Bearcats suffered an 87 to 82 loss to Eastern Illinois State in the opener.

A big win of the season was an 88 to 87 victory over the Illinois State Normal Redbirds. In an incredible record that was set in a 122 to 87 victory over Rose Poly Technical Institute of Indiana, Bearcat team members made 29 consecutive free throws. In addition, in a game against Lincoln University, Castillo netted 18 free throws to beat the old single game record of 15. He also hit 14 consecutive free throws in a game and set a record of 31 for consecutive free throws made. His 244 charity tosses for the season were a record, and he led the team in total points with 652. Arnie Feldt, Linn Smith, Jeff Riggs, and Don Proctor each had over 300 points. At the end of the season Fred Russell's Methodist *Together Magazine* placed Lloyd Castillo on its Methodist All-American team.

Coach James "Barney" Oldfield's first year at the helm in 1957-58 produced 18 victories against 11 losses. McKendree won the Greenville Invitational Tournament by beating Oakland City College and Harris Teachers; came in second in the McKendree-Rotary by beating Greenville and Principia but lost to Oakland City in the final; and a fourth place finish in the Concordia Invitational Tournament was delegated to the Bearcats after losses to Christian Brothers College of Memphis and Concordia Seminary of St. Louis. Lloyd Castillo led the team in scoring, with 388 points in 22 games, giving him a career total of 2067 points in 111 games and an 18.6 per-game average. His 303 rebounds gave him a four-year total of 1772, a 15.96 game average. Both career totals were second only to Hoyt's. But there was a name missing from the year's schedule. Never again would a McKendree athlete hear the familiar cry "beat Shurtleff" reverberate off a gymnasium wall or echo across Hypes Field. Shurtleff had closed her doors for good. Sad commentary, indeed!

A new gymnasium beckoned the 1958-59 Bearcat team. McKendree and SIU, Carbondale, held a practice game on Tuesday, November 18, in which no winner

Timer John Symer, Scorer Darrell Conner, Scorekeeper Helmut Gutekunst check score during a time-out.



1959-60 Jr. Varsity Basketball team.

was announced, and on Friday night, December 12, the first official game was played with Lincoln University as guest. Unfortunately, the guests didn't mind their good manners and trimmed the Bearcats 117 to 78. Pruett, of Lincoln, put wear and tear on the nets with 39 points. Another Prairie Conference championship was claimed, this time with a 9 and 1 record, with the last game won by Principia. It wasn't a good tournament year, as the Bearcats settled for fourth in the Greenville College Invitational Tournament and a third place in the McKendree-Rotary Invitational. As PCC champion, McKendree represented the conference in the NAIA District 20 playoffs but lost to North Central College in the opener. A 15 won, 10 lost year was posted. Bill Roberts, Don Proctor, and Sherman Nelson each registered over 300 points. Nelson, a freshman, averaged 21.6 points in 15 games. Proctor and Roberts made first team PCC, while Marvin Jones and Harold Welch were given honorable mention.

A 10 and 0 record gave McKendree another PCC crown in 1959-60, in 18 and 9 overall season's record. A 63 to 62 overtime victory over Harris Teachers gained the Bearcats first place in the McKendree-Rotary Tournament, but another trip to the NAIA District 20 playoffs was for naught when SIU, Carbondale, tripped the purple and white, 97 to 71. Marvin Jones had 31 points in the losing cause. Bill Roberts and Marvin Jones were named to "Who's Who in Small College Basketball" by coaches, publicity directors, and athletic directors of NCAA and NAIA schools. Roberts was named for superior performance at guard with a 20.3 per-game average, and Jones for 263 rebounds and a 15.6 scoring average. Willie Williams was voted most valuable player by his teammates. The Bearcats placed three on the All-Conference first team—Roberts, Williams, and Jones, while Sam Hipple received honorable mention.

Another 10 and 0 season gave McKendree a PCC championship in 1960-61. But a loss to MacMurray College relegated the Bearcats to second place in the McKendree-Rotary Tournament, and a trip to the NAIA District Tournament ended in a loss to Illinois Wesleyan. A big victory in the 17 - 6 (not counting exhibition game with Jamaco of Chicago) season was a 71 to 55 win over Illinois State Normal. Bill Roberts, Willie Williams, and Sam Hipple were selected to the PCC all-Conference first team. Leonard Clendenin, a freshman, received honorable mention.

The 22 won, 6 lost, 1961-62 season included a first-place finish in the McKendree-Rotary Tournament and a fourth-place in the Indianapolis Classic, after losses to Indiana Central College and Franklin College, and a first-ever win in the NAIA District 20 Tournament. Illinois Wesleyan was the loser 58 to 62, but there was no trip to Kansas City for McKendree as Western Illinois University claimed an 83 to 66 victory in the final game. In the McKendree-Rotary Tournament, an old Little Nineteen rival, Carthage College, made the trip to Lebanon to participate but fell victim to the Bearcats in the final game, 87 to 80. The final Prairie Conference game of the season with Illinois College gave the Cats their 26th consecutive PCC victory, and the 10 - 0 record another PCC title. No doubt McKendree had men on the All-Conference team, but no record was found. Willie Williams, Sam Hipple, Ray Hassett, and W. Johnson were the leading scorers.

The PCC winning streak was extended to 36, and another title was claimed in 1962-63. For the year McKendree was 16 and 11. In the Concordia, St. Louis Tournament, victories were registered over Concordia and College of the Ozarks, but a loss to Harris Teachers gave McKendree a second-place finish. At Fairfield, Iowa, in the Mid-America Christmas Tournament, there was a win over Lewis College, but a two-point loss to Parsons College eliminated the Bearcats. And another trip to the NAIA District 20 Tournament ended with a loss to Western Illinois University. Southeast Missouri State was a newcomer this year to the Bearcat schedule, and State pleased their homefolk with a win. For the year, Bruce Minier, Chuck Garrett, Curtis Reed, and Jim Morby were the leading scorers.

The Bearcats were just too good for the Prairie College Conference; therefore, withdrawal was made and McKendree entered the 1963-64 season as an independent. Replacements on the schedule for many of the old conference schools were Drury College, Indiana Central, Illinois Tech, St. Procopious, MacMurray College, Quincy College, Wabash College, Western Illinois University, and Tennessee A & I. Five of the teams on the schedule received bids to either NIAA or NCAA tournaments at the end of the season. It was a tough schedule, and Coach Lou Vesely's team ended his first year as coach with a 10 - 10 draw. Graduating lettermen on the team were Curt Reed, Ron Bodtke, Jim Morby, and David Nottrott. No scoring statistics were found.

A 14 and 8 record was posted in 1964-65. Along the way a second place finish was gained in the Capitol City Tourney in Indianapolis, and a third in a Wayne, Nebraska, tournament. Chuck Garrett led the team in scoring with 392 points and finished his career with 1068 points. In a game against Illinois Tech his 46 points logged were cause for much jubilation, until, as the *McKendree Review* said it, "With 4.6 minutes left Garrett hit what was supposedly a new record, 46 points. At that point he sat down only to find out after the game he had fallen one shy." Other top players for the year were Larry Richardson, Lester Long, Tom Wheeler, Larry Gresson, and Terry Richter.

Twenty-three games were played in 1965-66, and the Bearcats were victors in 10. Best wins were over Westminister College, Western Illinois, Iowa Wesleyan, and William Penn College. Southeast Missouri, Oakland City, Quincy, Rolla, and Missouri Valley were some of the conquerors of the Bearcats. In the Capitol City Tournament at Indianapolis, losses to Earlham College and Marion College relegated McKendree to fourth place. Tom Wheeler and Lester Long acted as co-captains. Other starters were Vic Eskra, Ron Matikitis, Clarence Oliver, and Fuzz Linton. Unfortunately in January Coach Vesely became ill, and the Reverend John Curtis assumed the responsibility of interim coach for the remainder of the season.

During the 1965-66 year, intramural basketball had been relied on more as a feed-in to the varsity. But with new coach Harry Statham for the 1966-67 season, junior varsity again became the dominant training ground for those not quite ready for the big trips. Nine games were scheduled to be played as preliminary games to the varsity features. The 13 - 10 record wasn't what Coach Statham ordered, but his team won the inaugural McKendree Tournament by beating Sanford Brown University of St. Louis and the University of Missouri, St. Louis, Rivermen. Eureka was the fourth team in the tournament. During the year the Bearcats and the Rivermen were featured as the preliminary opponents to a St. Louis Hawks professional game. The Rivermen won this one, but later in the season McKendree won the rubber game. Freshmen Paul Funkhouser and Dennis Korte were the leading scorers for the season. Korte had 34 points in a losing cause to Quincy College. Bob Linton, a senior, was the team playmaker. Jerry Boner was the winner of the Vesely Memorial Scholarship Award given in honor of former Coach Lou Vesely.

The 1967-68 season showed marked improvement with a 20 and 7 record. The Bearcats again won their own invitational tournament with wins over Sanford Brown and Eureka, and a third place was taken in the Concordia, St. Louis Tournament. The year's schedule included Washington University, and Washington wrapped up a 98 to 93 victory. Paul Funkhouser was top scorer with a total of 518 points. Wendell Johnson had 366 rebounds for the season, 26 of these coming in a win over Eureka. Mike Finley had 36 points in a 95 - 66 win over Park College and 34 points in a 98 - 76 victory over Harris Teachers. He shot at a rate of 60.6

1964 Bearcat basketball crowd and cheerleaders.

Jerry Boner is awarded the first Louis Vesely Memorial Scholarship.

44
32
10
58
McKENDREE

Bearcat Gym action in 1967.

percent from the field for the season. His 14.6 point average for the year was third to Funkhouser's 19.2, and Johnson's 17.1. Terry Florek and Dennis Korte were also in double figures. Paul Funkhouser was the recipient of the second Vesely Scholarship award, which was presented annually to the athlete "who is of outstanding character, scholarship, and sportsmanship."

At the end of the Bearcats' 21 and 6, 1968-69 season, McKendree received a bid to the NAIA District finals for the first time since becoming an independent. And for the second time in history she won her opening game, a 104 to 91 victory over Chicago State, which was played in the Lebanon High School gymnasium. However, Millikin University took McKendree's measure 102 to 77 in the final. McKendree again won her own Invitational Tournament, beating Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville and Southeast Missouri State. Some of the Bearcat victims during the season were St. Benedict and Northwood colleges of Indiana, Olivet College, and Midwestern College of Iowa. Washington University, St. Louis, and Quincy College were two of the six victors. As a team the Bearcats averaged 90 points a game, a new record, and totaled 2430 points. Paul Funkhauser led the team in scoring with 558 points and had 291 rebounds. Dennis Korte was second in points with 516 points and first in rebounds with 351. Max Hook was outstanding on defense, and Terry Florek was the team's floor leader. Mike Finley was there when it counted and was voted the team's most valuable player. Dennis Korte was the recipient of the third Vesely Scholarship award.

No bid was received to the NAIA District 20 Tournament after a 19 and 6, 1969-70 season. But McKendree won her own Christmas Tournament by besting SIU, Edwardsville 93 to 89 in the final game. Paul Funkhouser finished his four years of play with 2000 points, and Dennis Korte finished with 1500. Korte was selected to the NAIA all-district first team. And Max Hook, a senior guard, received the Vesely Scholarship award honor. Following graduation Funkhouser was drafted by the Chicago Bulls of the NBA and the Carolina Cougars of the ABA. He signed with the Cougars but was cut during the rookie training camp.

The Bearcats slipped to 15 and 12 in 1970-71, but uncovered a new star in transfer student Mike Vargo, who tallied 703 total points and a 26.03 per-game average, besting Hoyt's record of 701 and 25.96 average set in 1951-52. He had a single game high of 40 points in a losing cause with SIU, Edwardsville. On the season he hauled down 334 rebounds. Steve Keene led the team in field goal percentage with 54.5 percent. Bob Stone led in free throw percentage with 81.6 percent. Tom Pollak's 15.6 points per-game average placed him second to Vargo. Vargo's stellar play earned him a spot on the NAIA District 20's first team and an NAIA All-American honorable mention. He was second in NAIA District 20 scoring. For the season, a new team average of 92.07 points a game was established, but the team total of 2486 points was short of the 2583 points made in 1955-56. Wayne Loehring was the Vesely award winner.

It was an over-20 win season in 1971-72 when McKendree finished 21 and 7. But a trip to the District Tournament ended in a 102 - 74 loss to Eastern Illinois University. Senior Mike Vargo again led in team scoring with 683 points and in rebounds with 351. His two-year total of 1386 points and average of 25.2 points for 55 games was a 2-year record. Bob Stone was second in scoring with 420 points, followed by Bill Biggerstaff and Don Burns, each with over 300 points. Loehring, Dan Johnson, and Jim Bunge were also in triple figures. Burris and Bunge were each over 200 in rebounds, and Johnson had 144. Vargo received the Vesely award.

The 1972-73 season was another good year for the Bearcats, with 23 wins against 6 losses. They were one point shy of an all-time single game high in a 124 to 86 win over Harris Teachers. SIU, Edwardsville, was tamed 110 - 99, but SIU, Carbondale, took McKendree's measure 88 to 78. The Chilean National team was the opponent for the home opener and offered light opposition in an 88 - 64 Bearcat victory. Bob Stone, Dave Ellis, and Bill Biggerstaff all racked up 450-plus points for the season. Don Burris had 357 and was second in rebounding. Ellis was tops in rebounding with 302. Stone received honorable mention on the NAIA All-American team, and Biggerstaff won the Vesely Scholarship honor.

The 1973-74 season was high gear from the beginning, with 15 wins in the first 16 games. SIU, Edwardsville, was the spoiler 94 to 80. For the season, the record was 24 and 8. Along the way McKendree took the measure of Arkansas Baptist, Westminister, and Olivet, but Kentucky Wesleyan was too much. With Indiana teams, McKendree again handled Indiana State of Evansville easily, but Southeast Indiana was still too hard a nut to crack. Bob Stone was again high in points, this time 530; Jim Bunge had 514 and Ellis 496. Bill Douglas and Gary Vandeloo topped 300 and Don Burris chipped in 270. Ellis was top rebounder with 309. McKendree fans were rewarded with a 109 to 96 semifinal victory over Millikin University in the NAIA District 20 Tournament. But Augustana College detoured the trip to Kansas City with a 94 to 66 win in the finals. The Bearcats topped the century mark in nine games and finished the season with 2837 points for an 88.7 points per-game average. The total points were a new record, but the per-game average was short of the 92.07 set in 1970-71. And in a 121 to 119 win over Missouri Baptist of St. Louis, the 240 combined points established a new game total record. The 24 games won were the most ever by a McKendree team. Bob Stone received the Vesely Scholarship award.

McKendree slipped to 17 and 9 in 1974-75. SIU-Edwardsville, Kentucky Wesleyan, Southeast Indiana, Olivet, and Chicago State all topped the Bearcats. Losers included Missouri Baptist, St. Xavier, Lincoln, George Williams, Greenville, and Harris. Bill Douglas was top scorer with 482 points and a 21.9 per-game average. Dale Haverman had 304 points and Mike Schaulat 295. Burris and Vandeloo each topped 200. Vandeloo and Burris were the top rebounders. Burris was the Vesely award recipient.

Another 17 and 9 record was had in 1975-76. SIU, Edwardsville, was a loser to the Bearcats, as was newcomer St. Ambrose College. But Kentucky Wesleyan again was a winner, as was Chicago State. Dale Haverman racked up 502 points to lead in scoring, with Bill Douglas not too far behind with 461. Mike Schaulat tallied 390 and Gary Vandeloo 306. Greg Jones, Phil Souders, and Chuck Renner all topped the century mark. Vandeloo was high man in rebounds with 266. Haverman, Souders, and Douglas were all over 200. Douglas had 36 points in a 91 - 85 win over St. Ambrose College. He was also recipient of the Vesely award.

An outstanding 21 and 5 season was recorded in 1976-77 and the .8076 won-loss percentage was the second highest since 1912-13. At the semester break the record stood at 7 and 4, but then, Ron Henry, a 6-foot, 8-inch transfer from Kansas State became eligible; plus a healthy Chuck Renner, point guard, returned. The Bearcats won all remaining regular season games, 15 in a row including a win before the break. Among the victims were Missouri Baptist of St. Louis, Harris Teachers of St. Louis, University of Missouri-St. Louis, and SIU, Edwardsville, causing an article entitled "Little Ol McKendree" to appear in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* newspaper as follows: "Despite an enrollment of only 750, the Bearcats from Lebanon, Illinois, may be the best college basketball team in the St. Louis area." Kentucky Wesleyan, a five-time national champion in NCAA Division II, fell to the Bearcats. And the Kentucky fans didn't take their 112 - 95 pasting lightly. A local Kentucky newspaper called it the worst home-court defeat in 20 years. McKendree defeated Quincy College 80 to 75 in the final game of the season and was seeded number 2 in District 20. A bye was drawn in the first round of the tournament. Quincy bested Eureka, then faced McKendree in the Bearcat gym. After leading by five at the half, the Bearcats were humbled by one point. Quincy then lost to Illinois Wesleyan by two points in overtime. Wesleyan went to the Nationals in Kansas City, won their first two games, then lost in overtime. McKendree fans could only say, "What if ???" Six-foot, 7-inch Dale Haverman had 660 points for the season, an average of 25.38 points per game. Mike Schaulat had 347, Gary Vandeloo 330, Barry Harris 324, and Ron Henry had 288 in 15 games. As a team, 2437 points were scored, and a record 12 games exceeded 100 points in the home win column. Haverman was drafted by the Seattle Supersonics of the NBA in the fifth round and was one of the last to be cut from rookie camp.

McKendree's record in 1977-78 was 15 won and 11 lost. A trip to Salina, Kansas, to participate in the Marymount University Invitational Tournament resulted in one victory and two defeats. The losses were to Marymount of Salina and Mount Marty College of South Dakota. The 86 to 83 loss to the host team was no disgrace in that Marnmount was second-ranked by the NAIA, and the win was the team's 94th consecutive home victory. McKendree's victory came at the expense of Southwest Baptist 117 to 87. Freshman Gary Haverman had 63 points in the three games and was selected to the all-tournament team. During the season two good wins were recorded over North Central Illinois, and a split was had with Southeast Missouri State, but Kentucky Wesleyan, Northeastern Illinois, and Chicago State took the Bearcats' measure.

1978 Cheerleaders.

SEASON RECORDS

Year	Won	Lost	Coach
1908-09	*50%*		*B. E. Wiggins*
1909-10	*-50%*		*B. E. Wiggins*
1910-11	*6*	*1*	*L. W. Smith (Mgr.)*
1911-12	*+50%*		*Homer T. Osborne**
1912-13	*7*	*1*	*Cyrus Gentry*
1913-14	*10*	*4*	*Cyrus Gentry*
1914-15	*8*	*2*	*Cyrus Gentry*
1915-16	*?*	*?*	*Marvin W. Krueger*
1916-17	*?*	*?*	*L. C. LeVan*
1917-18	*?*	*?*	*L. C. LeVan*
1918-19	*11*	*7*	*C. N. Stokes (Fritz Friedli, Asst.)*
1919-20	*15*	*5*	*C. N. Stokes*
1920-21	*5*	*4*	*Frank Laurence*
1921-22	*6*	*3*	*Orville A. Hall*
1922-23	*9*	*4*	*Orville A. Hall*
1923-24	*10*	*4*	*E. A. "Lefty" Davis*
1924-25	*12*	*3*	*E. A. "Lefty" Davis*
1925-26	*10*	*6*	*Glen Filley*
1926-27	*7*	*12*	*Glen Filley*
1927-28	*9*	*7*	*Glen Filley*
1928-29	*9*	*8*	*Glen Filley*
1929-30	*7*	*11*	*Glen Filley*
1930-31	*13*	*7*	*Arthur Doolen*
1931-32	*15*	*13*	*Arthur Doolen*
1932-33	*5*	*11*	*Arthur Doolen*
1933-34	*10*	*9*	*Paul Waldorf*
1934-35	*13*	*10*	*Robert Hartley*
1935-36	*10*	*12*	*Paul Waldorf*
1936-37	*8*	*10*	*B. E. Blanchard*
1937-38	*6*	*11*	*B. E. Blanchard*
1938-39	*11*	*4*	*Arthur Henderson*
1939-40	*5*	*12*	*Arthur Henderson*
1940-41	*5*	*10*	*Arthur Henderson*
1941-42	*8*	*12*	*Lewis Scholl*
1942-43	*1*	*6*	*Leon Church*
1943-44	*4*	*7*	*Leon Church*
1944-45	*2*	*9*	*Leon Church*
1945-46	*3*	*6*	*Leon Church*
1946-47	*6*	*14*	*Wesley Jonah*
1947-48	*8*	*13*	*Wesley Jonah*
1948-49	*8*	*12*	*Bill Mauzy*
1949-50	*12*	*7*	*Bill Mauzy*
1950-51	*23*	*5*	*Hugh Redden*
1951-52	*21*	*6*	*Hugh Redden*
1952-53	*19*	*8*	*James Collie*
1953-54	*18*	*9*	*James Collie*
1954-55	*20*	*9*	*James Collie*
1955-56	*23*	*7*	*James Collie*
1956-57	*21*	*9*	*James Collie*
1957-58	*18*	*11*	*James Oldfield*
1958-59	*15*	*10*	*James Oldfield*
1959-60	*18*	*9*	*James Oldfield*
1960-61	*17*	*6*	*James Oldfield*
1961-62	*22*	*6*	*James Oldfield*
1962-63	*16*	*11*	*James Oldfield*
1963-64	*10*	*10*	*Lou Vesely*
1964-65	*14*	*8*	*Lou Vesely*
1965-66	*10*	*13*	*Lou Vesely*
1966-67	*13*	*10*	*Harry Statham*
1967-68	*20*	*7*	*Harry Statham*
1968-69	*21*	*6*	*Harry Statham*
1969-70	*19*	*6*	*Harry Statham*
1970-71	*15*	*12*	*Harry Statham*
1971-72	*21*	*7*	*Harry Statham*
1972-73	*23*	*6*	*Harry Statham*
1973-74	*24*	*8*	*Harry Statham*
1974-75	*17*	*9*	*Harry Statham*
1975-76	*17*	*9*	*Harry Statham*
1976-77	*21*	*5*	*Harry Statham*
1977-78	*15*	*11*	*Harry Statham*

**Hired but later resigned and then Cyrus Gentry.*

BEARCAT TEAM RECORDS

Season total points 1973-74 2837
Season per-game average .... 1970-71 .... 92.07
Most wins in a season 1973-74 24
Single game most points 1950-51 125
Win vs loss percentage...modern . 1950-51 .. 23-5/.821
....all time . 1912-13 .... 7-1/.875
Consecutive free throws a game . 1956-57 29
Most Games over 100 points 1976-77 12

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Four-year total points....Gene Hoyt....1950-54 . 2408
Career total.........Gene Hoyt.......1949-54 2510
Two-year total points....Mike Vargo....1970-72. 1386
Single season total points.....Mike Vargo..1970-71 .. 703
Single season scoring avg...Mike Vargo..1970-71 . 26.03
Single game total points..Richard Herrin..1955-56 47
Single game free throws..Lloyd Castillo..1956-57..18
Consecutive free throws in a game
Lloyd Castillo...1956-57 14
Consecutive free throws made
Lloyd Castillo ...1956-57 31
Single season free throws made
Lloyd Castillo...1956-57 244
Single game combined points, 1973-74 240
McKendree 121 - Mo. Baptist 119

TRACK

Prior to 1906 track was an intramural sport. When the first intercollegiate meet was held is debatable, but notations from the diary of W. A. Kelso, class of 1872, state that between 1908-1912 "all teams successful, especially track which was undefeated in a dual meet." The 1913 *McKendrean* states that "track and field sports have always been the best class at McKendree. In the last three years several meets have been held and never have we been defeated in a dual meet." The 1914 edition credits McKendree with three dual meet victories and a fifth in the State meet.

The first event record credited to an individual was in 1913 when William 'Bill' Beedle set a record of 10 seconds flat in the 100-yard dash. He also set a record in the running broad jump that year. Whitenberg (no listing) was the record setter in 1914, setting records in the high and low hurdles and the 220-yard dash.

The *Centennial McKendree College History* states that in 1919 "the 'cinder men' were victorious in a dual meet, thus keeping the record intact of not losing a dual meet since 1916, when Washington University won. . ." It reports that in 1920 the track team was undefeated.

In 1923, at the end of the track season, McKendree had her first single season four-letter man. Norris Sayre had won letters in football, basketball, baseball, and track.

Ray Goode was the star of the 1924 season when he not only won the javelin event in the Little Nineteen (State) meet but also set a State and McKendree record with a toss of 187 feet, 3 inches.

Records continued to be set and broken and by the centennial year the McKendree all-time track records were as follows:

50-yard dash	*5.5 sec.*	*Kolsea*	*1927*
100-yard dash	*10 sec.*	*Beedle* *Isom*	*1913* *1925*
220-yard dash	*23 sec.*	*Whitenberg* *Peterson*	*1914* *1927*
220-yard low hurdles	*26.2 sec.*	*Whitenberg*	*1914*
120-yard high hurdles	*16 sec.*	*Whitenberg*	*1914*
440-yard dash	*53.1 sec.*	*Darrow*	*1925*
880-yard run	*2 min. 1.8 sec*	*Perkins*	*1927*
One-mile run	*4 min. 35 sec.*	*Rawlings*	*1915*
Two-mile run	*10 min. 13 sec.*	*Rawlings*	*1915*
Shot-put	*42 ft. 7-1/2 in.*	*Cullen*	*1925*
Discus	*126 ft. 9 in.*	*Goode*	*1925*
Javelin	*197 ft. 7 in.*	*Goode*	*1925*
Running high jump	*5 ft. 10-1/4 in.*	*Isom*	*1925*
Running broad jump	*21 ft. 9 in*	*Beedle*	*1913*
Pole vault	*12 ft. 3 in.*	*Gould*	*1926*
Half-mile relay	*1 min. 35.6 sec.*	*Peterson* *Kolsea* *Darrow* *Isom*	*1925*
1200-yard relay	*2 min. 20.5 sec.*	*Awalt* *Haskin* *Martin* *Kolsea*	*1928*
One-mile relay	*3 min. 32 sec.*	*Awalt* *Martin* *Baggott* *Peterson*	*1927*

In late spring in 1928 Goode competed in the National Collegiate track meet in Chicago. Here he set a new McKendree record in the javelin with a throw of 209 feet, 8 3/4 inches. This throw, good for fourth place, qualified him to enter the final Olympic tryouts at Harvard in July. Unfortunately, he didn't have one of his better days and didn't qualify, but McKendree had an Olympic contender.

McKendree entered a cross-country team in the state meet in 1929 and finished fourth. During the season, Harold Culver broke Whitenberg's 120-yard high hurdle record, and William Saunders tied Beedle's record in the 100-yard dash, and set a new record of 22.4 seconds in the 220-yard dash and a record of 52.9 in the 440-yard dash. Culver also set a record of 25.8 seconds in the 220-yard low hurdles. And the McKendree mile relay team of Saunders, Bartlesmeyer, Perkins, and Tedor set a Bearcat record at 3 minutes, 31 seconds. McKendree took ninth place in the state meet; Culver had a second in the high hurdles and fourth in the low hurdles; Saunders took a fourth in the 220-yard dash.

On April 24, 1930, the first night track meet was held at Hypes Field, and it was a rousing success with McKendree winning a quadrangular meet over S.I.N.U., Carbondale, Cape Girardeau Teachers, and Shurtleff.

The Bearcats would also win triangular meets with Illinois College and Shurtleff; and with Springfield (Missouri) Teachers and Shurtleff. In the latter meet,

Hypes Field 220 yard straight away.

freshman Steve Novotng took first place in the high jump, high hurdles, and discus, plus a second in the broad jump and a third in the shot-put. But that year McKendree lost dual meets to Washington University and SINU. In the Washington meet, McKendree's Beaney Meyer, always a team competitor with Saunders in the sprints, won the 100-yard dash in 09.7 seconds, just one tenth of a second off the world record. However, there was a helping wind, so Meyer couldn't claim a McKendree record. But the 880 yard relay team of Saunders, Tedor, Todd, and Meyer set a new McKendree record at 1 minute, 35 seconds.

Saunders took a fourth in the 220-yard dash at the 1931 State meet. That year's team won at least one triangular meet but lost a quadrangular, won by SINU. In the triangular meet Saunders tied his own McKendree record of 22.4 in the 220-yard dash while winning the event.

In the 1932 season opener, a 681/2 - 621/2 loss to Eastern Illinois State, Saunders again tied the McKendree record of 10 seconds in the 100-yard dash, and Howard Stansell, a freshman, set a McKendree record in the broad jump.

Coach Doolen took five men to the Kansas Relays that season, but the complete record of their efforts is missing. However, Stansell broke his own McKendree record in the broad jump with a leap of 22 feet, 6 7/8 inches, finishing fourth behind Oklahoma, Illinois, and Indiana. Later in the season in a dual meet against Washington he moved the record to 23 feet, 2 inches.

In the Little Nineteen (State) meet Frank Gruchalla took second place in the shot-put with a heave of 41 feet, 6 inches. Big Frank was high-point man for the season with 57 points and Saunders was second with 56.

In 1933 Gruchalla was the only McKendree entry in the Little Nineteen Indoor Meet at North Central College and took first place in the shot-put with a put of 40 feet, 6 inches. And in the first Concordia Turner's annual track meet in the St. Louis Coliseum, Almus Caruthers took the honors in the mile in 4 minutes, 45 seconds, beating two former Missouri University stars in the process. Gruchalla took a fourth with a less than par heave of 39 feet, 5 inches.

"Woody" Fulkerson placed third in the 60-yard dash at the 1934 State Indoor Meet. An Illinois College sprinter, Baker, won the event in 6.1 seconds, tying the world record. Caruthers ran fourth in the mile. During the season, Gruchalla set a new McKendree record of 43 feet, 3 inches in the shot-put.

The freshmen won the 1935 class meet, scoring 53 points. John P. Sampson, a sophomore and the Bearcats' premier 440 man, raked in 21 points while "Bill" Sanders, McKendree's top hurdler, claimed 15 1/2 points for the juniors. Almus Caruthers took second and won a silver medal in the mile run at the St. Louis Relays.

In a quadrangular meet with SINU, Shurtleff, and Blackburn, the team finished third, trounced Blackburn in a dual meet, and met four additional teams in duals,

1934 Track Team.

for which no records are available. In the meantime, Al Manwaring joined three others when he tied the McKendree record of 10 seconds in the 100-yard dash, and Caruthers set a new record in the mile run at 4 minutes, 28 seconds.

The 1936 cinder men got off to a fast start, winning dual meets with Blackburn, Concordia Seminary, Shurtleff, and Principia. In the Shurtleff meet, Paul Sampson entered six events and gathered in 22 points. He and Sanders were the leading point getters for the season.

Three dual meets were entered in 1937, and the Bearcats were victorious over Concordia of St. Louis, but lost close meets to Blackburn and Principia. However, in the annual track and field quadrangular meet at Principia the Bearcats were winners. Jim Gruchalla, Strotheide, Bise, and Harmon all took firsts in their specialties.

The 1938 trackmen swamped Principia in a dual meet to open the season. Bise led in points with 2 firsts and a second. But in a home quadrangular meet with Principia, Blackburn and Shurtleff, McKendree came in fourth. Don Ward was McKendree's only first-place winner, taking firsts in the javelin and pole vault. The final quadrangular meet with Millikin University, Concordia, and Shurtleff was not recorded.

Only five letters were given in track for the 1939 season. Bob Langenwalter, Bearcat distance runner, led in team points for the year with 37. Charles Long was the team's other leading point winner. The team lost dual meets to Principia and Concordia and took third place in two triangular meets.

John Harmon, Bob Allen, and Petty were the leading point gainers for the 1940 cinder men. The team was second in one triangular meet, third in another, and lost a dual meet to Millikin University.

Incomplete records for the 1941 season show that second place was gained in a Principia quadrangular meet and a victory over Blackburn in a dual meet.

In 1942 "Tex" Anderson put on a one-man show while taking five firsts and one fourth in a triangular meet with Shurtleff and Harris Teachers College of St. Louis. He had 92 points for the season. Double dual meets were held with Shurtleff and Harris, results not recorded.

World War II caused a break in track competition until 1947. At this time the all-time McKendree track and field records were as follows:

50-yard dash	*5.5 sec.*	*Kolsea*	*1927*
100-yard dash	*10 sec.*	*Beedle*	*1913*
		Isom	*1925*
		Saunders	*1930, 1932*
		Manwaring	*1935*
220-yard dash	*22.4.sec.*	*Saunders*	*1929*
120-yard high hurdles	*15.6 sec.*	*Culver*	*1928*
220-yard low hurdles	*25.8 sec.*	*Culver*	*1929*
440-yard dash	*52.9 sec.*	*Saunders*	*1929*
880-yard run	*2 min. 1.8 sec.*	*Perkins*	*1927*

Mile-run	*4 min. 28 sec.*	*Caruthers*	*1935*
Two-mile run	*10 min. 13 sec.*	*Rawlings*	*1915*
Shot-put	*43 ft. 3 in.*	*Gruchalla*	*1934*
Discus	*128 ft. 8 in.*	*Gruchalla*	*1934*
Javelin	*209 ft. 8 3/4 in.*	*Goode*	*1928*
High jump	*5 ft. 11 3/4 in.*	*Whiteside*	*1933*
Broad jump	*23 ft. 2 in.*	*Stansell*	*1932*
Pole vault	*12 ft. 3 in.*	*Gould*	*1926*
880-yard relay	*1 min. 35 sec.*	*Saunders* *Tedor* *Todd* *Meyer*	*1930*
1200-yard relay	*2 min. 20.5 sec.*	*Awalt* *Haskin* *Martin* *Kolsea*	*1928*
One-mile relay	*3 min. 31 sec.*	*Tedor* *Saunders* *Bartlesmeyer* *Perkins*	*1929*

Track didn't return to McKendree readily. Early in its 1947 season, aspirants cleaned up the Hypes Field track in an effort to get it ready for meets, even though there were none scheduled. But Coach Jonah assured the men that meets could be scheduled if there were enough interest shown.

At least one dual meet was held, and in that one McKendree trounced Principia 85 to 45. Elvis Rosenberger was the star, taking firsts in the high and low hurdles, and in the high jump. In the process, he set a new McKendree record in the low hurdles with a time of 25.4 seconds. The old record had stood since 1929. There was also a triangular meet with Shurtleff and Principia scheduled, but there is no record of the outcome.

The 1948 season could easily be called the Elvis Rosenberger year, for in a quadrangular meet with Scott Field, Harris Stowe, and Concordia, in which McKendree finished second behind Scott Field, Rosenberger broke Culver's high hurdle record of 15.6 seconds set in 1928, with a 15-second performance. In a dual meet with Concordia he was meet high-point man with firsts in the high and low hurdles, and the high jump. His 24.7 performance in the low hurdles bested the record he had set in the triangular meet. Again he won three firsts in a five-school meet at Washington University's Francis Field with Washington, Principia, Shurtleff, and Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, in which McKendree finished third. In this meet he set a new Bearcat record of six feet in the high jump. John Crutcher was the only other McKendree first-place winner with a win in the pole vault. Then in the Shurtleff Relays, a six-school meet, Rosenberger took firsts in the two hurdle events and a second in the high jump. Again, Crutcher was McKendree's only other first-place winner, topping all others in the pole vault.

In the 1949 season, dual meets were held with Harris, Shurtleff, and Principia, and a triangular meet with Principia and Shurtleff. The Bearcats were victorious in all. Then in the Rose Poly Relays in a field of 13, a sixth place finish was had, and in the Shurtleff Relays with a field of 11, McKendree was second to Lincoln University. Some of the others in the field were St. Louis University, Scott Field, Shurtleff, Rose Poly, Harris, Principia, and Greenville. During the season, Art Hartman broke Saunders' 1929 record in the 440-yard dash with a time of 51.9 seconds. Rosenberger and Ed Schaefer, a transfer student from Millikin University, where he had set school records in the high and low hurdles, were the leading scorers for the season.

In 1950 the Bearcats won four dual meets, a triangular meet, came in second in a field of 11 in the Shurtleff Relays, and sent five representatives to the Rose Poly Relays and two to the Elmhurst Relays, a meet including only top performers in the state. In the latter, Ed Schaefer took a first in the 120-yard high hurdles, and in finishing second in the 220-yard low hurdles established a new McKendree record at 24 seconds. Cloyce Burns, the other McKendree representative, had a third in the discus. McKendree finished seventh in a three-way tie with Millikin and Chicago universities.

In the Rose Poly Relays, Schaefer won the low hurdles, while Rosenberger finished fourth. Schaefer, Rosenberger, and Jim Burnett took a first in the shuttle hurdle event. Burns was second in the discus. During the season he established a new McKendree record of 132 feet, 2 inches in that specialty.

The season had seen a duel between Rosenberger and Schaefer for not only scoring honors but in hurdle honors as well, with Schaefer getting the best of both. Schaefer won all the high hurdle races, with Rosenberger finishing second. In these, Schaefer set a new record of 14.9 seconds against Millikin University. In the low hurdles, Schaefer won four firsts and Rosenberger one.

The 1951 Bearcats won a dual meet with Harris Teachers, placed second in one triangular meet, tied for second in another, and took third in a St. Louis meet with Millikin, Principia, Harris, and Concordia. For the season, Charles Leckrone scored 45 3/4 points in the pole vault, broad jump, and high jump; Bill Lambeth had 45 1/8 points in the pole vault and dashes. Jim Redden, Cloyce Burns, and Engel Grow were the other leading point gainers.

McKendree participated in six dual meets in 1952, winning all but one, and took an eighth place in the Rose Poly Relays. Another Schaefer (Robert) won all six of his dual mile run events and was also the team's 880-yard runner. And Cloyce Burns tied his own McKendree discus record at the Rose Poly Relays, while Ron Herrin tied the McKendree record of 10 seconds in the 100-yard dash, becoming the fourth Bearcat to tie Beedle's 1913 Record. Charles Leckrone was the other consistent point winner, with his events being the pole vault, broad jump, and high jump.

McKendree's 1953 thinclads beat Greenville twice and Quincy once in dual meets, came in second in a triangular meet with Principia and Greenville, third in a meet with Principia and Harris, third in another with Scott Field and Harris, and third in the Prairie Conference Meet at Rose Poly. Leckrone led the team in season points with 79, gained in field events. Rich Herrin had 64 5/6 points in the 440-yard dash and high hurdles, followed by Don DuRall with 59 points and Jim Redden with 58 1/2.

With baseball established as a spring major sport, track was reported as being participated in more on an individual basis than as a team in 1954, but no record was found on any participation.

There was some track activity in 1955 as Coach Engel Grow took five men to a triangular meet at Rose Polytechnic. The five were Herman Edwards, Jack Creek, Dale Sonners, Larry Grove, and Richard Herrin. Rose Poly finished first, McKendree second, and Greenville third. The same five men then took part in the Prairie Conference Meet, also at Rose Poly, but no record was found of the outcome. Neither were any records found of the events in either meet.

Coach Collie announced in the spring of 1956 that if enough men reported for track, there would be dual meets scheduled with Greenville and Illinois College. As it was, two dual meets and four triangular meets were scheduled, but the number that actually came off is not recorded. It is reported that McKendree finished third in a triangular meet with Principia and Harris Teachers, with Rich Herrin taking first places in the low hurdles and broad jump, and a second in the high jump. Also a Harris Teachers Invitation Meet was reported, with Herrin scoring the only point for McKendree. Then, five men, Rich Herrin, Jerry Essington, John Creek, David Guthrie, and Charles Brown, attended the Rose Poly Relays. Eleven schools participated, and McKendree recorded a seventh place finish with Herrin taking a third in the low hurdles, and the relay team of Herrin, Essington, and Creek finishing third in the shuttle high hurdles.

After the 1956 season, if anyone participated in any track and field event it was on an individual basis. As one lad put it, "The railroads ain't makin' cinders anymore."

FINAL McKENDREE TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

50-yard dash	*5.5 sec.*	*Kolsea*	*1927*
100-yard dash	*10 sec.*	*Beedle*	*1913*
		Isom	*1925*
		Saunders	*1930, 1932*
		Manwaring	*1935*
		Ron Herrin	*1952*
220-yard dash	*22.4 sec.*	*Saunders*	*1929*
440-yard dash	*51.9 sec.*	*Hartman*	*1949*
120-yard high hurdles	*14.9 sec.*	*Schaefer*	*1950*
220-yard low hurdles	*24 sec.*	*Schaefer*	*1950*
880-yard run	*2 min. 1.8 sec.*	*Perkins*	*1927*
Mile-run	*4 min. 28 sec.*	*Caruthers*	*1935*
Two-mile run	*10 min. 13 sec.*	*Rawlings*	*1915*
Shot-put	*43 ft. 3 in.*	*Gruchalla*	*1934*
Discus	*132 ft. 2 in.*	*Burns*	*1950*
Javelin	*209 ft. 8-3/4 in.*	*Goode*	*1928*
High jump	*6 ft.*	*Rosenberger*	*1948*
Broad jump	*23 ft. 2 in.*	*Stansell*	*1932*
Pole vault	*12 ft. 3 in.*	*Gould*	*1926*
880-yard relay	*1 min. 35 sec.*	*Saunders* *Todd* *Tedor* *Meyer*	*1930*

1200-yard relay	*2 min. 20.5 sec.*	*Awalt* *Haskin* *Martin* *Kolsea*	*1928*
One-mile relay	*3 min. 31 sec.*	*Tedor* *Saunders* *Bartlesmeyer* *Perkins*	*1929*

The Interscholastic Meet

Starting in 1916 some 30 or 40, sometimes more, high schools were invited to send students and essential teachers to a spring interscholastic day at the McKendree campus involving their track and field athletes and other talented students to participate in athletic events and intellectual contests. The athletic events included all track and field events and a tennis tournament, when courts on campus were adequate for the sport. These affairs were held during the day, and at night intellectual contests in music and expression, including girls' solo, boys' solo, girls' quartet, boys' quartet, and reading and oratory contests for both boys and girls were held in the chapel.

After the evening contests, medals and/or ribbons were awarded to the first three-place finishers in the day's sporting events and to those in the intellectual contests as well. When medals were given, they followed the Olympic pattern of gold, silver, and bronze. The interscholastic day is reported to have "drawn big crowds not even equaled by homecoming. Greatest of its kind in the State, no other meet like it in the nation."

The *Centennial McKendree College History* states, "It is doubtless a means of inspiring some to intenser efforts than they have ever made before in some worthy field of endeavor. It is a long and tiresome as well as interesting day. Probably one of the great values of it is that it promotes acquaintance and friendly rivalry among the various schools, as well as a slight introduction to McKendree College. Even a little whiff of college atmosphere sometimes originates in the mind of a boy or girl a desire to some day become a college student and college graduate." It might be added that it was also a great experience for McKendree's students, for many of them were pressed into service to monitor or judge the events.

The Interscholastic was held, except for 1918 because of World War I, for the next 14 years. Then McKendree was accepted into the North Central Association of Colleges in 1931, whose officials didn't seem to favor such affairs when handled by a college. The Association took a poll of some 2000 high schools on interscholastics and found four out of five voted against them. Therefore, McKendree's was abandoned because of the desire as announced by Dr. Harmon, McKendree's president, "To keep in harmony with the views of the North Central Association of Colleges." McKendree's kitchen staff especially favored the shut-down, because they had to furnish meals for all the contestants and their mentors.

Baseball

According to a Mr. W. A. Kelso's diary, dated April 1, 1867, and the *Centennial McKendree College History*, the first baseball club, Mazeppa, was organized at McKendree on April 1, 1867, and the first game was played on Saturday, April 6, on a vacant lot in the east end of Lebanon. Mr. Kelso was from the McKendree class of 1872 and is generally given credit as the club's organizer.

As noted in the intramural section of this chapter, other clubs were formed, inter-club play followed, and sometimes a club played an out-of-town team. But in 1868 the clubs were reorganized into one that was christened "McKendree." It is recorded that one of McKendree's first victories came at the expense of the "Eclipse" of St. Louis, McKendree winning 79 to 34. Such high scores were not uncommon. In 1871 the Trenton Athletics defeated McKendree 61 to 45, largely due to the Remick brothers, who lived in Trenton and played on both teams, and who elected to play with the Athletics.

The all-time high scoring game was probably one in which McKendree beat the Carlyle Sooners 110 to 27. In this game McKendree's Cy Happy was put out three times while each other man scored three times for a total of 24 runs in one inning. It was stated that Kelso was the only man on either team who could catch a fly ball and hold it.

One of the first recorded intercollegiate games was in 1901 with Shurtleff. Shurtleff was the victor 14 to 13. Baseball continued as a sport at McKendree until 1906, not financed by the college but by the merchants of Lebanon, since athletics were not recognized on campus.

The 1913 *McKendrean* states,

> *Baseball was confined to games among our own students until the spring of 1910 when a few games were played. The team was com-*

> *posed of L. Walters, Murdock, R. Pfeffer, E. Sayre, Le Crone, C. Gentry, O. Walters, G. Gentry, and R. Sayre.*
>
> *A short schedule was played in 1911, but the season was unsuccessful.*
>
> *Baseball has not been a leading sport at McKendree, but the establishment of an Athletic Association through the efforts of "Dad" Smith put our finances on a firm basis, and an effort is being made this year to get a start. In a year or two our base ball team may be counted on to win just as regularly as the basket ball five.*

The *Centennial McKendree College History* states that the 1918-19 veteran baseball team was undefeated, the 1919-20 team won the majority of their games, the 1920-21 team won four and lost one, and the 1921-22 team lost all except one, beating Shurtleff 4 to 3. Norris Sayre was one of the key players. He pitched or played shortstop and sometimes was behind the plate.

The 1922-23 team won two and lost two. No games were played in 1923-24 by direction of Dr. Cameron Harmon, college president, in order to concentrate on track. However, five games were played in 1924-25; of these one was a win, a 28 to 1 slaughter of Ewing College. On the loss side were games with Eden, Washington University of St. Louis, Concordia Seminary, and Shurtleff. Only one victory out of seven was claimed in 1925-26, and four out of 11 in 1926-27.

The 1928 *Centennial McKendree College History* states,

> *Since 1901 baseball has not been maintained continuously, but in most of the years there has been a team organized in the spring which has afforded excellent practice on the home field between the first and second teams, and usually a few intercollegiate games have been played, but it has not been a strong competitor of football in the interest it arouses.*

For the 1927-28 school year, 11 games were scheduled and for the 1929 season 15 games, 10 of which were to be played in four states, but no record was found of season results. Following the 1929 season, baseball was dropped as an intercollegiate sport. Largely through the efforts of a student, Roy Jaeckel, who was a second baseman on the Belleville Stag Brewery semi-pro baseball team, a varsity softball team was organized in 1937. Although not recognized as a lettered sport, the team was highly successful, losing only two games through 1938. The sport continued with a very limited schedule into the World War II years. After graduating, Jaeckel signed with the St. Louis Cardinals and played four years of AAA baseball before entering the Navy in 1942.

In the school year of 1953-54 a fall baseball program was installed by athletic director and coach, James D. Collie. The fall schedule, consisting of no more than six games, was mainly a warm-up for the spring season and would continue through the fall of 1962.

The 1954 spring season produced a Prairie Conference championship and a 15 and 2 season overall. Burton Gedney was the leading hitter, ending with a .394 batting average, followed by Harold Royer with .393. Gedney also led in home runs with four. The team batted .296 for the season. Dale Cruse was the biggest thief on the team, stealing 10 bases. Jim Spickard, with 11 wins and two losses, was the leading pitcher. Among his wins was a 27 - 0 no-hitter rout of Eden Seminary in which he fanned 16. McKendree's home games were played either at O'Fallon or Trenton.

A 10 and 8 season was recorded in 1955. Lloyd Castillo led the team in hitting with a .389 average. Behind him was Dale Cruse with .356. Jim Spickard and Arnie Feldt each had four wins against one loss, and Charlie Waldo pitched a no-hitter while giving up no base-on-balls and striking out 12 in a 6 to 0 win over Principia. The team batted .307 and ended the season as co-champions of the Prairie Conference.

Linn Smith led the Bearcats in hitting with a .409 average for the 1956 spring season when the team won 18 while losing only three. Jack Parker was next in hitting with a .392 average. Wayne King recorded five wins against no losses to lead the pitchers, while Arnie Feldt and Jim Spickard were each 3 and 0. Shutouts were administered to Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Principia, and Concordia of Springfield, Illinois. Concordia of St. Louis, Greenville, and Harris Teachers accounted for the Bearcats' three losses. A .316 team batting average no doubt was a big factor in gaining another Prairie Conference championship. Larry Englebright pilfered 14 bases to set a Bearcat record.

Another conference championship was won in 1957 in a 16 and 8 season. Jack Parker was Bearcat batting champion with a .425 average. He was followed by Lloyd Castillo with a .355 average. Harold Royer ripped out eight homers, a Bearcat record, and Linn Smith contributed six. The ace of the pitching staff was Arnie Feldt with six wins against only one loss, while Wayne King logged a 4 and 2 record.

King had a perfect 8 and 0 pitching record in 1958 when Coach Dale Cruse's Bearcats won 18 and lost only four. He fanned 16 in a 15 to 0 win over Concordia of Springfield, Illinois. Ward Iaun was also perfect with a 6 and 0 record. "Woody" Derickson batted .460 and Jack Parker .434, while Dan Fizer stole more bases, 26, than any previous McKendree player. In the Prairie Conference the Bearcats were 10 and 0 and again PCC champions. For the season the team had a lusty .349 batting average.

King and Ron Speiser had identical 7 and 0 pitching records in 1959. King's 1.66 earned run average paced the Bearcats in that department. He also had eight homers, tying Royer's 1957 total. The 24 won - 1 lost record was the best ever by a McKendree baseball team. Opponents hit Bearcat pitchers at a meager .194 average, while McKendree batters racked up a .321 average against the opposition. Jack Parker led the parade with a .474 average. Dan Fizer's 34 stolen bases topped his record of 26 set the previous spring. The team's 24 victories included five shutouts. These were over Rose Poly, Concordia Seminary, Concordia of Springfield, Menard 'Pen', and Friends University of Wichita, Kansas. The lone loss was in the first of four with Friends. After that loss the Bearcats reeled off 21 straight. Wayne King ended his brilliant four-year pitching career with a 24 and 2 spring record, while Jack Parker set a four-year batting mark of .431 for future Bearcat hitters to target. At the end of the season Parker signed a bonus contract with the Cleveland Indians.

The 1960, 17 won - 6 lost season ended with the Bearcats as PCC champions for the seventh straight year. A 3 to 2 win over Illinois State Normal in the opening game of the season extended McKendree's Spring winning streak to 22 straight; counting five games in the previous fall, it was 27. However, an 8 to 3 loss in the second game of the doubleheader opener stopped the streak. Other losses were single games to Washington University, Illinois College, Rose Poly, and two more to Illinois State. All of these teams except Washington University were single game losers to the Bearcats and a solid 7 to 4 victory was also posted over Southeast Missouri State. Lee Schulte led in Bearcat hitting with a .413 average, followed by "Woody" Derickson's .390. Schulte also had four home runs and seven triples. Derickson also had four home runs. Warren Ittner led the hurlers with a 7 and 3 record, and Gerald Brooks had five wins against three losses. Bob Kubach was 3 and 0 with a team leading 2.21 earned run against average.

Men's Baseball – 1959 Spring– record 24 and 1.

In the Bearcat's 19 and 4, 1961 season, Leonard Clendenin was the leading hurler and recorded eight wins against one defeat while holding opposing hitters to a remarkable 0.94 earned run average. In a 1 to 0 victory over Principia, he turned in a no-hitter while striking out 14. McKendree batters had only two hits against the Principia hurler, but his teammates' two errors coupled with two Bearcat steals in the same inning were his undoing. Allen Clendenin was the team's second most productive hurler with five wins against one loss. Both Clendenin and Warren Barty, who led the Bearcats in runs scored, signed professional contracts after the season. A third hurler, John Schieppe, established a Bearcat and PCC record by striking out 20 Greenville College batters in a McKendree 8 to 0 victory. He gave up only one hit, a lead-off double to start the ninth inning. Warren Ittner finished the season with a top .369 batting average. Bill Roberts came in with a .341 average and stole 17 bases. Ittner also had five homers, second to Dennis Sexton's seven. An 8 - 0 PCC record gave the Bearcats their eighth consecutive conference title.

Coach Cruse's baseballers continued their PCC dominance with another perfect 8 and 0 conference record in the 1962 season. The overall record was 13 wins and five losses. Pitcher John Schieppe struck out 16 Rose Poly batters while pitching a no-hitter in a 15 to 0 win. He was perfect for the season with a 9 and 0 record. His earned run average was 2.02. In a 16 to 2 win over Illinois College, he aided his own cause with a grand-slam homer. Bearcat leading hitters were Ray Hassett, .333, and Denny Symer, .308.

McKendree ended her stay in the Prairie Conference with another 8 and 0 conference record and 10th consecutive title – one was a tie – but the 10 and 9 overall 1963 record was short of Bearcat standards. Denny Symer at 3 and 2, Bill Hellmer at 2 and 0, and Ben Rezba at 2 and 1 were the Bearcats' leading pitchers. Sy Korte led the hitters with a .373 average, followed by Mike Kessler at .343.

Coach Lou Vesely was at the helm in 1964, and McKendree's record as an independent was six wins and 11 losses. Southeast Missouri State, Memphis State, Washington University, and Westminister College were responsible for most of the losses. Oakland City College, Harris Teachers, Menard, and Concordia were some of the losers to the Bearcats. Gary Hearne led the team in batting, .327, and in home runs with six. Pitching records were not available.

The first eight games of the 1965 season were rained out, but there was enough sunshine later for Coach John Schieppe's team to log five wins and eight losses. Dave Stalker had four of the wins against three in the loss column and was the leading pitcher. Also, as the team's strikeout leader he had 36 in two games, 18 in a 7 to 4 win over Harris Teachers and 18 in a 7 to 6 win over University of Missouri, Rolla.

No statistics were located on the 1966 team, except that Coach Schieppe's Bearcats had a 5 win - 8 loss season.

Coach Harry Statham, a former Bearcat infielder, tutored the Bearcats to a 14 and 8, 1967 season. Jim Mueller, Wendell Johnson, and Howard Thomas received honorable mention on the NAIA All-American small college team. Johnson was the only returning mound veteran and was McKendree's top pitcher. The Bearcats really flexed their muscles in a 14 to 8 win over Harris Teachers when Jim Mueller, Dennis Korte, Howard Thomas, Jim Nail, and Dennis Swick all hit home runs.

As of May 14, the 1968 Bearcats had a record of 16 and 5. Jerry Boner was the leading hitter with a .367 average, followed by Dennis Korte with .363. Terry Musso was 6 and 0 on the mound with a 0.36 earned run average. Wendell Johnson had five wins against three defeats and a 2.94 ERA.

Coach Dave Dutler was Bearcat coach for the 1969 season and his Bearcats ended the season with 9 wins and 12 losses. Dennis Korte, Terry Etling, Mike Fenton, and Howard Thomas were the leading hitters. Nick Posomato, Tony Russo, and John Mule were the pitchers.

A 12 and 15 season was recorded in 1970. Dennis Korte led the hitters, and John Mule, pitcher/outfielder, led the pitchers with a 3 - 1 record and a 2.2 earned run average. Bill Biggerstaff was 3 - 3 with a 2.30 ERA.

The 1971 team had difficulty finding the win column and lost the first 16 games. Double losses were administered by Greenville, SIU Edwardsville, St. Louis University, Washington University, Harris Teachers, University of Missouri at Rolla, Eastern University, and University of Missouri at St. Louis. The win column was found in a double-header victory over Concordia. A 5 and 19 mark was recorded for the season.

Van Smith coached the 1972 Bearcats to a 6 and 18 season. Lettermen back from 1971 were Mike Vargo, Bill Biggerstaff, Dave Markwell, Dan Johnson, Dale Calvert, John Mule, and Abner Norman. A highlight of the season was Jim Bone's 4 to 0 no-hit win over Harris Teachers.

1967 Baseball Team.

The 1973 Bearcats improved to 12 and 12. Included in the win column were double victories over St. Louis University and Washington University. There were double losses to Eastern Illinois, SIU Edwardsville, SIU Carbondale, and University of Missouri, St. Louis.

No game or individual statistics were located on the 1974 team except that 10 wins were gained against 17 losses.

McKendree was in top form for the 1975 season and registered 23 victories with only eight losses. Don Barton, Mike Harr, Mark Schmidt, and Dave Warnecke were the leading pitchers. Gary Mauser was batting .398 with six home runs, Tim Johnson .316 with eight home runs, and Greg Jones .368 with four triples through 24 games.

Mauser was again the top hitter in 1976, hitting over .360, and Tom Weber hit over .340. Greg Jones finished his four-year career as the starting catcher. Warnecke led the pitchers with a 1.93 ERA while winning three and losing three. For the season McKendree had 11 wins and 15 losers.

The Bearcats didn't break even again in 1977, winning 12 of 26 games. But Mauser had another banner year, hitting .351 with nine home runs. He also led in hits, walks, and runs batted in. Mark Schmidt started nine games in the pitching box and logged five wins and five losses. Dave Warnecke, Don Barton, and Ken Meddows were the other pitchers.

Coach Van Smith's men came up with 20 wins for the 1978 season, and 10 games were in the loss column. Quincy College, Greenville College, St. Louis University, Washington University, Maryville, and Principia all lost to the Bearcats. But Missouri Baptist, University of Missouri, St. Louis, and Belmont College were some of the winners. No individual statistics were uncovered. At the end of the season, pitcher Dave Warnecke was drafted by the Cleveland Indians and later assigned to their Class A Farm Club in Waterloo, Iowa.

YEARLY RECORDS

Year	Win	Loss	Coach
1910-20	No won-lost records of games during this period.		
1921	4	1	Frank Laurence
1922	1	?	Orville Hall
1923	2	2	Orville Hall
1924	No baseball		
1925	1	4	E. A. Davis
1926	1	6	Glen Filley
1927	4	7	Glen Filley
1928	?	?	Glen Filley
1929	?	?	Glen Filley
1930-53	No baseball		
1954	15	2	James Collie
1955	10	8	James Collie
1956	18	3	James Collie
1957	16	8	James Collie
1958	18	4	Dale Cruse
1959	24	1	Dale Cruse
1960	17	6	Dale Cruse
1961	19	4	Dale Cruse
1962	13	5	Dale Cruse
1963	10	9	Dale Cruse
1964	6	11	Lou Vesely
1965	5	8	John Schieppe
1966	5	8	John Schieppe
1967	14	8	Harry Statham
1968	16*	5*	Harry Statham
1969	9	12	Dave Dutler
1970	12	15	Dave Dutler
1971	5	19	Dave Dutler
1972	6	18	Van Smith
1973	12	12	Van Smith
1974	10	17	Van Smith
1975	23	8	Van Smith
1976	11	15	Van Smith
1977	12	14	Van Smith
1978	20	10	Van Smith

* Incomplete

Bearcat Team Records*

Team batting average	349	1958
Most wins in a season	24	1959
Win vs loss percentage	24-1	1959
Consecutive wins	22 (27 counting fall)	1959-60

Individual Records*

Batting average	Jack Parker	474	1959
Batting average, 4 yrs	Jack Parker	431	1956-59
Most hits	Jack Parker	38	1959
	Lee Schulte	38	1960
Home runs	Gary Mauser	9	1977
(with 7 games to be played)	Tim Johnson	8	1975
3-base hits	Lee Schulte	7	1960
2-base hits	Jack Parker	13	1959
Runs batted in	Dan Fizer	38	1959
Runs	Lee Schulte	35	1960
(through 24 games)	Gary Mauser	32	1975
Base on balls	Linn Smith	23	1956
Sacrifices	Lloyd Castillo	6	1956
	Lee Schulte	6	1957
	Orval Kimmle	6	1960
Stolen bases	Dan Fizer	34	1959

Pitchers

Best ERA	Terry Musso (6-0)	0.36	1968
	Leonard Clendenin (8-1)	0.94	1961
Most wins in season	Jim Spickard	11	1954
Most career wins	Wayne King	24	56-59
Most consecutive wins	Wayne King	15	58-59

Undefeated season

(6 or more games)	John Schieppe	9-0	1962
	Wayne King	8-0	1958
	Wayne King	7-0	1959
	Ron Spieser	7-0	1959
	Ward laun	6-0	1958
Most strikeouts	John Schieppe	20	1961

No hitters	27-0 over Eden	Jim Spickard	1954
	6-0 over Principia	Charlie Waldo	1955
	1-0 over Principia	Leonard Clendenin	1961
	15-0 over Rose Poly	John Schieppe	1962
	4-0 over Harris	Jim Bone	1972

* Spring season only.
Unofficial, since some yearly statistics are missing.

SOCCER

The cancellation of football following the 1950 season left McKendree without a fall varsity sport. On campus this void was filled with the introduction of touch football as an intramural sport. Four teams were formed, each team to play the others three times. The fall varsity program was partially filled when a baseball schedule of five or six games was started in 1953 and continued through 1962. Then, McKendree was again without a major varsity fall program.

With the arrival of Harry Statham as athletic director in 1966, soccer came to the forefront as a possible fall varsity sport. The word went out for anyone interested in organizing a team to leave their name in the *McKendree Review* mailbox. Interest was such that intramural teams, the same number as touch football and basketball, were formed.

In the fall of 1971, McKendree, with Howard Porter as faculty sponsor, entered intercollegiate play on a club basis. The first game was played at Forest Park against the University of Missouri, St. Louis, and was lost 13 to 1. But McKendree had her first goal in intercollegiate soccer. It was scored by Emanual Okon of Nigeria. Other foreign students on the team were David Hassenflug of Bermuda, Archibald Amarh of Ghana, Okon Uko of Sierra Leone, and Ken Suzuki of Japan. Four other games, all away, with Harris Teachers, Washington University of St. Louis, Greenville College, and Lindenwood College were played and lost. But Jerry Robler, Mike Collins, and Mike Przybyl each had the thrill of scoring a goal. The team had no uniforms, and all games were played in sweat suits.

Interest increased, and the following year with Porter as coach, and the team in new uniforms, intercollegiate varsity soccer was played on a home and away basis. In the first game of the season, played at Lindenwood College, the Bearcats suffered a 3 to 2 loss, but Jim Williams and Larry Schupback teamed to score McKendree's first goal in varsity soccer. At Hypes Field, Tim Triggs scored the Bearcats' first goal before the home fans in a 9 to 1 loss to Washington University. McKendree's first victory came later in the season and was a 3 to 2 squeezer over Lindenwood with Fred Brauer scoring the winning goal. It was the team's only victory while losing seven, but intercollegiate soccer was underway. Doug Rose was the number one goalie and was voted the teams' most valuable player.

Coach Porter's 1973 Bearcats showed marked improvement in a 4 - 1 - 1 season. In a 2 to 0 win over Westminster College, the team had its first shutout, and goals against were lowered from 5.4 per game to 1.6. A record seven goals were scored against Lindenwood College, and 21 were scored for the season. Chris Carstetter led the team in points with six goals and three assists. Jim McKall had seven goals and one assist for eight points. Doug Rose was goal tender and Bill James in his sweeper fullback position was recognized as the team leader.

By their third season, McKendree's Bearcats were more than holding their own in soccer. They posted double wins over Lindenwood and Maryville, and single victories over Westminster, Greenville, and Central Methodist. A 1 to 1 tie was registered with Parks College, but losses were administered by Principia, Wash-

1973 Men's Soccer.

ington University, and Harris Teachers. Doug Rose earned another letter in goal while Fred Brauer, Brad Flinders, Bob Blackwell, and John Potthast also earned their third "M"s.

Improvement continued and Coach Porter's 1975 team posted a best-ever record of ten wins, three losses, and one tie. First time Bearcat victims were Parks College, Harris Teachers, and Illinois State University. Two of the losses, Washington University and Columbia College, were 1 to 0 affairs, while Lewis University pinned a 4 to 0 loss on the Bearcats. McKendree, ranked third behind Quincy College and Lewis University in NAIA District 20, scored 37 goals while holding the opposition to 17 and was undefeated in her last six games with four shutouts. Norm Seim was the leading scorer with seven goals and five assists, followed by Kent Burroughs with five goals and four assists, and Charlie Brown with five goals and two assists. Tom Clark and Joe Morgan were the goal tenders.

A single game scoring record, a 14 to 2 win over Lindenwood College, was set in the 9 and 5, 1976 season. Norm Seim had four goals, Bob Polka three, and Messiah Kolokolo three, in the rout. Shutouts were registered over Principia, Parks, Lewis, Greenville, and Evansville. A 3 to 1 win was recorded over newcomer Judson College, but newcomer Aurora College stuck a 3 to 2 loss on the Bearcats. The team scored 36 goals and had 18 goals against. For the season, Norm Seim had nine goals and five assists, Messiah Kolokolo five goals and five assists, and Mike Woods three goals and five assists. Bearcat goalies again were Tom Clark and Joe Morgan. Seim was voted most valuable player by his teammates, Don Bosslet best offensive player, and Larry Beerman best defensive player. Keith Mess was chosen for defense on the NAIA District 20 second team.

Coach Porter's 1977 team scored eight wins, five of which were shutouts while opponents registered six victories which included four shutouts. A 1 to 1 draw was played with Harris Teachers. No player statistics were found for the season.

Yearly Records

Year	Win	Loss	Tie	Coach
1972	1	7		Porter
1973	4	4	1	Porter
1974	7	3	1	Porter
1975	10	3	1	Porter
1976	9	5		Porter
1977	9	6		Porter

GOLF

A 1939 *McKendree Review* states that golf was added as an intramural sport and that a tournament was held to pick a winner, but there is no record of a winner. It is recorded as an intramural sport through 1941; then, presumably, it was dropped.

Golf instructions were organized in the spring of 1951 by the physical education department and given by Mrs. Johnnie Dee Denton of Lebanon. Whether the sport had McKendree players after that is not recorded until 1955. During that spring, golf was added as a sport and was coached by Wayne Artis. The Bearcats were represented by Dick Lotz in the Prairie Conference meet, and he was the event's top golfer. The following spring McKendree was victorious over Greenville, and Lotz was the PCC player of the year. He later qualified for the Carling Golf Open, where he shot an 80. Other team members were Rich Herrin and Roger Jensen.

Lotz was again the Prairie Conference's top golfer in 1957.

In 1960, with Dale Cruse as coach, McKendree for the first time had a full team to represent her in conference play. Then in 1961, with three, Bill Roberts, Bob Johnson, and Carl Behrens, of five lettermen returning, a victory was posted over Greenville. The team came in third in a quadrangular meet, and third in a field of five in the conference meet.

In 1962 13 matches were played, with McKendree victorious in six. In the conference meet, the Bearcats finished third behind Principia and Illinois College. Team members were "Buddie" Johnson, Ron Bodtke, Bob Reed, Dave Rawlings, Bob Johnson, and Richard Neal.

Yearly matches were continued, and in 1965 McKendree had three victories against three losses. Bill Hayes shot a 73 in a win over Washington University, and Riley Bill Blue had a 69 in a victory over Illinois College.

Coach John Schieppe's 1966 team won five matches while losing only three. Team members were Louis Capazzoli, Bill Hayes, Dick Hayes, Riley Blue, Earl Thomas, Kay Eldridge, and Bill Holt.

With only Dick Hayes and Holt as returning lettermen in 1967, McKendree was 0 and 6.

Four meets were scheduled in 1968, but results were not found. Paul Funkhouser, Steve McFall, and Dan Strobo were noted as team members.

No record of golf played was located for 1969 and 1970, but a *McKendree Review* notes that two lettermen, Ed Belva and Jack Weber, were available for the 1971 season. It is also noted that Bernice

1972 Golf team.

Stambaugh, Weber, and Jim Bunge won matches, but the team had no wins.

Reverend Louis Youngs, pastor of Lebanon Methodist Church, volunteered as coach for the 1972 season. Home matches for the first time were played on the new 18-hole Locust Hills course. Team members included four-year letterman, Jack Weber; three-year letterman, Ed Belva; two-year letterman, Jim Bunge; and letterwoman Bernice Stambaugh.

Coach Thomas Wheeler's team was 2 - 5 - 1 in 1973, and in 1974 McKendree was 6 and 2, and played in the NAIA tournament in Chicago. The Bearcats also played in the SLACCA tournament in St. Louis, but no record was found of team results. During the season McKendree had wins over Blackburn (2), Greenville (2), Washington University at home, and Illinois College. The losses were to SIU, Edwardsville, and Washington away.

Rich Vandergraft was Bearcat coach in 1975, and his team registered two victories against six defeats.

Again the Bearcats were 2 and 6 in 1976 and then 1 and 5 in 1977 with Jerry Evans as coach. Neil Baker was the team's top golfer in 1977 with a match average of 78 strokes.

Multi-letter winners in golf who graduated after 1973 and through 1977 were Tim Boehne, Kevin Shinn, Phil Sauders, Jim Bunge, Jim Watt, Rodney McGrew, Mike Krause, Tom Wolfslau, and Don Burris.

TENNIS

According to the *Centennial McKendree College History*, the first tennis matches played to determine a championship were in 1897. Two Edwardsville, Illinois, young men who claimed to be champions of Southern Illinois were challenged by two McKendree students, Samuel J. Clucas and Walter H. Blanck. The first match was played at Edwardsville and won by McKendree. The second at McKendree was won by the Edwardsville men. The rubber match played at Edwardsville was won by the McKendree pair; thus they claimed the championship of Southern Illinois. They played all comers and retained the title for several years, suffering only one defeat.

In 1901 a tennis club was organized on campus with a membership of 14; the object, to promote interest in the game by McKendree students and citizens of

Lebanon. A tournament was arranged for the week of commencement. Upon completion of play, loving cups were awarded at court-side by McKendree President Dr. Chamberlin to the singles and doubles champions. E. W. Donoho was the singles winner, and the doubles champions were Donoho and J. P. Edwards.

Membership in the tennis club grew, and in 1904 there were 30 members. Donoho and A. W. Morriss, Jr., were crowned champions in the spring of 1903 and represented the college that year and the following year. However, in 1905, when the college board ordered that something more aesthetic (presumably grass) replace the courts on the front campus, there was no place to play.

It wasn't until 1911, when new courts were built behind the men's dormitory, that tennis returned to the campus. There were no records found of tournaments being held for a number of years, but it is recorded that "the students engage in tennis very freely as a means of wholesome exercise and pleasant pastime." It is also recorded that after McKendree joined the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association (IIAA) in 1913, her tennis teams began participating in State meets, and a 1922 *McKendree Review* states that Norris Sayre was the YMCA's tennis champion for the third successive year.

But McKendree emerged as a power during the 1924-25 school year when James Newcom and Allen (no listing) became Little Nineteen champions in State doubles. The following year Allen took third in the State singles and he and Ronald Mowe took third in the doubles. In 1926-27 Mowe and Hardy were the only lettermen. The next year there were four lettermen, and the team of Hardy, Mowe, Klein, and Baggott were undefeated during the season with eight straight victories. Klein took third in the State tournament.

In 1928-29 a brothers' doubles team, Virgil and Leon Church, emerged and took second in the Little Nineteen State meet, beating North Central and Carthage, but losing to SINU, Carbondale. For four years they would dominate McKendree tennis and be joined over the years by lettermen Edward Woo, Jess Nichols, Jack Pfeffer, Dan Hertenstein, Hadfield, H. Lewis, and Gordon Beers.

But McKendree's victories would decline after the departure of the Church brothers. A sportswriter wrote sarcastically in a 1933-34 *McKendree Review*, "The McKendree tennis team scored a moral victory last Thursday when the Purple netters, enroute to Jacksonville to meet the Illinois College Blue Boys, were smashed by a truck, causing the local netmen to stop in Alton for the afternoon and making it impossible for the Bears to lose their third scheduled match of the current racquet season." Old English "M"'s were awarded Clifford Hertenstein, Forrest Clark, Gordon Beers, Don Lusk, and Elvin Harmon at the end of the season.

The 1934-35 season had a record turnout (28) for tennis, but the intercollegiate play fell to Beers, Lusk, Dick Suhrheinrich, and "Spike" Wilson, who had small successes in the win column.

Men's tennis, with Captain Gus Krizek and Art Wehmeier as lettermen, would continue through 1937, then for lack of a suitable home court for competitive play, it was dropped as a regular intercollegiate sport. However, a victory over Parks College in 1940 is on record.

The holding of intramural tennis tournaments during the 1940s is recorded, but it would be the fall of 1951 before competition with other schools began again. Playing on courts in O'Fallon, the Bearcats recorded a 4 - 2 season.

The tennis spirit waned again, then in 1954 a new court was built, and an intramural tournament was held in order to pick a team of four players. Only one match was played, and that due to a hurry-up call from the Centralia Junior College coach that his team needed some competition. The following year a *McKendree Review* notes that two new sports, tennis and golf, were added in the spring.

In 1956 nine matches were scheduled and the team finished second in the Prairie Conference, with Dave O'Neal taking second in singles in the conference tournament.

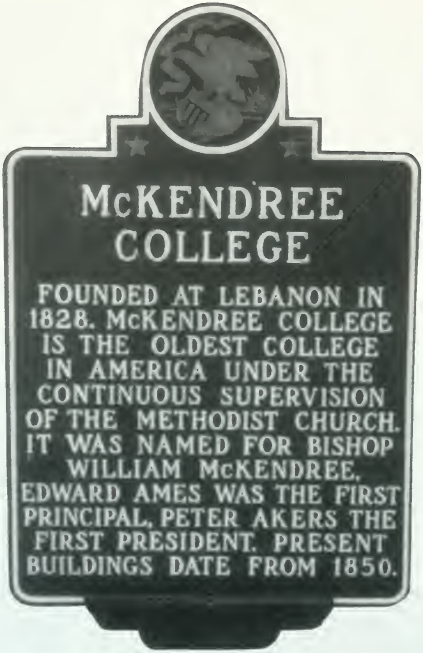
Captain O'Neal and Ronald Hoercher returned as lettermen for the 1957 season and 13 matches were scheduled, with seven of these in the conference. The home courts weren't good enough to entertain matches, so home contests were played at Jones Park in East St. Louis. With home matches being played off campus and the team conducting much of their practices in the gymnasium, the tennis spirit was missing, but yearly matches were played.

Then, in 1964, new permanent campus courts were available, and the student newspaper noted that the "new courts" had created more interest in tennis. It also reported that Coach Schoon, who was head of the intramural program, was the tennis coach and that an exhibition by four local tennis players was given on Sunday, October 18, 1964. Nine matches were scheduled for the following season, but results were not found.

Tennis matches were held at least through 1968. Thereafter, tennis is noted only as an intramural sport.

Enthusiastic crowd at Homecoming.

Baseball action.



McKENDREE
COLLEGE

FOUNDED AT LEBANON IN 1828. McKENDREE COLLEGE IS THE OLDEST COLLEGE IN AMERICA UNDER THE CONTINUOUS SUPERVISION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. IT WAS NAMED FOR BISHOP WILLIAM McKENDREE. EDWARD AMES WAS THE FIRST PRINCIPAL, PETER AKERS THE FIRST PRESIDENT. PRESENT BUILDINGS DATE FROM 1850.

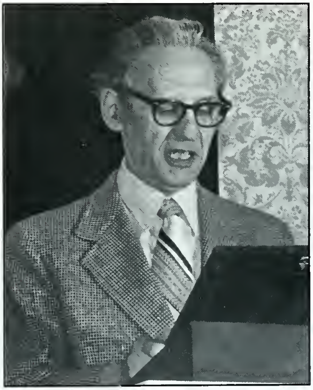
McKendree College
1978-1996

By Irwin Halfond, Ph. D. (Faculty)

During the first year after McKendree's 150th anniversary, Dr. Adolph Unruh served as interim president. A national search was undertaken to find a new president, whose most pressing problem would be to eliminate a deficit of over $1 million in the operating budget. After the installation of Dr. Gerrit J. TenBrink as president in 1979, a primary dilemma was reducing the debt without also reducing the quality of education. Austerity measures, affecting most heavily the number of administrative staff and their operating budgets, produced a balanced budget in 1980, and continual balanced budgets thereafter. The institutional endowment of $1 million rose to over $6 million by the 1990s, producing greater financial health, but the endowment remained low for an institution as old as McKendree College.

To a considerable extent, dependence on tuition revenues caused a new thrust during the 1980s towards opening additional off-campus sites in the Metro-East area and in Kentucky. McKendree programs also expanded onto community college campuses all over Southern Illinois. By the 1990s new classroom/office buildings were in operation in Radcliff and Louisville, Kentucky. An associate of science in business degree at the Kentucky centers increased attendance there. In addition, the college opened the McKinley Educational Center in a former bank building in downtown Belleville. A freshman program was even created as far away as Tokyo, Japan. The off-campus sites primarily served business and nursing students. McKendree also attempted cooperative graduate programs leading to a masters in education (with Washington University) and a masters of divinity (with several seminaries), but these ventures proved impermanent. On the Lebanon campus, the business and nursing areas, coupled with a new computer major and an expanded education program, helped attract an ever increasing number of students. English language programs, which served students from Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, and Japan, added an international dimension to McKendree.

The combination of tighter fiscal management, more attractive academic and student life programs, and the dramatic demographic expansion of the Metro-East area, burned away the clouds of financial gloom that hung over the campus in the late 1970s. Furthermore, McKendree College continually improved its academic standards. A Presidential Scholarship competition helped attract better quality students, as did the institution of an Honors Program and the addition of honor societies

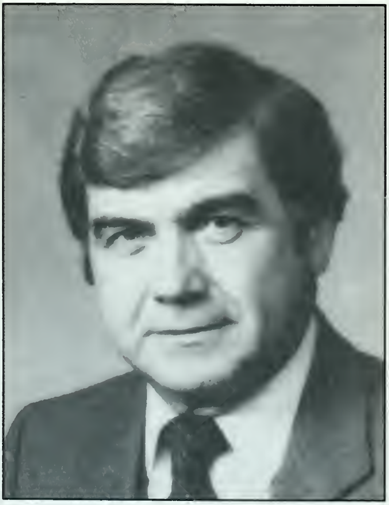


Dr. Adolph Unruh, Interim President 1978-1979.

in several disciplines. The institution of national searches for all tenure-track faculty openings helped attract first-rate faculty to the campus. Institutional growth after 1979 was thus both quantitative and qualitative. McKendree College earned two 10-year renewals of its North Central accreditation, continued state re-accreditation of its teacher education program, and won National League of Nursing accreditation for its nursing program.

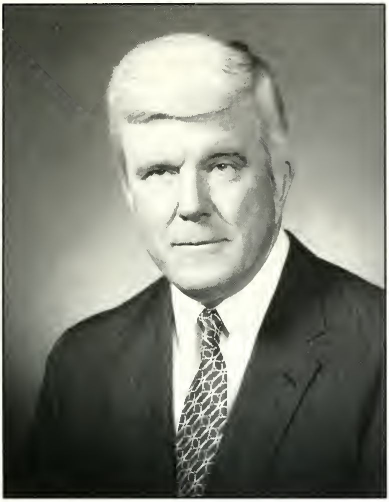
A rosier financial picture also meant steady increases in faculty/staff salaries and benefits. By 1994 faculty salaries drew closer, in some categories, to the national average for comparable four-year colleges. In addition, a faculty sabbatical program was initiated, along with a more dynamic program of faculty development. Similarly, McKendree was better able to serve student extra-curricular and co-curricular needs by instituting a Learning Center, a Career Development and Placement Program, and an annual Fine Arts Series. Also, the drama program, an effective student newspaper, and a literary magazine were re-established.

The TenBrink administration did much to enhance the physical facilities of the Lebanon Campus. In Clark Hall, the Methodist Fellheimer Trust funded the addition of eight classrooms on the second floor, which was designated as the Travelstead Academic Center. A student lounge and offices were also created on the first floor, and a computer center was established on the lower level. The old Science Building was extensively renovated with funds from a gift from Alexander Wildy and turned into an administrative center named Wildy Hall. Old Main and Carnegie Hall were also renovated to add classrooms, offices, and a faculty lounge. Pearsons Hall was redecorated and the ground-level bookstore was expanded. Most buildings on campus were upgraded and many had air conditioning systems added. Computer terminals were added to most faculty offices and dorm rooms, and Holman Library was linked to a statewide computerized library network. In addition, construction of suites expanded student housing choices. Sports facilities on campus were improved by the construction of a much needed larger gymnasium in the new Melvin Price Convocation Center. A four-unit tennis court, a softball field, a baseball diamond, and a women's soccer field were also built. Extensive campus landscaping and additional outside lighting enhanced both the beauty and security of the campus.



Dr. Gerrit J. TenBrink, President 1979-1994.

The expansion of McKendree's sports facilities mirrored the growing scope and reputation of Bearcat athletics. The 1980s saw the men's basketball team become a major National Association for Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) power in Illinois, consistently contending for the district title. The team won the district/state championship and advanced to the national tournament in Kansas City three times during the TenBrink era. The 1987-88 team set a national scoring record. Coach Harry Statham, a 1960 McKendree graduate, won his 600th game on February 10, 1994, becoming the winningest active coach in Illinois. The McKendree College soccer team developed into a nationally ranked contender during the 1980s, and the college baseball squad compiled an impressive winning record. The golf team went to the national tournament in 1982, and McKendree even developed a short-lived collegiate wrestling program. But the greatest athletic growth during the TenBrink presidency occurred in women's sports. The expansion of athletic scholarships, hiring of experienced coaches, and upgrading of facilities led to the development of an outstanding women's sports program. The volleyball Bearcats won state championships in 1982, 1983, and 1985, and the 1985 team finished the national tournament in fifth place. The softball squad was also frequently nationally ranked, and women's basketball saw several impressive seasons. In the early 1990s, women's soccer was added to the list of McKendree College athletic teams.



Dr. James M. Dennis, selected as President in 1994.

The emphasis on new programs, expansion, and growth during Gerrit TenBrink's presidency did not mean that McKendree forgot its past. A renewed emphasis on McKendree's storied history led to the adoption of the motto: "Illinois' Oldest College." The college archives were reorganized, computerized, and moved to Bothwell Chapel. A new student McKendree History Society sponsored biannual Civil War reenactments in the 1990s to honor the 117th Illinois, "the McKendree Regiment." The Model United Nations Program, begun by the college in the mid-1970s, was continued and expanded until it hosted nearly 700 area high school students each semester in the 1990s.

The expansion and development of the McKendree faculty was also built on a solid base. Like earlier periods, the TenBrink years saw the culmination of decades of service by a few additional "McKendree Stalwarts." Three McKendree graduates, Emerial Owen ('51), Robert Brown ('51), and Orville Schanz ('50), were recognized for over a century of combined service on the faculty of the college.

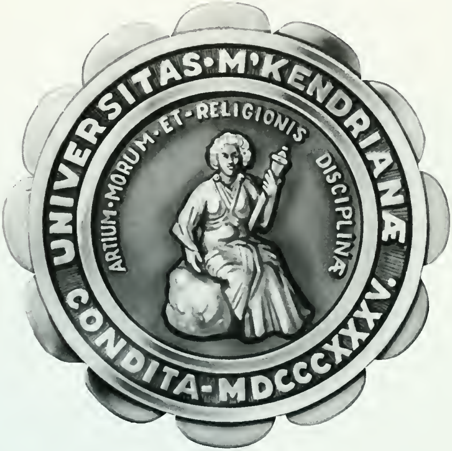
The TenBrink years saw McKendree College move from looming financial crisis to growth and expansion. The latter years of the administration were fraught with problems of a different sort. But McKendree College entered the 1990s with a spirit of commitment to the college among all elements of the campus constituency and addressed this crisis successfully as well.

Gerrit TenBrink served the last year of his contract as chancellor and retired in 1994, making him the longest serving president in the college's history, with a tenure of 15 years.

In June of 1994, Dr. James M. Dennis assumed the college presidency, catalyzing a dramatic expansion in student enrollment, but producing the concomitant need to expand classroom and dormitory facilities to accommodate expansion. The sports program also took a quantum leap forward with the introduction of teams in football, track, cross-country, tennis, and women's golf. Sports accomplishments in 1995-96 are also noteworthy. The women's softball team took fourth place in the NAIA national tournament, the men's basketball team made it to the second round in the nationals, and the golf team exhibited success in its national tournament performance.

Only 168 years young, McKendree College is still vital and growing. Hundreds of well qualified students applied for admission for the 1996-97 academic year, and the college has become increasingly selective in its admissions policy. "The best kept secret in the Midwest" is a secret no longer. Aware of its past, and confident in the present, McKendree College is moving toward the challenges of the 21st century eager to fulfill its mission in higher education.

Melvin Price Convocation Center completed in 1988.


UNIVERSITAS·M'KENDRIANÆ
CONDITA·MDCCCXXXV.
ARTIUM·MORUM·ET·RELIGIONIS DISCIPLINÆ

Appendix

I. Trustees and Years Served

Abbott, J.S.	1930-33
Ackerman, Walter E.	1968-71
Adair, Robert C.	1948-57
Akers, J. R.	1930-36
Akers, Milburn P.	1947-70
Amberg, Richard	1958-67
Bailey, H. H.	1925-40
Barnes, Harold	1926-53
Barnett, Vernie	1963-69
Barty, Warren	1977-80
Bauer, Glen	1977-81
Baugh, Roy	1959-68
Behymer, F. A.	1936-51
Bennett, Herbert R.	1947-49
Bennett, W. E.	1931-46
Bernreuter, Louis	1922-36
Berry, Roy	1936-63
Blackstock, Ira	1912-31
Bott, Edward S.	1969-93
Brashares, C. W. *	1952-62
Britton, Ernest R.	1958-83
Brooks, E. B.	1926-33
Brown, Anna	1954-57
Brown, H. C.	1938-53
Brown, Paul B.	1945-51
Brown, William M.	1928-52
Burkey, Wayne	1954-55
Butler, Walter	1977-78
Button, Robert	1977-80
Cannady, Edward W.	1970-75
Carlton, Don	1973-76
Carson, Leonard	1923-52
Chapman, B. F.	1949-56
Classen, Alice	1952-62
Coen, H. E.	1958-60
Comer, James	1977-
Cousley, Paul	1962-66
Crocker, Don	1960-63
Crouse, Eli	1929-31
Cummins, Mrs. B. R.	1970-73
Cummins, J. W.	1927-29
Cummins, William L.	1954-65
Daily, Charles L.	1967-76
Davis, Mrs. Robert	1961-65
Deedle, George	1950-56
Deneen, Charles S.	1900-40
Dexheimer, Herbert	1973-89
Dickson, George E.	1940-45
Dorris, C. H.	1932-40
Dorris, W. R.	1925-32
Dosier, Robert	1976-
Dycus, Ernest M.	1952-57
Edwards, Mrs. Gilbert	1966-69
Eidman, Arthur E.	1932-47
Farquhar, L. C.	1951-54
Farthing, Paul	1937-58
Fox, Rayburn	1960-80
Funkhouser, Clyde	1953-59 1964-67
Gedney, William B.	1970-73
Godbold, Albea	1958-67
Goldenberg, Max	1968-75
Goodman, George	1924-39
Gordley, William P.	1945-48
Greene, Kenneth	1958-60
Griffith, Mayme	1944-49
Grob, Constance	1975-91
Hahs, Billy G.	1965-77
Hall, C. C.	1916-48
Hall, J. O.	1956-62
Hamill, C. P.	1921-57
Hanbaum, W. L.	1938-53
Hand, George H.	1959-72
Hanser, Harold	1968-70
Hardin. V. S.	1975-82
Hardy, D. M.	1931-69
Hardy, Robert	1974-77
Hardy, Vernal	1949-53
Harmon, Cameron	1936-47
Harmon, Dale	1963-70
Harmon, John	1945-47
Harris, Frank E.	1936-60
Harris, St. Clair	1947-56
Hasler, Robert	1951-60
Heath, Vernon	1966-70
Hecker, H. F.	1925-52
Hemphill, Charles	1932-37
Henderson, John	1970-76
Herrin, Homer	1955-61
Hill, Mrs. Ralph	1970-71
Hodapp, Leroy*	1976-84
Hodson, Glenndon	1951-59
Hoffman, Edward	1952-55

Holmes, Mason	1970-72
Holt, B. J.	1970-75
Hurley, H. G.	1946-55 1962-68
Hurn, Luther	1939-42
James, Mrs. Darrell	1969-74
Jenkins, Farrell D.	1946-61
Jennings, Robert	1971-76
Jensen, Roger	1974-76
Johnston, P. M.	1900-30
Johnston, Wayne	1966-68
Jossell, Leonard	1977-79
Kaisor, Allen	1973-
Karandjeff, Ernest A.	1970-71
Kean, Roy N.	1938-47
Kelso, W. A.	1927-31
Kimmle, Jo Ellen	1975-78
Knapp, Arthur	1936-68
Koebel, Delmar	1972-91
Krause, Robert A.	1969-84 1991-
Kruse, Leroy E.	1972-74
Kugler, Morris	1959-62
Lacquement, Delbert S.	1949-64
Lamblin, Wendell D.	1966-71
Leckrone, Eugene	1949-59 1963-67
Lewis, William	1973-79
Livingston, Park	1966-69
Loar, M. L.	1923-30
Loving, Harold	1962-66
Lowe, Cecil	1955-60
Lowe, Donald	1968-74 1979-
Lowery, Joseph	1969-73
Luttrell, Consuelo	1965-73
Magee, Ralph*	1944-52
Magill, L. A.	1935-49
Manwaring, Jack	1975-79
Markman, O. L.	1917-37
Marshall, James	1955-60
Martin, John C.	1934-51
Mautz, W. P.	1962-81
McCann, Harold E.	1962-68
McClain, James E.	1958-61
McCormick, J. L.	1922-29
McCracken, Mrs. W. A.	1949-58
McKinley, L. Dean	1958-67
McKnight, Timothy	1962-67
McKown, L. S.	1940-52
McVey, W. P.	1924-38
Metzger, Donald G.	1974-78 1991-
Mitchell, John J.	1898-37
Miller, Charles	1921-37
Monroe, James O.	1961-67
Morris, Robert	1916-45
Morriss, Jr., A. W.	1928-30
Mount, Mrs. J. H.	1966-70
Neill, Clifford	1975-76
Nettleton, James	1976-79
Nooner, H. H.	1953-58
O'Neal, Dave	1977-80
Otto, Frank	1925-34
Overton, Robert	1973-79
Owens, James W.	1969-73
Peach, C. B.	1921-35
Peterson, Charles L.	1918-54
Pfeffer, W. C.	1918-62
Phillips, Earl C.	1946-58
Piper, Marion	1972-
Postel, Philip	1932-48
Purdy, Leslie E.	1962-70 1991-95
Rawlings, Wyatt	1971-80
Rendlemen, John	1972-75
Richards, Charles	1966-70
Richardson, Raymond	1940-43
Rickey, Branch	1935-38
Robertson, Ressho	1916-35
Robinson, Wendell A.	1949-62
Rogers, C. J.	1971-87
Roos, C. M.	1926-28
Rosenberger, E. E.	1972-75
Russell, Garland	1964
Scarritt, Nathan	1958-63
Schermer, Avery	1969-73
Schmidt, H. G.	1926-49
Shumard, Charles	1919-37
Simon, Paul	1966-80
Sims, Paul	1957-75
Skelton, Neva	1960-64
Skiles, Charles E.	1959-60
Smith, June	1934-36
Smith, Lowell	1974-80
Smith, Walter	1951-60
Stelzriede, F. C.	1939-48
Stevenson, Mrs. Nell	1942-53
Stewart, Edward B.	1962-69
Stout, J. B.	1915-30
Stuck, Charles A.	1958-60
Swahlen, Percy	1924-38
Tappmeyer, P.A.	1940-46
Thetford, Ira	1964-70
Thompson, Everett	1962-74
Thompson, James C.	1959-62
Thrall, V. W.	1936-39
Todd, Clyde H.	1933-56
Travelstead	1966-
Treat, Robert	1973-78
Trover, Joseph E.	1974-77
Tucker, J. G.	1918-40
Unruh, Adolph	1960-75
VanLeer, M. B.	1940-44
Voigt, Edwin*	1960-64
Wagner, Boyd	1977-85
Waldorf, Ernest*	1932-43
Watson, Albert	1929-33
Webb, Lance*	1964-76
Weber, A. L.	1938-50
Weir, Stanley	1959-63
Wells, Mrs. Harry	1958-61
Welshans, Merle T.	1976-83
White, Robert F.	1960-70
Whiteside, C. B.	1924-30
Whitlock, O. F.	1943-63
Whitlock, W. H.	1927-35
Wilkins, J. G.	1926-32
Williams, Charles	1971-74
Williams, W. E.	1936-38
Wilson, Bayne D.	1959-62
Wilson, Donald E.	1968-71
Wilson, F. O.	1922-40
Winn, Maurice L.	1955-68
Woodward, Robert	1967-81
Wright, Karl	1976-80
Yates, Earl U.	1937-61
Yost, Clark R.	1932-35
Young, Howard Lee	1970-72

*Bishop, ex-officio member

II. Administrators and Staff

(Two or More Years)

Name	Years	Positions Held
Alford, Joe	1974-76	Director of Deferred Giving
Amburn, Duane	1970-72	Director of Development
Anheuser, Ronald	1965-68	Custodian
Ayers, Mrs. A. W.	1930-32	Dean of Women
Baker, Daniel	1977-81	Dean of Admissions
Barden, Irvin	1959-61	Maintenance Worker
Beaver, Brenda	1966-68	Transcript Clerk
Becker, Chris	1968-81	Secretary to Director of Physical Plant
Belva, Jan	1970-72	Secretary Development Office
Bennett, Dorothy	1972-77	Secretary to Librarian
Berkemann, Doris	1969-72	Custodian
Berquist, Mary	1967-70	Secretary Library
Berutti, Theresa	1972-75	Clerk Communication Center, Secretary Financial Aids
Birdwell, Emily	1971-74	Secretary to Business Manager
Boner, Joe	1956-69	Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, Director of the Physical Plant
Boone, Elva	1967-79	Food Service Worker
Booth, Mary	1968-70	Transcript Clerk
Brown, Clifford C.	1939-43	Executive Secretary
Brown, Helen	1959-61	College Office Worker
Brown, Rosie	1968-75	Cook
Brownfield, Lorraine	1968-79	Secretary to President
Brownfield, Sharon	1975-	Switchboard, Accounts Payable and Accounts Receivable Clerk
Bryant, Bobbie	1968-70	School Nurse
Burger, Patricia	1978-82	Secretary Library
Burk, J. Thomas	1975-78	Staff Consultant and Area Service Center
Burk, Robert	1974-80	Assistant Director of Admissions
Burns, Frances	1964-79	Cook, Food Service, Director of Dining Hall
Burns, Pamela	1971-73	Switchboard Operator
Bush, W. E.	1948-58	Special Representative
Campbell, Hugh	1958-66	Maintenance
Canty, Mildred	1955-61	Kitchen Worker
Cates, Robert	1961-63	Director of Public Relations
Chapman, Charles	1963-66	Director of Development
Christ, Erwin	1970-73	Custodian
Church, Virgil	1961-64	Business Manager
Clark, Aletha	1967-70	Secretary Library
Clayton, Doris	1971-74	Clerical Assistant Library
Collver, Marcia	1963-65	Secretary Development Office, Alumni Assistant
Corlett, Debra	1977-80	Secretary Athletic Department
Cornell, Betty	1976-82	Secretary to Registrar, Secretary Academic Affairs
Cox, Charles H.	1958-61	Photographer, Director of Development, Public Relations
Cruse, Letty	1957-61	College Office Worker
Cummins, Evelyn	1967-72	Clerical Secretary, Library
Cunningham, Veronica	1976-79	Library Assistant
Daniel, Raymond	1950-61	Business Officer, Business Manager, Veteran's Counselor
Darrah, Thomas Lee	1971-96	Dean of Students, Vice President of Student Affairs, Academic Dean Kentucky
Davis, O. Sue	1977-94	Secretary Criminal Justice and Nursing
Dawson, Ted	1967-69	Maintenance
Dennis, Ed	1972-77	Custodian
Devery, Raymond F.	1972-74	Vice President for Development and College Relations
DeWeese, Mary A.	1956-58	Secretary to President
Dillender, Margaret	1969-72	Secretary to Dean
Dillender, Richard	1969-73	Security
Dixon, Frances	1967-74	Director Language Laboratory
Dorencamper, Betty	1974-88	Transcript Secretary, Assistant Registrar
Dorencamper, Thomas	1976-82	Maintenance

Name	Years	Positions Held
Dubson, Geoffrey	1973-75	Library Assistant
Dunbar, Deborah	1976-82	Payroll Accountant
Durham, David	1966-69	Director of Religious Life, Chaplain
Downey, Leo	1976-78	Vice President for Academic Affairs
Eisel, Mary	1976-82	Custodian
Eisel, Richard	1976-82	Custodian
Eskridge, Robert	1974-77	Director of Grants and Foundations, Program Director Adult Continuing Education
Evans, Harry	1970-74	Custodian
Evans, Janet	1975-80	Secretary Financial Aids, Account Receivable Clerk
Evans, Jerry	1975-79	Assistant to Vice President for Student Affairs, Director of Housing, Golf Coach
Fagin, Charles	1970-79	Resident Professor, Center Director, Academic Dean, Kentucky
Fagin, Mary	1976-79	Secretary, Louisville
Federer, Tina	1977-80	Printer
Ferguson, Nancy	1970-90	Secretary to Director of Special Programs, Division of Language, Literature and Social Sciences
Ferrier, Sue	1974-78	Secretary to Registrar
Ferris, Sarah	1974-78	Security
Fiedler, Mary	1967-70	Secretary to Director of Admissions
Finney, Hershel	1976-89	Director of Admissions Kentucky Center
Fischer, John	1966-82	Maintenance
Floro, Mrs. Jack	1947-49	Secretary to Dean
Fohne, Albert	1960-67	Custodian
Frerking, Verena	1977-82	Snack Bar Worker
Frisby, Raymond	1974-77	Security
Fry, Karen	1973-76	Secretary to Athletic Director
Funkhouser, Clyde R.	1965-68	Vice President and Director of Development
Gabrenya, Mark	1978-80	Photo Journalist and Publications Specialist

Name	Years	Positions Held
Gauble, Kay	1964-66	School Nurse, Director of Clark Hall, Secretary to Dean of Students
Gauble, Michael	1966-68	Director of Clark Hall
Gaut, Kay	1971-76	Secretary to Vice President of Academic Affairs, Secretary to Dean of College, Secretary to Registrar
Gehmin, Phil	1966-68	Maintenance
Giger, Margaret	1969-79	Food Service
Gillespie, Virginia	1965-68	Registrar
Glotfelty, P. R.	1942-48	Chief Engineer
Goetter, Gary	1974-78	Security
Gordon, Annette	1974-78	Scott Air Force Base Co-ordinator, Veteran's Affairs Officer
Gott, Edith	1930-32	Secretary to President
Graham, Lena	1967-75	Assistant to Director of Development
Greenwalt, Donna	1958-61	Registrar Office Worker
Gross, William	1961-72	Maintenance
Gullick, Lucy	1962-64	Director Clark Hall
Haack, Ethel	1969-76	Custodian
Haack, Gottlieb	1964-69	Maintenance Foreman
Haeuber, Onita	1967-76	Snack Bar Supervisor
Hall, Louise	1975-77	Cafeteria
Hallberg, Patricia	1968-70	Secretary to Academic Dean
Hammonds, Denver	1965-68	Assistant Business Manager, Financial Aid Officer
Hanbaum, Blanche	1954-61	Director Clark Hall
Harmon, Bill	1962-77	Shop Worker
Harris, Harold	1967-74	Maintenance
Harris, Timothy	1973-75	Custodian
Harris, William	1967-82	Groundsman
Henman, Mary	1972-79	School Nurse, Director of Health Services
Hertenstein, Blanche	1933-53	Matron of Carnegie Hall, Housemother of Clark Hall, Dietician
Hess, Gladys	1974-88	Communications Center Clerk
Hohrein, Dan	1958-61	Maintenance
Hodgson, Julia	1927-29	Secretary to President
Holderby, Nigel	1962-68	Secretary to Registrar

Name	Years	Positions Held
Hollingsworth, Mary	1968-70	Receptionist Business Office
Houghland, Bamby	1966-68	Secretary to Dean of Students
Huffman, Shelia	1963-67	Secretary to Business Manager
Huffstutler, Jessie	1929-33	Matron of Carnegie Hall
Howe, Georgia	1956-58	Secretary to Business Manager
Iberg, Marcella	1965-76	Kitchen Worker
Jackson, James	1976-78	Director of Admissions
Jacolick, Donelda	1964-70	Director of Food Services
Jaeger, Kenneth	1968-70	Director of Development, Public Information
Jefferson, Doris	1969-81	Librarian Technician
Johnson, Charlie	1965-68	Maintenance
Jones, Sammie C.	1966-68	Dean of Women
Keck, Marcella	1959-69	Bookstore Manager
Kessler, Sara	1963-66	Secretary to President
King, Lucille	1977-79	Food Service Worker
Kittle, Louis	1958-63	College Office Worker, Bookkeeper, Clerk of Veteran's Affairs
Klein, Wilbert	1967-78	Maintenance, Custodian Supervisor
Krause, David	1976-79	Director of Financial Aid
Kuhl, Phyllis	1968-83	Director of Deneen Center, Director of Student Activities
Lahr-Well, Almeda	1977-80	Director of Language Institute
Lahr, Guy	1967-69	Assistant Director of Admissions
Lamb, Mrs. Robert	1947-49	Secretary to President
Landry, Adam	1977-80	Plumber
Lautenschlaeger, Frances	1969-82	Snack Bar Worker
Lougeay, Donald	1977-82	Carpenter
Lowe, Donald	1959-61	Clerk of Veteran's Affairs
Lucy, Luanne	1977-80	Director of Intramurals, Coach
Lyons, George	1974-82	Maintenance
Mack, Luvesta	1943-51	Housekeeper
Malina, Emil	1970-74	Custodian
Mandley, Calvin	1971-78	Custodian
Maneke, James	1968-72	Admissions Officer, Registrar
Manuel, Paul	1966-69	Dean of Students
Marks, John	1973-76	Assistant Director of Special Instructional Programs, Director of Financial Aid
Martin, Howard	1977-80	Assistant Director of Admissions, Counselor
Massie, John	1948-53	Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
Mauck, Virginia	1964-66	Kitchen Worker
	1969-77	Snack Bar Worker
McDuffy, Michael	1970-82	Custodian, Security
McLaren, June	1966-68	Secretary to President
Meggs, Kathi N.	1959-67	College Office Worker, Director of Plato House, Secretary to Academic Dean and Registrar, Secretary to President
Meggs, Lawrence	1963-67	Director of Plato House
Monken, William	1967-76	Groundskeeper
Montague, Hal	1973-77	Dean of Admissions, Veteran's Affairs Officer, Director of Special Instructional Programs
Montague, JoAnn B.	1972-83	Registrar, A.I.D.P. Co-ordinator, Academic Dean Kentucky
Morgan, Judy	1974-81	Accountant
Morgan, Phyllis	1970-72	Clerical Assistant Library
Moss, Dorothy	1966-68	School Nurse
Mueller, Walter	1967-79	Custodian Dining Hall
Mueller, William	1974-78	Director of Public Relations
Mumaw, Joan	1971-78	Secretary to Vice President for Academic Affairs and Dean of Students
Munoz, David	1970-78	Bookstore Manager
Nailing, Geraldene	1966-79	Food Service
Neider, Deborah	1976-82	Switchboard Operator, Accounts Payable, Cashier
Neider, Robert L.	1972-80	Assistant Business Manager
Newcomb, Mary Ann	1973-	Secretary to Vice President for Financial Affairs

Name	Years	Positions Held
Northam, Emily	1970-72	Clerical Assistant Library
Ogden, Judy	1962-65	Receptionist to Registrar, Business Office Secretary
Oldfield, Dorothy	1959-65	Director of Carnegie Hall
Olds, Marjorie	1970-78	Director of Food Services
Olack, Adalbert	1973-76	Custodian
Oppitz, Harold	1963-70	Cashier, Bookkeeper
Pagles, Carl	1968-70	Admissions Officer
Paradis, Patricia	1975-83	Secretary A.I.D.P. Grant Office
Peach, Janet	1972-76	Secretary to Director Public Relations, Secretary Development Office
Pegg, Ruthellen	1965-93	Secretary Development Office, Director Communications Center
Pence, George	1965-69	Admissions Counselor, Director of Admissions
Pence, Ione	1965-70	Admissions Counselor, Registrar
Pepper, Virginia	1967-79	Accounts Payable Clerk, Cashier, Accounting Assistant
Phillips, Minnie	1926-39	Housemother Clark Hall
Podesva, Glenn	1968-82	Custodian
Pomeroy, Katherine	1958-61	Office Manager
Rafferty, Barbara	1966-68	Secretary to Dean
Rapp, Norbert	1969-81	Director of Physical Plant
Rhoden, Linwood	1958-61	Maintenance
Ripley, Alvin	1971-73	Custodian
Ripley, Donna	1969-73	Food Service
Robinson, Bonnie Baer	1967-70	College Office Worker, Secretary to Business Manager
Robinson, Frederick	1968-79	Assistant Business Manager, Director of Institutional Research, Assistant to President, Dean of Administration, Assistant Vice President Financial Affairs, Lecturer in Business
Rutland, Mary Lou	1961-63	College Office Worker

Name	Years	Positions Held
Schiefer, Audrey	1968-75	Accounts Payable Clerk, Secretary to Financial Aid Officer
Schieppe, John	1964-67	Director of Carnegie Hall, Baseball Coach
Schieppe, Dona	1965-67	Director of Carnegie Hall
Schmitt, Barbara	1976-80	Communications Center Clerk, Recorder's Assistant
Schmulbach, Sandy	1974-76	Counsultant
Schroeder, Joan	1970-82	Custodian
Schulte, Lee	1958-61	Maintenance
Shandler, Donald	1977-79	Director of Continuing Education
Shirley, Michael	1973-74	Co-ordinator Louisville Center
Slagle, J. Edward	1950-56	Carpenter, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
Smith, Charlotte	1971-76	Secretary to Director of Admissions
Smith, Linda	1977-80	Custodian
Smith, Milton	1967-70	Assistant Chaplain
Smith, Sheri	1967-70	Director of Deneen Center
Smith, Van	1972-88	Baseball Coach
Smith, Walter	1973-80	Custodian
Smith, Walter A.	1970-74	Director of Admissions
Snead, Doris	1963-68	Secretary Develoment Office, Director of Development
Snead, Nancy	1967-75	Switchboard Operator, Secretary to Dean of Students, Office Manager
Snead, Vernon	1964-79	Business Manager, Vice President for Financial Affairs
Stamper, Constance	1976-78	Admissions Counselor
Stanton, Barbara	1969-72	Secretary to Librarian
Stanton, John	1970-73	Custodian
Stanton, John P.	1971-74	Associate Director of Admissions, Counselor
Steck, Mary	1962-68	Registrar
Stewart, Reed	1976-78	Vice President for Development
Stuart, Bill	1965-68	Maintenance

Name	Years	Positions Held
Stuart, Dorothy	1962-64	School Nurse
Thomas, Becky	1975-82	Custodian
Thaxton, Valerie	1976-83	Head Resident, Director of Housing Barnett Hall, Director of Student Development
Thomlinson, Tommye	1970-72	Secretary to Director of Admissions
Thornley, Florence	1948-65	Cook, Director Pearsons Dining Hall, Kitchen Supervisor and Dietician
Thorson, Gayle	1976-78	Snack Bar Worker
Toles, Lillian	1948-51	Cook
Turner, John O.	1961-63	Director of Church Relations, Admissions Counselor
Trame, Irene	1966-69	Cook
Vandergraft, Rich	1973-75	Assistant Vice President Student Affairs, Assistant Dean of Students, Golf Coach
Voruz, Thelma	1963-71	Kitchen Worker, Snack Bar Supervisor
Votrain, Ivy	1953-60	Kitchen Worker
Waggoner, LeRoy	1937-42	Chief Engineer
Walker, Tom	1964-66	Shop Worker
Walton, Ruth	1951-58	Registrar, Assistant Registrar
Walton, William C.	1950-57	Treasurer of College
Ward, Charles	1977-79	Executive Director for Alumni Affairs
Ward, James	1969-79	Custodian
Ward, Peggy	1949-51	Secretary to President and Dean
Ward, Roy	1964-77	Shop Worker
Warner, Marjorie	1948-58	Hostess Pearsons Hall, Housemother Carnegie Hall
Watt, Ella	1964-66	Director of Whitfield Hall and Clio House
Wease, Bertha L.	1939-41	Housemother Clark Hall
Weber, LaDoris	1965-87	Secretary to Financial Aid Officer, Financial Aid Officer
Webster, Margaret	1969-77	Custodian
Webster, Stewart	1971-82	Custodian
Weik, Alma	1969-90	Gifts Secretary, Secretary Development Office, Accounting Assistant
Weil, Jill	1972-	Secretary Director of Institutional Research, Secretary Dean Administration, Payroll, Computer Center
Weil, Loretta	1973-75	Snack Bar Worker
Wesley, Naomi	1968-70	Custodian
White, Betty	1968-70	Secretary to Registrar
White, Evelyn	1970-76	Director of Housing Barnett Hall
White, Lynn	1973-76	Junior College Counselor
Whittington, Linda	1933-38	Dean of Women
Wilkey, David	1970-75	Associate Director of Admissions, Admissions Counselor, Director of Admissions
Williams, Ted	1957-71	Maintenance
Winterrowd, Lewis	1943-49	Proctor, Carnegie Hall
Wiser, Elaine	1971-73	Assistant Dean of Students, Director of Deneen Center, Director of Student Activities
Wolfslau, Doris	1967-85	Secretary to Vice President for Development
Woods, Alonzo	1974-82	Junior College Recruiter, Assistant Director of Admissions, Director of Financial Aid
Wright, Marsha	1964-66	Secretary to Director of Development
Yelvington, Ruben L.	1971-74	Director of Information
Youngs, Louis	1969-71	Chaplain
Zeeb, Harold	1968-82	Custodian
Zika, Dean	1971-79	Custodian
Zimmerlee, Ann	1976-82	Secretary to Vice President of Acadmic Affairs, Secretary to President

III. Faculty and Years Of Service (* Part-time Faculty)

Adams, J.*	1957-58
Adolphson, Harold*	1957-58
Agersborg, H.P.K.	1943-46
Alcorn, Charles	1965-69
Alcorn, Mary	1966-67
Aldrich, Gordon*	1961-66
Allison, Lelah	1947-50
Anderson, Ted	1972-
Arneson, Robert	1977-82
Artis, Wayne	1954-57
Ashby, Robert	1951-54
Austell, Joseph*	1960-61
Baber, Yvon	1969-79
Baeder, Robert*	1952-54
Bagg, Chester S.	1947-53
Baker, Edwin P.	1893-53
Bailey, William*	1953-54
Barclay, Ralph E.	1948-50
Barnett, Dorothy	1941-51
Barton, Carl*	1957-58
Barton, George H.	1942-46
Baskette, Ewing	1947-48
Bauersachs, L.D.*	1959-63
Beck, Norman*	1954-55 1957-63
Belcher, Talbert*	1954-55
Benson, Ronald	1970-71
Berger, Jere	1976-77
Bergmann, Emma	1931-33
Best, Evelyn	1969-77
Biagi, Alma*	1961-62
Bickel, Wanda	1972-75
Biehl, Barry*	1976-77
Bittner, Christopher J.	1927-37
Bittner, Josephine	1931-37
Black, Ronald	1977-
Blanchard, Birdsall	1936-38
Blankenship, J.R.	1950-51
Bochtler, Stanley	1974-80
Bos, Gertrude	1948-51
Bosse, Murella	1973-
Boyd, H.*	1957-58
Boyer, Lawrence	1949-51
Brandenburg, Ronald	1965-67
Brown, Mrs. H.*	1957-58
Brown, Robert	1957-88
Bryan, Lawrence	1973-79
Budina, John	1963-65
Burger, Lowell*	1970-76
Bundy, Howard*	1953-55 1963-65
Burkett, Eva	1951-52
Burkey, Wayne*	1953-55
Burner, Jarvis	1963-65
Burton, Vivian	1949-50
Butts, Louis	1955-63
Caldwell, Carla	1946-47
Caldwell, Carol	1948-49
Carter, Samuel	1951-54
Cass, Robert*	1972-73
Charles, Neva	1942-43
Chester, Mary	1965-68
Church, Leon H.	1942-46
Clark, Marita	1958-60
Clark, Otha	1957-71
Clayton, James	1971-73
Cole, Dwayne	1967-77
Collie, James	1952-57
Conrow, Marion	1941-43
Couch, Walter	1929-30
Covey, Cyclone	1951-56
Cox, Jennie	1958-61
Cox, Nell*	1961-63
Cox, Ralph*	1960-62
Cox, Robert	1961-63
Crenshaw, H.*	1957-58
Crouse, Eli	1929-31
Cruse, Loy Dale	1957-64
Curtis, John	1963-66
Daniel, Katherine	1950-51 1955-61
Dawes, Earl	1947-51 1957-58 1963-65
Deering, Michael	1977-79
Demick, Margaret	1971-72
Dickerman, Allen*	1961-62
Dickson, Zada	1955-61
Dilente, Gail	1966-68
Diseth, Glenn	1966-68
Dittemore, Audrey	1957-59
Dittemore, Eldon	1957-69
Dixon, Elizabeth Parks	1957-60
Dixon, Frances	1970-71
Dolan, Beth	1949-51
Dolley, James C.	1899-42
Donaldson, Eliza	1934-51
Donham, Mary	1959-60
Donham, Sam	1963-66 1967-70
Doolen, Arthur	1930-33
Doolen, Darrell	1933-35
Duram, Robin	1973-74
Dustin, John	1952-53
Dutler, David	1968-75
Drake, James	1970-
Dysinger, Wendell	1965-70
Einsman, Herman	1963-65
Eller, Meredith	1947-49
Evans, Thomas D.*	1951-55
Fairburn, Velma	1954-56 1961-65
Filley, Glen F.	1926-30
Fitch, Robert	1965-67
Fleming, Fred	1947-76
Ford, Laura	1940-42
Fortado, Robert*	1962-63
Fox, Lawrence	1946-48
Fox, R.C.*	1951-52
Fox, Tommy Lou	1950-52
Frederick, William	1940-41
Freeman, Loren	1957-66
Freiner, Glenn	1949-50 1953-82
Freeman, Hazel*	1976-77
Funkhouser, Paul	1975-85
Gafke, Roger*	1962-63
Gantrell, Robert*	1963-66
Garcia, Beatriz*	1967-68
Garcia, Marino*	1957-58 1960-69
Garvin, W.B.	1928-32 1950-51 1955-56
Gee, Mrs. Donald	1945-46
Gilbert, Helen	1977-
Givens,Eldora*	1976-77
Givens, Mary	1953-55
Glover, Lee R.	1946-47
Godwin, Beatrice	1944-47 1951-55 1961-65
Godwin, John	1954-55 1957-66
Goldstein, Burton	1947-49
Gould, H.D.	1938-41
Govro, Marvin	1946-48
Grandy, Marguerite	1952-55
Grandy, William N.	1951-68
Gray, James*	1965-68 1970-76

Greer, Freeman*	1959-64
Grove, Lynn	1968-77
Grow, Dorah	1950-57
Gruber, George*	1974-79
Gummersheimer, Victor	1967-71
Gutekunst, Bertha W.	1942-51
Gutekunst, Helmut C.	1942-57
Hackney, J. Carlyle	1941-42
Harden, K.*	1957-58
Hardy, G. DeWitt	1936-42
Hargis, Wilma*	1960-61
Harper, Leslie*	1962-63
Harper, Pauline	1928-39
Harrell, Joseph	1927-30
Harris, Cecil	1966-68
Harris, Frank	1949-50
Hartley, Robert	1933-35
Hayter, Earl	1934-37
Hearn, Gale*	1976-77
Helms, Carmett*	1973-74
Henderson, Arthur	1938-41
Hertenstein, Clifford	1935-36
Hertenstein, Harold	1939-42
	1949-51
Hickenlooper, George	1977-82
Higgenbothan, W.*	1957-58
Hill, Stephanie	1962-63
Hindelange, Mary*	1973-76
Hirons, Sidney*	1961-62
Hirth, Frank	1930-31
Hock, Edward*	1970-71
Hodge, William	1961-78
Hoffman, Edward	1950-52
	1955-57
Hohn, Gottlieb	1931-32
Hohn, Rosalind	1933-35
Hohn, Reinhold	1935-47
Hohn, Dorothy West	1945-47
Holst, Don	1975-90
Hopkins, Elizabeth	1968-71
Hopkins, Richard	1966-67
Horner, Ethel*	1960-62
Horsch, Lawrence*	1959-61
Hortin, Arthur	1932-33
	1959-60
House, Naomi	1971-73
Howe, Agnes	1930-33
Howe, Richard	1953-54
	1955-56
Huck, Harold	1968-69
Huck, Raymond	1932-33
Husted, Grace*	1968-69
Jackson, James	1976-77
Janes, Leonard	1967-68
Jennings, James	1948-49
Jonah, Wesley	1946-48
Jones, Douglas	1971-
Jopin, Laum	1954-55
Jung, Loren*	1959-60
Kamm, Bernice*	1967-68
Kamm, Richard*	1973-74
Kaump, Ethel	1954-57
Keldermanns, Maude*	1963-65
Kelly, Joan*	1970-73
Kennedy, Carolyn	1932-33
Kennedy, Philip	1958-60
	1971-74
Kerr, Mariella	1959-60
Kerr, Whitney*	1960-62
Kestly, William*	1961-65
Ketring, W. Howard*	1951-53
Kettlekamp, Wesley	1925-31
King, Jean Fisher	1952-53
King, John	1977-79
King, William*	1951-52
Kinison, John	1922-29
Kleinschmidt, Janelle	1948-49
Kleinschmidt, Oliver H.	1928-53
Koebel, Delmar*	1953-55
	1958-60
Kooner, Murray*	1954-55
Kirts, Jean	1968-
Kovac, John	1970-81
Kraft, Charles	1937-39
Kraucovic, Richard	1957-58
Krughoff, Mildred	1942-43
Kruwell, J. Max	1928-29
Kwon, Ik-Whan	1972-73
Lawson, George*	1976-77
Lawson, Harold	1931-32
Leas, Carroll	1965-69
Lefler, Helen*	1970-72
Leiber, Joseph*	1953-54
Leilich, Avis*	1950-51
Lesher, Gladys	1942-43
Lewis, Donald	1963-65
Lewis, D.W.	1951-53
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Lougeay, Jean	1950-55
Mabry, Robert*	1962-63
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Mandrell, Kent*	1973-74
Mange, Aedythe	1930-31
Manuel, Esther*	1967-68
Marty, Ralph	1963-71
Mason, Lew*	1951-53
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McClintock, Elizabeth	1943-44
McClure, Standleigh M.	1919-41
McDaniel, Ruth	1937-43
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McNeely, Evelyn	1927-33
McReynolds, Janet	1972-77
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Mercer, Opal*	1962-63
Metz, Mary	1946-47
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Miller, Gordon	1967-68
Miller, June*	1965-66
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Miser, Wilson	1951-57
Mitchell, Charlene	1977-81
Mitchum, George	1971-72
Moore, Daniel*	1960-62
Morris, Francine	1971-73
Morse, Walter	1930-32
Mulvaney, Annette	1964-68
Murray, Elmer*	1950-53
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Nielson, Gerald	1948-52
Nies, Phyllis*	1961-62
Norris, Kenneth*	1957-58
	1972-73
Nugent, Paul	1958-60
Noss, Emma	1928-29
O'Connor, Gary*	1973-76
Ogent, Albert	1949-50
Oldfield, James	1957-64
Olmstead, Richard	1956-57
Oppitz, Louis K.	1930-32
	1935-38
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Osling, Julia W.	1929-32
Owen, Emerial	1952-91
Owen, Stephanie Hill	1963-73
Packard, David	1962-69
Park, Helen*	1961-65
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Purdy, Leslie*	1949-53
Putt, Dwight*	1960-63
Rafferty, James	1977-81
Redden, Hugh	1950-52
Reed, J. Frank	1933-34
Reed, Leone C.	1933-34
Reeder, Orpha*	1960-66
Reese, Myron	1968-
Renfro, Mary*	1965-68
Reynolds, F.J.	1955-57
Reynolds, T.H.	1955-58
Rice, Roland	1945-47 1957-70
Richardson, Francis	1951-57
Ridgeway, Jean	1942-43
Roberts, C.J.*	1931-32
Robinson, Fred*	1970-72
Rogers, Howard	1966-70
Roloff, Robert	1930-32
Roper, Martin*	1953-55
Roy, Herbert	1946-47
Ryker, Charlotte	1956-57
Sakurai, Edward	1960-64
Sapp, Margaret	1947-48
Sayre, R.C.	1945-61 1962-63
Scarborough, William	1939-42
Schanz, Orville	1957-87
Scharnau, Ralph	1965-70
Scherer, George	1934-36
Schmidt, Webster R.	1933-35 1938-41
Schmucker, Martha	1928-29
Schnipper, Gail*	1974-76
Scholl, Lewis	1941-42
Schoon, John	1963-68
Schoon, Sara*	1967-68 1974-76
Schwerdtfeger, Dale	1970-71
Seiber, Robin	1974-78
Seubert, Eugene*	1966-69
Seymour, Virgil*	1952-55
Shaffer, Eugene	1928-30 1933-35
Shull, Dede Ann	1948-49
Silver, Mildred	1950-64
Simmons, Kelly*	1962-66
Simmonds, Ellice	1958-62
Simms, James*	1953-58
Skaar, Marguerite	1967-70
Smalley, Stimson	1952-56
Smith, Clyde*	1960-65
Smith, Eula	1942-47
Smith, Judith*	1962-63
Snead, Vernon*	1964-65
Spencer, Aileen	1929-40
Spencer, Edwin R.	1926-40
Stanfield, Karen	1972-79
Stanley, Marvin*	1959-60
Stanley, Robert*	1953-54
Starr, Margaret	1975-82
Statham, Harry	1966-
Steckman, Lillian	1934-38
Stelzreide, Frederick	1943-47
Stewart, John*	1957-59
Stiers, Frank	1971-79
Stivender, Willie	1947-48
Stockton, Carl	1967-70
Stowell, Charles J.	1920-55
Strange, John*	1952-53
Streif, Edward	1970-80
Stumpf, Hope*	1955-57
Sturm, Roy	1967-74
Svoboda, Katherine	1977-78
Tanner, Dinah*	1960-61
Taylor, Vetta Jean*	1952-53
Thomas, Cora	1935-42
Thomlinson, Terry	1968-69 1970-77
Thompson, Richard	1965-67
Tibbetts, Blanche	1966-73
Tippen-Gordon, Annette*	1976-77
Todd, Clyde	1932-35
Tollefson, Harris*	1967-68
Trainer, Curtis	1958-63 1966-77
Tremmel, Ronald	1977-81
Trimpe, W.*	1957-58
Troutman, Evelyn	1949-52
Troy, Patricia	1969-70
Tuerck, George*	1958-76
Tusov, Joanne	1968-69
Tyndall, Elsa	1934-37
Upchurch, Naida*	1965-66
VanAken, David	1973-82
VanDanElzen, Robert	1964-71
Van Leer, Pauline Harper	1939-40
VanWinkle, Lewis B.	1947-53
Vesely, Alice	1965-66
Vesely, Louis	1963-66
Vick, Claude	1924-34
Vise, P.*	1957-58
Waldorf, Paul	1933-36
Waldron, Nell	1932-34
Wallace, Harold	1940-42
Walther, William	1976-81
Walton, William C.	1894-50
Ward, Toby	1968-69
Warner, Joan	1954-56
Watts, Clayton	1937-39
Weatherly, Edward	1932-33
Weaver, David	1955-56
Welch, Grace R.	1940-41 1942-43 1944-47 1960-61 1964-76
Werner, Kent	1957-62
West, Dorothy	1941-45
Wheeler, Thomas	1972-73
White, Victor	1933-34
Whitlock, Vera	1932-33
Wicks, Lester	1958-68
Wicks, Suzanne*	1957-60 1976-77
Williams, Felix*	1957-61
Williams, Mary Ellen	1958-67
Willoughby, Ernest	1969-72
Wilkins, G.*	1957-58
Wilkinson, Thelma*	1964-65
Wilson, Alleen	1923-43
Wolf, Thiemo	1949-50
Wood, Benton	1934-35
Woods, Paul*	1953-54
Woodward, Exean	1928-32
Wright, William*	1957-58 1962-66
Wright, Mary	1938-41
Young, Otis B.	1928-29
Zamrazil, James	1968-72
Zelman, Elizabeth	1974-80

IV. PRESIDENTS-McKENDREE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

J. W. A. Kinison	1928	Burnell Heinecke	1951-52	Burnell Heinecke	1967-69
W. R. Dorris	1929-30	R. C. Sayre	1952-54	Elvis Rosenberger	1969-71
Harold F. Hecker	1931	Lee Baker	1954-57	Roger Jensen	1971-72
Louis Butts	1934-35	William Lambeth	1957-58	Donald G. Metzger	1972-74
Roy Kean	1937-41	Leon Church	1958-61	Robert Dosier	1974-76
O. F. Whitlock	1941-43	Frank Harris	1961-62	Darrell Franklin	1976-77
W. L. Hanbaum	1943-46	Louis Butts	1962-63	Dennis Butts	1977-79
R. C. Adair	1946-50	David Packard	1963-66		
Milburn Akers	1950-51	Walter Storey	1966-67		

V. HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED BY McKENDREE COLLEGE

Year	Name	Degree Conferred
1928	Rev. E. W. Akers	Doctor of Divinity
	Edwin Percy Baker	Doctor of Laws
	James C. Dolley	Doctor of Literature
	Charles H. Dorris	Doctor of Literature
	Arthur H. Harropp	Doctor of Laws
	Charles H. Miller	Doctor of Laws
	Chester F. Miller	Doctor of Literature
	C. Edmund Neil	Doctor of Literature
	Dr. Lewis Ottofy	Doctor of Laws
	Branch Rickey	Doctor of Laws
	Henry G. Schmidt	Doctor of Literature
	James T. Seibert	D. Fin.
	William C. Walton	Doctor of Divinity
	Casper S. Yost	Doctor of Laws
1931	Charles W. Bliss	Doctor of Laws
	Eli Crouse	Doctor of Divinity
1933	Dr. C. M. Thompson	Doctor of Literature
1934	George A. Fowler	Doctor of Divinity
	Charles H. Thrall	Doctor of Divinity
1935	Harry C. Brown	Doctor of Divinity
	Walter M. Brown	Doctor of Divinity
1936	W. E. Bennett	Doctor of Divinity
1937	Paul Farthing	Doctor of Laws
1939	Paul R. Hortin	Doctor of Divinity
	Roy N. Kean	Doctor of Divinity
1940	John L. Dickson	Doctor of Laws
	Frank E. Harris	Doctor of Divinity
	Clark R. Yost	Doctor of Laws
1942	Aloysius Angeleo Aita	Doctor of Laws
1944	John Lester Buford	Doctor of Laws
	Joseph Morton Harrell	Doctor of Divinity
1946	Carl Cluster Bracy	Doctor of Divinity
1947	H. G. Hurley	Doctor of Divinity
1952	Adlai E. Stevenson	Doctor of Laws
1954	Robert C. Adair	Doctor of Laws
	Milburn P. Akers	Doctor of Letters
	Newton C. Henderson	Doctor of Divinity
	L. Joseph Hortin	Doctor of Letters
	Earl Clarence Phillips	Doctor of Divinity
	Clyde H. Todd	Doctor of Divinity
	Omer Floyd Whitlock	Doctor of Divinity
	Earl U. Yates	Doctor of Divinity
1955	Lee Robert Baker	Doctor of Science
	William E. Britton	Doctor of Laws
	Charles Monroe Crowe	Doctor of Divinity
	Ernest M. Dycus	Doctor of Divinity
	Cyrus S. Gentry	Doctor of Laws
	Dale Harmon	Doctor of Divinity
	Timothy I. McKnight	Doctor of Laws
	Wendell A. Robinson	Doctor of Divinity
	Walter Allen Smith	Doctor of Divinity
1956	Charles C. Hamill	Doctor of Laws
	Clarion D. Hardy	Doctor of Laws
	Henry Merkel	Doctor of Divinity
	Richard W. Miller	Doctor of Laws
	Maurice L. Winn	Doctor of Divinity

Year	Name	Degree Conferred
1957	W. E. Bush	Doctor of Divinity
	W. L. Cummins	Doctor of Divinity
	Webb B. Garrison	Doctor of Divinity
	E. M. Leckrone	Doctor of Divinity
	Charles Loucke	Doctor of Laws
	Vernon Loucke	Doctor of Laws
1958	John L. Figley	Doctor of Divinity
	Clyde Funkhouser	Doctor of Divinity
	Delbert S. Lacquement	Doctor of Divinity
1959	Patrick Henry Beaird	Doctor of Literature
	Clarence C. Collins	Doctor of Divinity
	Robert A. Mulligan	Doctor of Divinity
	George T. Wilkins	Doctor of Laws
1960	Merle D. Broyles	Doctor of Divinity
	Webb B. Garrison	Doctor of Literature
	Bayne D. Wilson	Doctor of Divinity
	Chuzo Yamada	Doctor of Divinity
1961	Scott D. MacDonald	Doctor of Divinity
	Edwin E. Voigt	Doctor of Humane Letters
1962	William Gehl Devore	Doctor of Divinity
	Ivan Lee Holt, Jr.	Doctor of Laws
	Ivan Lee Holt, Sr.	Doctor of Humane Letters
	Otto Kerner	Doctor of Laws
	Julian Nave	Doctor of Divinity
1963	Leland D. Case	Doctor of Laws
	John O. Gross	Doctor of Divinity
	Herbert H. Hoover	Doctor of Humane Letters (In absentia)
	O. H. Kleinschmidt	Doctor of Music
	William J. Scarborough	Doctor of Humane Letters
1964	John W. Allen	Doctor of Laws
	Louis A. Butts	Doctor of Letters
	John E. Grinnell	Doctor of Literature
	Frederick E. Maser	Doctor of Laws
	Nell G. Oppitz	Doctor of Letters (In absentia)
1965	Vernie T. Barnett	Doctor of Divinity
	Rollo Clifton Sayre	Doctor of Laws
	Joseph B. Webb	Doctor of Divinity
	Myron Forest Wicke	Doctor of Humane Letters
1966	Orville Herbert McKay	Doctor of Laws
	Rev. Paul C. Reinert,S.J.	Doctor of Humane Letters
	Sen. Paul Simon	Doctor of Letters
	Ira Louis Thetford	Doctor of Divinity
1967	James Aaron Connett	Doctor of Divinity
	Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster	Doctor of Laws
	Delyte Wesley Morris	Doctor of Laws
1968	William Norman Grandy	Doctor of Laws
	Ray Page	Doctor of Laws
	Chester A. Pennington	Doctor of Divinity
	Jack D. Travelstead	Doctor of Divinity
	Robert Fulton White	Doctor of Laws
1969	Lindley Joseph Stiles	Doctor of Laws
	David Elton Trueblood	Doctor of Letters
	Robert I. White	Doctor of Laws
1970	Roy Clifford Berry	Doctor of Laws
	Clarence D. Blair	Doctor of Letters
	Donald Lewis Lowe	Doctor of Divinity
	Robert Wallenborn	Doctor of Music
1971	Fred Arthur Fleming	Doctor of Science
	Raymond Paul Sims	Doctor of Divinity
	Lance Webb	Doctor of Letters
1972	George Henry Hand	Doctor of Laws
	John Henderson	Doctor of Divinity
	James William Owen	Doctor of Divinity
	Mildred Silver	Doctor of Letters
1973	Dr. Phillip Shriver	Doctor of Humanities
1974	Mrs. Edith Green	Doctor of Laws
1975	Robert Krause	Doctor of Divinity
1976	Dr. James B. Holderman	Doctor of Laws
	Boyd Eugene Wagner	Doctor of Divinity
1977	Dr. Arthur P. Caliandro	Doctor of Humane Letters
	Barbara E. Campbell	Doctor of Laws
1978	Sen. Kenneth Hall	Doctor of Laws
	Arthur V. Huffman	Doctor of Laws
	Martha R. O'Malley	Doctor of Education
	Dr. Ralph M. Tanner	Doctor of Humane Letters

VI. ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

The Academy of Science was started in 1989 and recognizes those individuals who, through leadership and character, have made exceptional contributions to the honor and prestige of McKendree College in the field of science, and who have continued to demonstrate in their daily lives, the values imparted through the study of the sciences. Listed below are the graduates and instructors through 1978 who have been inducted into the Academy of Science.

Bernard Baldridge	'37
E.M. Cralley	'28
Lester V. Cralley	'33
Lewis J. Cralley	'33
Cyril D. Curtis	'43
Raymond Wick Fary Jr.	'42
William A. Fischer	'40
Fred A. Fleming*	1947-1976
Paul S. Funkhouser*	'70 *1975-1985
Paul M. Griffin	'43
Vernal R. Hardy	'28
Carmett "Corkey" Helms	'59
Benjamin Murray Hypes	1866
Guy Otwell Karnes	'25
Howard W. Larsh	'36
Standleigh M. McClure*	1919-34 & 1936-41
Stanley W. Oexemann	'37
William Powell	'52
Edwin R. Spencer*	1926-1940
Charles Jacob Stowell*	1920-1955
Suzanne R. Potter Wicks	'45

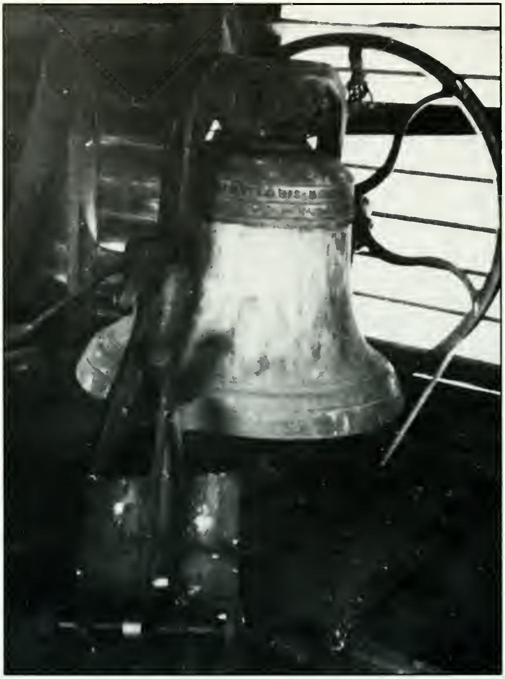
*Instructor

VII. SPORTS HALL OF FAME

The McKendree College Sports Hall of Fame was started in 1988 and recognizes individuals who, through leadership and character, have made exceptional contributions to maintain the honor and prestige of McKendree College in the field of athletics, and who have continued to demonstrate in their daily lives those values developed through the inter-collegiate athletic program.

Listed here are the graduates and coaches through 1978 who have been inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame.

Warren Barty '65
Wayne R. Bise '38
George "Tip" Butler '51
Lloyd Castillo '58
Virgil Thomas Church '32
William Lawrence Cofield '63
James E. Collie, Basketball Coach 1952-57
Loy Dale Cruse '55
Sally Ford '73
Woodrow W. Fulkerson '34
Paul S. Funkhouser '70
William Burton Gedney '54
Ray Goode '28
Homer "Hurley" Gould '28
Cameron Harmon '03
John "Ace" Harmon '40
Glen "Jack" Haskin '28
Dale Haverman '78
Richard E. Herrin '56
Ronald H. Herrin '52
Ralph Mason Holmes '49
Eugene "Pidge" Hoyt '54
John M. Isom '27
Wayne King '59
Dennis Lee Korte '70
Virgil H. Motsinger '55
Elvis E. "Al" Rosenberger '50
Edgar A. "Slick" Schaefer '50
Robert Leland Schulte '60
Joseph Spudich '33
Kenneth "Spike" Wilson '36
Mary Blanche Wolfe Young '38



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